31 County Organizations Affiliate With League As Several Projects Planned

The Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 1-19-61

Thirty-one organizations in Macon County have become officially affiliated with The League and enthusiastic interest of that group is being centered on several committee projects now getting off the ground and under way.

Several committee meetings and informal meets among leaders of the group are resulting in some concrete plans in a number of areas which will affect the entire county. An enthusiastic meeting of the executive board was held at the home of Miss Myrt Preer on last Sunday afternoon with President Lumpkin in the chair.

At that time, Mrs. Steele Bibb, treasurer of the organization, reported receipt of dues from the 31 organizations. Included in this list are the following: Tuskegee Methodist WSCS; Shorter High School; Tuskegee Police Department; Women's Fellowship of Little Texas Christian Church; Macon County High School at Notasulga; Tuskegee Methodist Church; Society Hill Baptist Church; Tuskegee Girl Scouts; American Legion Auxiliary; Macon County Department of Pensions and Securities; Tuskegee Boy Scouts; American Legion, Post No. 93.

United Daughters of the Confederacy; Tuskegee P-TA; Tuskegee Round Table Club; Colonial Book Club, Tuskegee; Shorter P-TA; Anti-Can't Club, Shorter; LaPlace Methodist Church, Shorter; Notasulga Police Department; Macon County Farm Bureau; Macon County Board of Education; Tuskegee Rotary Club; Macon County Council of Home Demonstration Clubs; Sappho Club, Tuskegee; Tuskegee Business and Professional Women's Club; Tuskegee News; Women of the Calebee Presbyterian Church, Shorter; Macon County Board of Pensions and Securities and Rural Electric Association.

For some time, discussions and planning for securing a nursing home for Tuskegee has been underway. During the past week, plans have been in the making and some definite steps taken toward considertion of a project for planning the total care of Macon County's aged. This project will be the effort of two committees, Housing, headed by Allen Parker and Old-Age, whose chairman is V. D. Martin. As statistical chairman, Mrs. B. W. Booth and her committee, will also be assisting here.

The executive board, realizing that the committees on both Youth and Health is too broad to be successfully carried out, will name sub-committees with specific interests.

In this connection, a partial sub-committee has been named under the Health committee on Retarded Children. Mrs. George M. Huskey, who has had a background of training and experience in this kind of work, has been named chairman. To date, Mrs. Kenneth Coley and Mrs. Floyd Richards have been named to serve with her. Other parents will be named to serve here also.

This committee, with the assistance of county education officials, has begun work toward securing a teacher for a class of retarded children here. One of the biggest problems in this service is the recognition on the part of the parents of chldren who fall into this category that they need special help. The first step to be taken is to determine the number of children who need this service, since help at the state level is based on the extent of the need.

Other committees have also begun some preliminary plans for projects and a report from the Library Committee, headed by Floyd Forman, is one that is expected to be made at the next meeting of The League, which is to be held Monday evening, Jan. 30th.

32a 1961

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Friends Service spends $4.8 million during 1960

PHILADELPHIA

The American Friends Service Committee spent over $4,838,490 during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 1, 1960, for world-wide projects in international service, international affairs, peace education, youth service and community relations.

In its annual report, it was noted that the Quaker-related organization received 3,407,000 in contributions from individuals, foundations and corporations through its national office and 11 regional offices.

* * *

OTHER INCOME included material aids and surplus food valued at $1,243,357. This means that the organization received a total of $4,650,357 in contributions, spending $188,033 more than was received during the year.

More than $2,023,000 was spent for relief programs among 250,000 Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco as well as displaced persons in Europe and Hong Kong, and social and technical assistance in Africa and other countries.

* * *

OVER $515,000 worth of United States surplus food was distributed overseas by the committee.

School desegregation, merit employment, housing, and work among American Indians were major concerns in AFSC Community Relations programs. The committee relocated 47 Prince Edward County (Va.) high school students in integrated schools.

These students were among the 1,700 children denied public education when the county closed its schools to avoid desegregation.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

32a 1961

CHURCH TEXTS HIT ON VIEW OF JEWS

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Fri 5-29-61
p 11

Interfaith Group Acts to End Anti-Semitic References

By JOHN WICKLEIN

The National Conference of Christians and Jews began a drive yesterday to eliminate references in Protestant and Roman Catholic texts and educational materials that might be considered anti-Semitic.

The interfaith group published a book by a French historian who declares that the major persecutions of the Jews through the ages have been rooted in the teachings of Christianity.

Implications of the book and plans for its dissemination were discussed at a press conference in the group's headquarters, 43 West Fifty-seventh Street.

In the book, Prof. Jules Isaac former Inspector General of Education in France, says:

"All through my studies of this problem I have seen Christian anti-Semitism as the powerful trunk, with deep and multiple roots, upon which have been grafted other varieties of anti-Semitism, even varieties as anti-Christian as Nazi racialism."

Purification Is Asked

Professor Isaac, a Jew, said he could well understand how shocking such a statement might appear to a Christian.

"But is this a reason for not facing it?" he asked. "On the contrary, this should be a determining reason for making the effort of purification imposed upon the Christian conscience."

In a prefatory note, Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston suggests a similar idea. The dialogue on anti-Semitism that this publication should develop, he says, "serves a useful purpose in leading us to a self-scrutiny which may result in modifying our opinions or actions."

Professor Isaac said he had found in much of Christian literature "a teaching of contempt" for Jews. He appealed for a reappraisal of Jews in Christian education, and suggested a program for bringing this about.

Foremost in his recommendations was that Christian educators refrain from "the current and traditional affirmative" that the Jews killed Jesus Christ.

Other things the reform should accomplish, he said, include these:

Giving to all Christians, and especially Roman Catholics, at least an elementary knowledge of the Old Testament, which was the Holy Scripture of the Jews before becoming the Holy Scripture of the Christians.

Stating explicitly that Jesus was a Jew, born of an old Jewish family and circumcised according to Jewish law.

Book to Be Distributed

Refraining from the assertion that Jesus was rejected personally by the Jewish people.

Recalling that the Jewish people transmitted to Christians the fundamental belief in God.

At the press interview, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the National Conference, said the organization would distribute the book to hundreds of clergymen, theologians and writers of Christian educational texts.

It will also be made the subject of fifty human relations seminars on college compuses across the country this summer, he added.

The book's title is "Has Anti-Semitism Roots in Christianity?"

A protestant and a Roman Catholic theologian asserted that there was nothing anti-Semitic in the basic doctrines of the Christian faith, but that suggestions of it had crept in through perversion of the basic teachings.

The Protestant, Dr. Bernard E. Olson of the Union Theological Seminary, said that within both the Protestant groups and the Catholic church, studies were being made to determine whether educational materials contained anti-Jewish references or overtones.

Msgr. Edward G. Murray, former rector of the Archdiocesan Seminary in Boston, commented: "I find nothing in our Catholic textbooks which would be considered overtly anti-Semitic."

But he said care should be taken that texts did not present a negative image of Jews or of the Jewish people.

32a 1961

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

$325,000 GIFT FROM
FORD FOUNDATION

Ford Foundation Gives $325,000 To The NCCJ

Chicago Defender
1961

NEW YORK — (UPI)—The Ford Foundation has given $325,000, to the National Conference of Christians and Jews for a new four-year program to develop greater understanding of social, economic and political isssues.

The aim is "to raise the general level of public discussion and understanding" on all issues of public concern, according to Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the National Conference.

Jones said the Religious Freedom and Public Affairs project would be supervised by a Council on Public Affairs and Religious Freedom, with members including political philosophers, civic leaders, educators and theologians.

The council will be asked to analyze practical and theoretical problems involving political action and religious freedom; to deepen inter-religious relationships and public policy, and to reduce "destructive conflict" created by different religious approaches to social problems.

Among the issues will be public support for parochial schools, birth control policies and Sunday closing laws, all of which Jones described as matters that "divide American citizens of different faiths.

32a 1961

RACIAL AID GROUP PICKS NEW CHIEF

The N.Y. Times

Research Head of Southern Regional Council Chosen as Executive Director

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 15—The Southern Regional Council has named a new administrator to supervise its efforts to achieve "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Leslie W. Dunbar, director of research, will succeed Harold C. Fleming April 24 as executive director of the organization of white and Negro Southern leaders.

Mr. Fleming, widely regarded for his knowledge of the field of race relations, has been named executive vice president of the Potomac Institute.

The institute is now being established in Washington by the Taconic Foundation to Study Constitutional Issues. Specific details of its operation and objectives have not been announced.

The change was announced by the council's president, James McBride Dabbs of Mayesville, S. C., through its headquarters here. He said he regretted the loss of Mr. Fleming, "but Leslie Dunbar is equally capable of leading the organization in the widening fields of service that are opening before us."

Member Since 1947

The outgoing director has been a staff member of the council since August, 1947. He has served successively as director of information, assistant director and, for the past four years, as executive director.

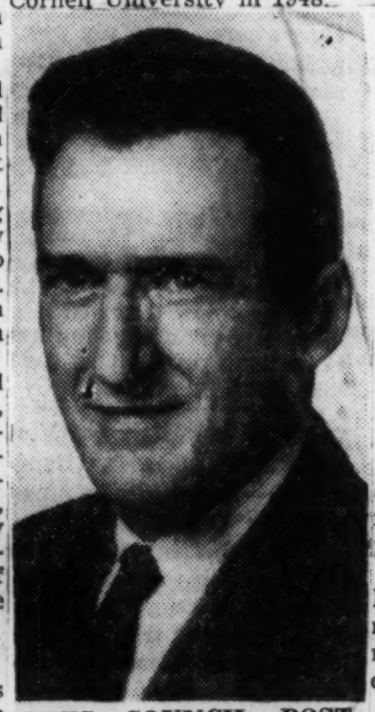
Under Mr. Fleming, the council has expanded its activities substantially in its efforts to ease the transition from segregation to desegregation in a number of fields.

It has frequently assisted southern communities, for example, in coping with the problems raised by school desegregation. This has been accomplished chiefly through an exchange of information program and special studies in the field, financed by the council.

The organization has been attacked repeatedly by such militantly segregationist groups as the Citizens' Councils. Liberals have praised its activities. White moderates, including many education officials, have expressed appreciation privately for the aid given them by the council in resolving racial crises in their communities.

Mr. Dunbar has been in charge of the council's growing research program since February, 1959. Prior to that time, he taught political science at Emory University in Atlanta and at Mount Holyoke College, Mount Holyoke, Mass.

The new director also has served on the staff of the Federal Atomic Energy Commission at its Aiken, S. C., plant. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954-55 and received his doctorate in political science from Cornell University in 1948.



GETS COUNCIL POST: Leslie W. Dunbar, who is to be executive director of Southern Regional Council.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

DESEGREGATION ISSUE PLAGUES ATTORNEY GENERALS MEETING

Fairhope Courier

Point Clear, Fla. May 9 — It's not on the agenda at the Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General but the major topic of conversation among legal officers from Dixie is desegregation, the biggest legal problem facing the deep South.

Patterson Miss

"My people don't want it," said Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion, "they are going to fight it. They are going to resist it. But we are going to do it with humanity and dignity because we don't believe society can be legislated.

Eugene Cook, Georgia attorney general, said "we're going to meet them in the courts. We're going to fight them every step of the way."

Ala. La. Miss. Ga. 5-15-136

The attorneys general from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia agreed the present trend in federal intervention in states rights was leading toward an end to democracy.

Segregate

"If these congressmen keep insisting on the equalization of society they are going to abandon genetics, economics, and the free system of government, Gremillion said. "If they keep this trend up, America will end up with a fascist and communistic society, and before long we will be electing a premier."

Mississippi's atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson told United Press International "the whole thing (desegregation) presents a problem, a demoralizing problem.

"This is following a trend of wanting the federal government to take over completely in education. They are telling us direct," Patterson said, "you do it like we tell you or else we take over.

"It's very unfortunate, but there is a certain group in Congress that is heading for governmental dictatorship in the great United States of America. They are taking the first step that all dictatorships follow — taking over the public school system."

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, host to the Southern attorneys general, said the present trend in federal government was leading to "educational chaos and a great fear of a trend toward a federal dictatorship." Gallion said a number of congressmen were destroying the country by ignoring "the original principal and interpretation of the Constitution as laid down by our founding fathers."

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However, Mississippi's legal officer held out some hope for the South. "There is going to be a time," Patterson said, "when the people will do as they have always done.

"As the government comes closer to a role of oligarchy the people will rise up and end it. They will do it if it comes from Congress or the Supreme Court."

The session of legal officers was scheduled to close today.

At Monday's opening session, atomic energy commissioner L. K. Olson urged the group to take the initiative in promoting legislation to place more control of atomic energy into the hands of the states.

"There has been a marked lack of action by the Southern states toward assuming the responsibilities of regulating atomic energy," Olson said.

The AEC commisisoner said a 1959 amendment to the Atomic Energy Act authorizes the AEC to transfer some regulatory functions to states under certain conditions. But he said the states must pass enabling legislation in order to assume the control.

"Such legislation could be the instrument to trigger an atomic dawn for the South." Olson said.

NOV.

Can't Suppress Negroes And Be Great, South Warned

The Memphis Commercial Appeal

The time has come when the Negro's voice can no longer be suppressed if the South is to achieve greatness, James McBride Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council, said here Thursday.

Dabbs, who lives at Rip Raps, a plantation at Maysville, S.C., said the South's division of "whites working against Negroes" is hindering its objective to achieve true greatness.

"The world has now become for the Negro resonant; his voice reverberates beyond the region, beyond the nation, around the globe," Dabbs said at the annual luncheon of Southern Regional Council.

Atlanta, Ga.

The luncheon at the Atlanta University dining hall ended a two-day session by the council which was attended by some 80 members, whites and Negroes, from 12 Southern states.

11-10-61

The declared purpose of the Southern Regional Council is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

To Insure Non-discrimination—

SRC Urges Executive Action

The Southern Regional Council in a report, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," states that the President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, if used, "could carry the country far toward good race relations."

It further declares: "Presidential action should not be so emphasized as to blunt the drive for remedial legislation. But the existing powers of the office should be used, and every governmental program administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and to open all careers to talent.

"The federal government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the government to lead others are weak."

1. *That the President appoint a staff adviser on race relations and that he also create a single office to replace the present Committee on Government Employment and Government Contract Committee. The function of this office would be to review all federal programs to insure nondiscrimination in the government's own operations.*

2. *That the President use the influence of his office to broaden Southern support for civil rights.*

"The South should be informed where the President stands, . . . " the Council said, and " . . . an earnest, informed, and tactful effort should be made to reduce antagonisms and enlist a maximum of Southern good will and cooperation."

"Controversy and conflict are only worsened," the Council noted, "when there is any arguable doubt of the beliefs and intentions of the Chief Executive, when heated strife is followed by only slight and ambiguous victories for civil rights, or when the federal government and its agencies proclaim policies whch are not enforced."

3. *That the President announce as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources.*

"The President speaks the moral tone of America," the Council said. "He has an incomparable position from which to define the problems of our policy and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done."

4. *That our overseas information programs interpret our racial strife and change truthfully and candidly.*

"The U. S. Information Agency should, of course, tell the sotry of Negro Americans' progress," the Council said. "But it and other officials who depict abroad American racial problems should do so with honesty, realism, and an explicit awareness of American involvement in a world-wide revolutionary movement. The peoples of Africa and Asia can understand our problems, which are very close to their own experience."

5. *That there be continual review of federal employment to insure non-discrimination, rather than reliance as at present on the processing of complaints.*

"While channels for receiving and investigating complaints are needful," the Council said, "the main enforcement effort ought to be shifted from the processing of complaints and focused on a continuing review of agency practices."

"Another concern . . . would be the prompt suppression of segregation wherever it may be practiced in federal offices. Local custom cannot regulate federal conduct."

6. *That there be frequent appointment of qualified Negroes to high level administrative posts in government service here and abroad.*

"To project Negroes into public office will be good for the race, because it will strengthen morale and sense of identification with America and will sharpen Negro incentive. It will be good for the South, which needs to get used to the idea of Negro competence and ercognition. It will be good for the nation's world reputation," the Council said.

7. *That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools; and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.*

The Council noted, that, in education, "the most compelling unfinished business is school integration."

"The basic problem," it added, "is two fold: to reestablish a climate of respect for law; and to move quickly beyond the pitiful beginnings and steadily toward an end to segregated public education."

8. *That special attention to racial equality be given in federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.*

9. *That no federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color, or national origin.*

" . . . with the huge sums distributed for research, the government has all discretion, and grants the money only to schools which it prefers. We think there can be no argument but that it is incongruous to favor any institution which denies admission to Negro students," the Council said.

10. *That the Department of Justice be vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with school desegregation or sit-ins.*

On this point, the Council noted:

" . . . The signs of the times are not so difficult to read that an alert government could not anticipate the likelihood of disorder in a school desegregation controversy and be armed in advance to forestall it.

"Similarly, the reaction to sit-ins has led to serious breakdowns in the public peace. The Department of Justice should observe local situations with the utmost vigilance for evidence of unlawful arrest," and acts of violence over which the federal government has jurisdiction.

11. *That the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice be adequately staffed.*

The Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 "can be enforced no more vigorously than the staffing of the Department's Civil Rights Division permits," the Council observed.

"In addition to giving immediate attention to the strengthening of this Division, the Attorney-General should look closely into the working relations between it and the U. S. District Attorneys, to the end that there be the fullest cooperation between them and the Division."

12. *That the President sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state.*

"The government might well undertake a national campaign to educate people in their voting rights and to encourage them to vote," the report noted. "If this were done with vigor and sustained attention, "a side result would almost certainly be an upsurge in Negro registration in the South, as well as a clear revelation of those areas where the cause of non-voting by Negroes is intimidation, eithre private or official.

13. *That the President require all National Guard units to drop racial bars.*

Segregation in the armed services has been virtually eliminated since the 1948 Executive Order 8891. The Report noted: "The President can in the same way end discrimination in the National Guard, and the logic for doing so is compelling. The Guard is a part of the United States Army, and composition and organization of its units are required to be 'the same as those prescribed for the Army.' "

And, the Council added, "the President is directed by law to establish and maintain ROTC units, and may likewise terminate them. There would seem to be no legitimate grounds for operating an ROTC at universities, public or private, which refuse admission on racial grounds."

14. *That the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construction law be examined for unconstitutionality.*

The report noted that "most of the health and recreational activities are covered by seemingly adequate reg-

diations against racial discrimination, although there have been instances of lack of enforcement. This is not true of the grant-in-aid programs, and especially not of the huge Hill-Burton construction program . . . "

15. *That a final, decisive effort be made to end segregation on common carriers in interstate or intrastate traffic.*

16. *That large contractors of the government be required to recruit Negro employees as a condition for contract award.*

"In the absence of a fair employment act," the Council said, "the executive department might well give serious exploration to other means as well as punities sanctions for preventing discrimination."

The Council recommended that the executive department make a firm declaration of policy and give special attention to the employment practices of the large contractors. It suggested that "the method of attaining this goal could be certification . . . that the bidder or proposed contractor is presently operating, in all its plants and offices, without discrimination."

The Council pointed out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment security maintain copius data on the nation's work force, and "can with minimum difficulty prepare and publish current information on the number of Negroes in various categories of the working force."

These statistics, it said, should be taken into account in certifying contractors.

17. *That federal cooperation with discrimination be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.*

18. *That federal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.*

"Present housing trends," the report noted, "are injurious not only to the dwellers in the vast city areas which it becomes increasingly accurate to call ghettoes," but too many middle class white families "are separated from normal contracts with persons of other races and economic station," and municipal government and the cultural life of the cities "are being weakened by shrinkage of revenue base and population imbalance."

"The question for the federal government to face," the Council said, "is that of how it will direct the tremendous influence it has through its huge involvement in the housing market. Will it use this influence, as it has in the past and as it still largely does, to strengthen and spread housing segregation?"

The Council stated its belief that the President should take note of the sociological and psychological handicaps of housing segregation and issue an Executive Order which stated that the national housing policy is to encourage integration.

"This," the Council said, "would be the strongest possible directive to the several housing agencies to examine meticulously the laws which they administer for opportunities to reverse present trends."

In conclusion, the Council noted that "civil rights and liberties are the dignities of free men and the essential condition of a free country."

"In working for their enlargement," the Council said, "the government and we as a people do that which is closest to the core of our national purpose . . .

"The Presidency is the center of American energy. What the President says and does will mark the direction and the speed with which the country moves to perfect its racial relations."

Southern Regional Body Will Get New Director

ATLANTA — The Southern Regional Council has announced that Leslie W. Dunbar, presently its director of research, will succeed Harold C. Fleming as executive director of the organization.

The announcement was made by the council's president, James McBride Dabbs of Mayesville, S. C., through the headquarters here.

MR. FLEMING is resigning to become the executive vice president of the Potomac Institute of Washington, a newly established private agency for the study of constitutional issues. He has been a council staff member since 1947, serving successively as director of information, i assistant director, and for the past four years executive director.

Mr. Dunbar has been the council's director of research since February, 1959. Prior to that time, he had taught at Emory University and Mount Holyoke College, and had been on the staff of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission at its Aiken, S. C., plant.

HE WAS A Guggenheim fellow in 1954-55. He received his Ph.D. in political science from Cornell University in 1948.

The council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners which has as its aim "the achievement of equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Dunbar Named Regional Council Research Head

Atlanta, Ga. — The Southern Regional Council announced today that Leslie W. Dunbar, presently its director of research, will succeed Harold C. Fleming as executive director of the organization.

The announcement was made by the Council's president, James McBride Dabbs of Mayesville, S. C., through the Atlanta headquarters of the organization.

Fleming is resigning his post with the Council to become the executive vice president of the Potomac Institute of Washington, D. C., a newly established private agency for the study of constitutional issues.

He has been a staff member of the Council since August, 1947, serving successively as director of information, assistant director, and for the past four years executive director.

Dunbar has been director of research of the Council since February 1959. Prior to that time, he had taught at Emory University and Mount Holyoke College, and had been on the staff of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission at its Aiken, S. C., plant.

He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954-55. He received his Ph. D. in political science from Cornell University in 1948.

The staff change will be efcceitve within a few weeks.

Dabbs said, "I regret very much losing Harold Fleming, but Leslie Dunbar is equally capable of leading the organization in the widening fields of service that are opening before us."

The Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners which has as its aim "the achievement of equal opportunity for all the South's people".

$50,000 Grant To Regional Council

Atlanta Daily World 8-11-61

The Southern Regional Council, Inc., of Atlanta, has received a one-year grant of $50,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation toward its general support during 1961, according to an announcement by Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, director.

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The SRC, organized in 1944 to study regional race relations problems, to report on them to the public and interested agencies and to assist citizens' group in understanding these problems, has no plans to expand or increase its staff, Dr. Dunbar said.

Thurs 8-11-61

The staff and consultants devote considerable attention to the creation of staffed interracial organizations in the Southern states concerned with race relations problems. They also work with other community groups seeking advice on the handling specific local situations.

Atlanta, Ga.

According to Dr. Dunbar, the council is also aided by labor groups, church groups, private individuals, and foundations such as the Field Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Taconic Foundation.

President Is Urged To Use Power For All

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) -- The Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy and his administration a 48-page report aimed at strengthening civil rights and improving race relations.

The report, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," states that the President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, if used, "could carry the country far toward good race relations."

It further declares: "Presidential action should not be so emphasized as to blunt the drive for remedial legislation. But the existing powers of the office should be used, and every governmental program administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and to open all careers to talent.

"The federal government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the government to lead others are weak."

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

The 18 proposals made by the Council are summarized as follows:

(1) That the President appoint a staff advisor on race relations and that he also create a single office to replace the present Committees on Government Employment and Government Contract Committee.

(2) That the President use the influence of his office to broaden southern support for civil rights.

(3) That the President announce as a national goal the full and free development of all of our human resources.

(4) That our overseas information programs interpret our racial strife and change truthfully and candidly.

(5) That there be continual review of federal employment to insure non-discrimination, rather than reliance as at present on the processing of complaints.

(6) That there be frequent appointment of qualified Negroes to high level administrative posts in government service here and abroad.

(7) That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools' and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

(8) That special attention to racial equality be given in federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.

(9) That no federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

(10) That the Department of Justice be vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with desegregation or sit-ins.

(11) That the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice be adequately staffed.

(12) That the President sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state.

(13) That the President require all National Guard units to drop racial bars.

(14) That the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construction law be examined for unconstitutionality.

(15) That a final, decisive effort be made to end segregation on common carriers in interstate or intra-state traffic.

(16) That large contractors of the government be required to recruit Negro employees as a condition for contract award.

(17) That federal cooperation with discrimination be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.

(18) That federal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.

Atlanta Dateline

The latest argument for civil rights comes from the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial group, with headquarters in Atlanta. Those responsible for this report include the council's director, Harold Curtis Fleming, who was born in Georgia of Georgian parents. The report is in the hands of the Kennedy Administration and covers such subjects as equal rights in employment, voting and schools, the desegregation of public conveyances, equal opportunities in housing, the desegregation of all Federal services and offices and the abolition of segregation in the National Guard.

These are not radical doctrines. Substantially the same things were pledged in the Democratic platform adopted at Los Angeles and the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, last July. The Republicans, who can get along without Southern votes when they absolutely have to, took a firm position, for example, in favor of integration in the schools and against discrimination in housing and in public vehicles. The Democrats, who can't get along without some Southern votes, nevertheless stated definitely that the time had come "to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing and public facilities."

Not all the recommendations in both platforms are likely to get through this year's Congress. In our elections both sides always promise more than they can do or even wish to do.

But the Southern Regional Council is on the right track and neither the Governor of Louisiana nor the Governor of Georgia, nor any less respectable force, can permanently prevent the carrying out of the program the council proposes.

A shameful record

(AN EDITORIAL)

The report of the Southern Regional Council, described on this page, is a shameful record of delay, defeatism and plain do-nothingism.

The report shows that in the 25 years since the doors of the University of Maryland were ordered open by the court, only 204 institutions of higher learning have desegregated—although there are literally thousands of universities, colleges and junior colleges in the area described..

* * *

THE DELAY has been on the part of the several states involved. They have engaged in bitter, expensive legal fights, legislation and other delaying tactics against their colored citizens who wanted to attend tax-supported schools.

Even states with good records today had their first steps forced on them. Bitter-end battles were the rule rather than the exception. But this was expected—Southern politicians were pledged to fight against civil rights for colored persons.

* * *

THE DEFEATISM has been on the part of the church. Never too timid to take up arms against such evils as drinking and gambling, the church has been scared stiff of the desegregation question.

Not only did churches fail to use the pulpit to combat social injustice, they also failed miserably in providing precept by opening the schools they control. Church-related colleges in most southern states were not desegregated until after the state university was opened—even then, a relatively small number have followed the lead.

By and large, the Catholics, Methodists and Baptists have refused to crusade against what appeared to be the overwhelming odds favoring jim crow. They were defeated without a fight.

* * *

THE THIRD and most important of the three contributors to the shameful record has been the "do-nothingism" of the many leading citizens living in the affected states.

Certainly, there has been a hard core of courageous, dedicated individuals who have accomplished what little desegregation there is. In the main, however, colored southerners have been content to sit back and cheer the courageous when they won and disclaim association with them when they appeared to be losing.

In most cases, the burden has been on a pitiful handful of college applicants. In Georgia, for instance, Horace Ward fought alone for seven long years for entry into the state university. Ten years after his fight started, there were still only two young Georgians who were willing to buck the tide.

Colored Alabamans sent Autherine Lucy into the breach alone. In Texas, Virginia and even border states, only one or two hands held up the torch. Yet, there were thousands of students enrolled in jim crow schools and traveling to the universities of northern states.

* * *

FROM THE RECORD of the past 25 years, especially the last eight, two things are evident: southern states are not likely to initiate or expand desegregation voluntarily, and the church is next to no help at all in either practicing or preaching.

If there is to be "a change in the hearts and minds of men" (to quote our newest ex-President), that change must occur in the hearts and minds of the "do-nothings." Unless they start applying in large numbers to the tax-supported institutions in their native states, the record 25 years hence might be as bad as it is today.

At that time, a half century will have elapsed since the first door was cracked. If progress is still low, then history will not blame the Dixiecrats alone — it will also blame the "do-nothings."

SRC submits 18-point civil rights program to President

ATLANTA — The Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy and his administration a 48-page report aimed at strengthening civil rights and improving race relations.

The report, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," states that the President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, if used "could carry the country far toward good race relations."

It further declares. "Presidential action should not be so emphasized as to blunt the drive for remedial legislation But the existing powers of the office should be used, and every governmental program administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and to open all careers to talent.

* * *

"THE FEDERAL government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the government to lead others are weak."

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and colored Southerners formed in 1944 to advance equal opportunity for all the South's people."

1. That the President appoint a staff adviser on race relations and that he also create a single office to replace the present Committees on Government Employment and Government Contract Committee.

2. That the President use the influence of his office to broaden Southern support for civil rights.

3. That the President announce as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources.

4. That our overseas information programs interpret our racial strife and change truthfully and candidly.

5. That there be continual review of Federal employment to insure non-discrimination, rather than reliance as at present on the processing of complaints.

6. That there be frequent appointment of qualified non-whites to high level administrative posts in government service here and abroad.

7. That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools; and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

8. That special attention to racial equality be given in Federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.

9. That no Federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

10. That the Department of Justice be vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with slhool desegregation or sit-ins.

11. That the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice be adequately staffed.

12. That the President sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state

13. That the President require all National Guard units to drop racial bars.

14. That the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construdtion law be examined for unconstituionality.

15. That a final, decisive effort be made to end segregation on common carriers in inter state or intra-state traffic.

16. That large contractors of the government be required to recruit colored employees as a condition for contract award.

17. That Federal cooperation with discrimination be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.

18. That Fderal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.

ABA Winds Up Quiet Session

Mississippian Is Installed As President, Integration Issue Sidestepped

By United Press International

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11. — The American Bar Association ended its quietest convention in years Friday by installing a Mississippian as president and sidestepping a latent controversy over desegregation.

John C. Satterfield of Yazoo City, Miss., succeeded Whitney North Seymour of New York as ABA president in the windup of a five-day joint meeting of the ABA and its policy-making house of delegates.

The 257-member house quashed a possible clash on court-ordered integration. Southern disputants were assured that a report critical of integration orders and progress did not represent official ABA policy.

Missing from the ABA agenda this year were such traditional thorny issues as the Conally reservation on United States' participation in the World Court and military law. Renewed battles between so-called "liberal" and "conservative" factions of the ABA did not materialize.

Too Unanimous

A delegate rose Thursday from the floor to note that "things have been a little too unanimous around here."

Miss Dorothy Frooks, redhaired, outspoken attorney from New York City, drew applause, laughter and agreement but stirred little debate when she accused the ABA resolutions committee of discriminating against her proposal for labor courts to handle labor cases.

Miss Frooks offered the proposal several days ago. The committee turned it down for referral and Miss Frooks charged the committee had omitted her proposal from the local legal newspaper while printing four other proposals.

Mr. Seymour said he had learned the newspaper did not have space for Miss Frooks' proposal but agreed with her that "they should have left out somebody else's resolution."

Miss Frooks then won a partial victory when the assembly voted to refer her resolution to the ABA labor law committee.

Split Decision

By a two to one margin, the house of delegates also endorsed Federal legislation to outlaw use of telephone or telegraph to transmit race results and other gambling information.

The endorsement was part of a sweeping call to Congress to enact measures sought by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy to fight organized crime.

Other ABA-supported legislation would:

Empower judges to grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses in labor rackets cases.

Ban interstate shipment of gambling equipment.

Make it a Federal offense for a person charged with a felony to flee from one state to another.

More than 10,000 delegates and guests attended the week-long convention. Next year's fall meeting will be in San Francisco.

CONFERENCE LEADERS — Heads of the five national sororities who sponsor the American Council on Human Rights were in Washington recently to aid in the one-day conference which was called to discuss the preparation of a position paper from colored leadership concerning equal opportunities in voting, employment, housing and education. They are, from left, Dr. Deborah P. Wolfe, Zeta Phi Beta; Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, Delta Sigma Theta; Mrs. Barrington D. Parker, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Mrs. Helen Maxwell, Phi Delta Kappa, and Dr. Lorraine A. Williams, Sigma Gamma Rho. The conference was attended by approximately 40 colored leaders from the Eastern Seaboard.

ACHR Donates $1,000 To Atlanta Integration Fight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"This contribution is a small representation of the love and encouragement which 150,000 members of the American Council on Human rights send to the people of Atlanta in their struggle for human dignity."

These words preceeded a contribution of $1,000 which Miss Marie Barksdale made to the Atlanta Women's Steering Committee last week. Miss Barksdale is a member of the Executive Committee of ACHR and Executive Director of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

The committee has given food to students who missed campus meals while picketing merchants written letters to offending stores and made personal contact with local and state officials in an effort to end discriminatory practices in Atlanta.

Steering Committee members are also serving on sub-committees such as th "Job-opportunity Committee," "Fair and Equitable Employment Committee," "The Mayor's Committee," and the "Student-Adult Liaison Committee."

They have pledged to see their fight to a successful end by soliciting help from other citizens, transporting students to picket lines, making speeches to inform the public about the existing economic boycott against downtown stores, and providing aid to families of children who are "test cases" in school suits.

Members of the group include: Mrs. Theodore M. Alexander, designer; Millie Dobbs Jordan, teacher; Mrs. Rufus Clement, Librarian; Mrs. Benjamin E. Mayes, sociologist; Mrs. Clayton R. Yates, director of Carrie-Steele Pitts orphanage; Mrs. Lorimer D. Milton, civic worker; Geneva Haugabrooks, president of the Atlanta Women's Federated Club; Margaret D. Bowen, former basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Mrs. F. Earl McLendon, former vice-president of the Links, Inc.

ACHR's $1,000 to Atlantans

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THE COMMITTEE was formed as an aftermath of the sit-in demonstrations by Atlanta University System students to provide guidance and financial aid.

The committee has given food to students who missed campus meals while picketing merchants, written letters to offending stores and made personal contact with local and state officials in an effort to end discriminatory practices in Atlanta.

* * *

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ACHR presents Position Paper

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The American Council on Human Rights pledged the support of 100,000 college - trained colored women to the Kennedy administration in a "position paper" presented to President John F. Kennedy last week.

The council is a cooperative, social organization of five sororities with members in every state of the Union and several foreign countries. It is a non-partisan vehicle concentrating leadership of affiliated groups for the complete elimination of segregation, exclusion, and other forms of discrimination based on race, religion, color or national origin.

* * *

THE PAPER placed emphasis on four major areas: education, employment, extension of equal opportunities and housing and asked the President to use "bold and courageous" action to make improvements in these fields.

"We have observed with interest your concept of the New Frontier," the paper said. "We hope this concept will include not only legislation in the fields of education, production, concern for the aged, housing and full employment, but bold and courageous action by a vigorous and dynamic leader in the White House acting positively on these matters."

* * *

NOTING THAT the present administration, has turned its attention and efforts to seeking solution to educational problems, the Council announced support of the $5.6 billion aid-to-education bill covering school construction, teachers' salaries and federal cholarships.

But the council said it is extremely disturbed by Abraham Ribicoff's state ment that denial of federal funds to segregated schools would be a "side issue which could block the real intent and purpose of school aid

* * *

IT URGED Kennedy to make his personal belief in the values of integration in education and his intention to support the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation "a basic philosophy of his entire administration."

The council applauded Kennedy's stand on human dignity in a free society and said that the administration's job is "to turn the American vision of a society in which no man has to suffer discrimination based on race into a living reality everywhere in our land, and this means we must secure to every American equal access to all parts of public life — the voting booth, the school rooms, jobs, housing and public facilities including lunch counters."

ACHR Pledges Support To Kennedy Program

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American Society Of African Culture Opens Office In Africa

Birmingham World
P. 5 Sat 5-26-61
Birmingham Ala.

NEW YORK—The opening of an African office in Nigeria, subsidized by special grants from three foundations, was announced today by the American Society of African Culture (AMSAC), an organization whose active members are Negro writers, artists and scholars.

Calvin H. Raullerson, Associate Executive Director of the Society was named Director of the new office by the AMSAC executive council, which is headed by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Society president and Dean of the Atlanta University School of Education.

The establishment of the African center will be commemorated at a reception today (Wednesday, 6-9 p. m.) at the New York AMSAC headquarters, 15 East 40th Street, attended by African diplomats accredited to the United Nations an the United States, as well as members and friends of the Society.

The new office in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, will serve all of West Africa, including both French and English-speaking nations. Through it, AMSAC will implement a multifunction program designed to better acquaint Africans with the cultural accomplishments of the American Negro and America with the cultures of Africa.

Among these activities is a Performing Arts Exchange which will bring African troupes to this country and send American Negro performers to Africa, with the cooperation of the Society's Performing Arts Committee whose members include Sidney Poitier, Camilla Williams, Ossie Davis, Diahann Carroll, Elsworth Wright, Hazel Scott, and Ruby Dee. The Committee formulated plans for the exchange with representatives of African nations at a recent Washington meeting at which G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, was present.

The new Lagos center will serve also as the headquarters for a rotating series of distinguished Negro writers an dartists in residence, each of which will spend six months conducting workshops with African educational and cultural groups; the recipient of the first AMSAC grant for this purpose will be announced later this year. Other Lagos Center programs will include adult education activities in conjunction with American and African universities, with the emphasis on audio-visual techniques and correspondence courses.

The problems which rapid urbanization has created in African cities, so often experienced by Negroes in the United States, wil lalso be dealt with by the AMSAC Lagos office, by means of an advisory program utilizing the skills of members who are specialists in sociology, public welfare, urban housing, public education, and metropolitan government.

DIRECTOR—Calvin H. Raullerson, who has been appointed Director of the American Society of African Culture (AMSAC) African office in Lagos, Nigeria.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY — Miss Barbara H. Wilson, who has been appointed executive secretary of the American Society of African Culture (AMSAC) African office in Lagos, Nigeria.

PITTS ELECTED HEAD OF AMERICAN TEACHERS

Birmingham Herald

P 1

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Delegates to the 58th Annual Convention of the American Teachers Association, meeting at Paine College July 20-22, unanimously elected Dr. L. H. Pitts, president of Miles College, as the organization's new national president.

Wed 7-26-61

In the late Saturday balloting, Dr. Pitts, who is former Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, was unopposed.

Birmingham

Dr. Pitts immediately called for an A.T.A membership of 50,000. He expressed the desire that "Someday I hope that our organization will not be necessary—but that will only come when we are consolidated with the N.E.A. (National Educational Association). Dr. Richard V. Moore of Bethune-Cookman College, was elected Vice President.

GANDY SPEAKS

Dr. Samuel L. Gandy, dean of of Lawless Memorial Chapel and professor of Religion, Dillard University, told a banquet audience of educators representing the American Teachers Association, Friday night, that "Education takes the calculated risk that man can become a person with the noblest of qualities, and that the responsible response is one of his highest characteristics.

Speaking before the A.T.A conventioners representing their 58th annual meeting in a three-day session on the Paine College campus, Dr. Gandy told the Delegates, "We have come to see that the problems involved in human development in our nation are national and not regional.

"The approach to their solution must be viewed in the light of national purposes and goals. The fact of their national scope does not exclude the necessity of our dealing with them in the areas of our most immediate operation.

The audience representing some 20 states and a national membership of 27,000 teachers, heard Dr. Gandy say, "The policy of legalized separatness has created and sustained a peculiar blight in the region that we serve.

"We find ourselves in the tragic situation of teaching a moral concept of responsibility amidst distressing conditions of irresponsibility.

Birmingham

"We know that it is irresponsible to talk about state sovereignty when this sovereignty is used to deny some citizens of guaranteed rights and privileges under the constitution.

Wed 7-26-61

"The climate of the school must be such as to provide the conditions for open, full, uninhibited free access to truth.

"This kind of environment may then lend to what some call the "level of expectancy." Students are challenged to the degree that we expect them to perform.

"Our problem becomes increasingly that of raising this level of expectancy against the terrific barriers of indifference and revolt.

"To teach the culture is therefore to teach responsibily and accountably. It is not to mimic the existing patterns but to maximize the vital ideas.

"The theoretical limitations are not holy no matter how much may the adversaries of liberty argue their cause. Complexity, gradualism, personal and property rights are not divine forces for good unless this is a goodness which is maintained equally for the enhancement of all and in which the enrichment of all is made evident.

Title tennis set Mon. at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va. — The 1961 edition of the American Tennis Association's national championship tournament will meet next week on the Hampton Institute campus.

The tourney will mark the 44th annual ATA national championships and the group's second appearance on the Peninsula in as many years.

Tournament play will feature men's and women's singles and doubles, mixed doubles, and senior singles and doubles.

* * *

A SIDELIGHT of the tournament week will be the playing of the intercollegiate singles championship match, featuring champions from the Coastal, Southern, South Western, Mid-Western and Gulf Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Associations.

Competing will be Clift Johnson, winner of last year's Intercollegiate championship, Alberto Loney, winner of the Mid-Western Association's championship, William Neilson, winner of the Coastal Association's championship, Albert Brook, winner of the Southern Association's championship and Carnis Poindexter, runner-up in the Coastal Association.

Intercollegiate finals are slated for Wednesday, August 16.

* * *

PARTICIPATING in the five-day adult racket fest will be leading players from many of the ATA's 125 member clubs and associations and from the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association.

Returning to defend their crowns will be Arthur Ashe Jr., 18-year-old men's singles champ, and Mimi Kanarek, Nicaraquan born women's singles champ.

Also appearing will be such notables as George Stewart, Washington, D.C., last year's runner-up, Wilbert "Billy" Davis, New York, N.Y., 1959 ATA champ and Darnella Everson, Detroit, 1959 and 1960 runner-up in the women's singles.

Ashe, who last year became the youngest netter to take the ATA men's title, has recently won the national scholastic championship of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, and the Eastern Clay court championship, as well as several state and regional championships.

AMERICAN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

ATA Net Tourney Set for Hampton

HAMPTON, Va. — Final arrangments for the 44th annual national tennis championship to be held at Hampton Institute, Va., have been completed officials of the American Tennis Association at Hampton announced this week.

The exciting tennis championships for 1961 will be played Aug. 14-19th with the junior tournament being completed on the opening of the senior event.

The ultimate in championship this year will feature a probable new women's champion with Darnella Everson, Central State College, number two, who will probably be seeded number one.

Fabulous Arthur Ashe, noted indoor national junior tennis champion, also holder of the ATA junior and men's title, will be the top contender for the men's championship with Billy Davis, New York, former national champion, Van Jenkins, Washington, D.C.; John McGill, Central State College and George Stewart, former champion.

THE WOMEN'S event will be the foremost in the open event, for last year's champion, "Memie" and Gwen McEvans, former ATA champion of Central State College may not compete for the championship.

Hampton officials pointed out this week that the association meeting is heading for a new record in attendance as thousands of persons have made resservations and entries have been by the hundreds.

Bertram Baker, national executive secretary, stated that entries to date have exceeded those of record-breaking 1960. Dr. Eaton, president, said, "There is no question that the 44th national championships will be the best with many new champions and a record shattering crowd."

Virginia, the hub of this busy tennis fever area, is all dolled up for the championship and colorful sports crowd. Special emphasis will be given to the comfort of persons in the stands and at the many social events.

Tournament officials who now predict a number of new champions, are wading through hundreds of tennis entries and ticket requests with the majority of entries in the women's singles. Who the new champs will be is anyone's guess stated one official.

Negro History Group Receive Proclamation

Washington, D. C.—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded in 1915 by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, was the recipient of a proclamation by the Commissioners, governing body of Washington, District of Columbia. The occasion was the annual celebration of Negro History Week, Feb. 12-19, 1961.

Representative

The History Association, representative of the Negro people of the United States and guardian of the records of Negro progress throughout the world, is dedicated to the promotion of racial contributions in all fields of living. The Association is headed nationally by Dr. Charles Wesley, President, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio as president and Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond as national vice-president. Other officers, many of whom are recognized leaders in the United States, include such persons as Dr. Albert N. D. Brooks, Washington, D. C. school principal as secretary-treasurer and Dr. Benjamin Mays, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta as vice-president.

Special Book

The Negro History Association owns a special book publishing division—The Associated Publishers, Inc.—which provides textbooks and other materials for use in schools and libraries everywhere. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President, Alabama State College, Montgomery is director of the publishing division.

The Negro Association's message is carried throughout the nation by the **Journal of Negro History** and the **Negro History Bulletin**, a chronicle about Negro life.

HISTORIANS TO SPEAK AT ANNUAL MEETING. Historians, left to right, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., of Howard university, John Hope Franklin of Brooklyn college and Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State college (Ohio), will be featured speakers at the 46th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, at North Carolina college, Oct. 12-14. Schlesinger, who is a special assistant to President John F. Kennedy, will deliver an informal banquet address on Friday, Oct. 13. Both Franklin and Wesley will be heard in public meetings on Thursday, Oct. 12

Centennial's Dixie Flavor Is Blasted

The Afro. American
Sat. 10-21-61

Observance is target of historians

P. 1
Baltimore Md.

By
HORACE G. DAWSON JR.

DURHAM, N.C. — Two prominent historians leveled doubled - barreled attacks on the current observance of the Civil War Centennial in a national meeting at North Carolina College last week.

Both Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the department of history at Brooklyn College, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, charged that the cause of freedom for which the war was fought is being completely overlooked.

The speakers saw the prominent role being played by Southern States in the observance as evidence that "the South lost the war but will win the Centennial."

* * *

FRANKLIN ASSERTED, "An important aspect of any civil war observance should be the recognition of the fact that while the war is over the battle to free men's minds of hatred and racial bigotry has not been won."

The occasion was the 46th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Life and History. Over one hundred historians from throughout the country attended the meeting, some twenty of them reading scholarly papers in group sessions.

ASNLH began its own celebration of the Centennial here with a re - dedication to the task, in the words of Dr. Wesley, "of depicting the true role of the Negro prior to and during the conflict."

* * *

WESLEY SAID "We should bring more clearly to the attention of people of our day the major causes of the Civil War and the grave crisis of principles which erupted during these years."

The noted historian declared that colored persons are concerned that the Civil War Centennial Commission's plans have relegated their participation to "another separate - but-equal" role.

He heralded the "possibility of a change in attitude" following the resignation of Major General U.S. Grant III, as chairman and of Mr. Karl Betts as Executive Director. President Kennedy Friday named Allen Nevins, the noted historian, as Grant's successor.

* * *

WESLEY CITED the celebration at Charleston in which President Kennedy had to intervene on behalf of a colored delegate who sought unsegregated housing as evidence of "the slow progress which has been made in human relations."

"A colored member of the New Jersey Centennial Commission was denied admission to a local hotel in 1961, and this was the exact situation in 1861," he said.

Franklin charged that the Civil War Centennial celebration is characterized by "acrobatics and frivolities."

The South, he continued, is showing the greatest enthusiasm in the celebration.

Sat 10-21-61

"IN SOME Southern States whose systems of education are among the shabbiest in the country, incredibly large amounts of money have been appropriated to observe the centennial. New historical markers have been erected to identify the scenes of Confederate valor. The enterprise manufacturing Confederate flags and other seccessionist paraphernalia. never in a languishing state, threatens to become a major industry before taps sounds the end of Appomattox Day in 1965."

Calling attention to the reenactment of battles, parades, and other features of the present observance, Franklin said the major reason for the "circus - like atmosphere" is that Americans have never fully appreciated the implications of the Civil War.

"Good conscience and a clear perception of the situation," continued the Brooklyn College professor, "should impel one to conclude that full emancipation of the colored citizen was not achieved by the Civil War and has not yet been achieved. Instead, there has evolved a new status for black people that lies somewhere in the dim, uncharted area between abject slavery and complete freedom."

SUGGESTING greater "sanity ond probity" in the observance, Franklin asserted that "Marching regiments of blue and grey... and reenactment of battles" do not serve to help complete work begun by the war.

"A first consideration," he said, "should be an examination of the extent to which the war achieved its goals."

"Perhaps we can yet prove worthy successors to the men and women, black and white, who gave their lives a hundred years ago that this country should be unified, truly unified, and that all Americans should be free, truly free."

32b. 1961

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

National guard race policy reviewed at history parley

The Afro-American
P. 1 & 6

DURHAM, N.C. — The entire slate of officers, with Dr. Charles H. Wesley as president, was unanimously re-elected in the final business session of the Association for the Study of Life and History at North Carolina College Saturday.

It was also revealed that a paper read at the meeting Friday by NCC political science professor Dr. I. G. Newton on racial segregation in the National Guard has been brought to the attention of administration officials in Washington and, upon request, dispatched "to the appropriate federal agency for study and review."

Cat. 10 28-61

The ASNLH thus brought to a conclusion its three-day meeting at NCC, which featured major addresses by Dr. Wesley, Dr. John Hope Franklin of Brooklyn College, and Arthur Schlesinger Jr., assistant to President Kennedy.

Baltimore

DR. JOSEPH TAYLOR, director of the NCC division of social sciences, was official host for the meeting.

Re-elected with Dr. Wesley were Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Alabama State College, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, vice presidents; Dr. Albert N. D. Brooks, Washington, D.C., secretary-treasurer; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, Va., vice president in charge of promotions; and Dr. W. M. Brewer, Elberton, Ga., editor of the "Journal of History."

In his paper, Professor Newton said "unwritten policies related to recruiting and acceptance of minority applicants" keeps the number of colored persons in the National guard "minute."

* * *

HE ATTRIBUTED THIS TO "dual factors" in the National Guard set-up which give each state the right to establish its own policies.

Dr. Newton said ex-President Truman's Executive Order 9981 of 1948 forbade racial discrimination in the Armed Forces, nevertheless, he continued, 11 states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, "by law or custom" deny colored persons the right to serve in State National Guard units.

His report was based on a 1960 survey. Texas has now begun to accept colored applicants, he said.

Newton wrote, "these states have a colored population approximately of 9,862, 361, representing in the neighborhood of 50 per cent of the total colored population."

* * *

NORTH CAROLINA alone, the NCC professor wrote, "legally" excludes colored persons, however, other Southern states mentioned exclude them by custom.

"North Carolina requires separate enrollment of white and non-white militiamen effectively discriminates against non-white enlistment by subscribing to the law which states that "no organization of colored troops shall be permitted where white are available, and while permitted to be organized, colored troops shall be under command of white officers."

Dr. Newton, who is himself an army reserve lieutenant colonel, said approximately 95 per cent of National Guard financial support comes from the National Defense budget. Of the total amount, $443,865,747, allocated for State National Guard purposes, $113,791, 733 went to the 11 Southern states mentioned.

"IN OTHER WORDS," he continued, "25.6 per cent of the funds allocated by the federal government in 1960 went to states that denied the colored persons the opportunity to serve in National Guard units by law or custom.

The highest precentage of non-whites serving in any state's National Guard was reported as 5 per cent. The lowest, excluding those Southern states which have no colored persons serving, was .0013.

Dr. Newton praised the efforts of present National Guard Chief, Major General D. W. Mcgowan, to end such discrimination but noted that the 7,472 colored currently enrolled throughout the United States represent only 1.5 per cent of the total 642,000 Guardsmen.

* * *

HE ALSO OBSERVED that there are few colored officers, several of them serving with all-colored units, and the highest ranking one holding the rank of colonel.

"We think the key lies in the method of accepting men into the various units," Newton wrote. "Company or unit commanders must approve of persons seeking membership, thus having the prerogative of accepting or rejecting applicants.

"Where customs supporting segregation and discrimination prevail, this method of recruiting is particularly vicious."

AT ASNLH MEETING

Negroes' 100 Years Of Freedom Reviewed

The Montgomery Advertiser P. 3b
Tues. 10-24-61
Montgomery Ala.

By PAUL J. ADAMS

DURHAM, N.C. — The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History held its 46th meeting at the North Carolina College, Oct. 12-14. The theme of this annual national meeting was, "Frontiers Old and New—One-hundred Years of Freedom, 1862-1962."

The opening session presented a speech by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College in Wilberforece, Ohio, president of the ASNLH, Harvard graduate, noted historian and author of, "The History of Alpha Phi Alpha: A Development in College Life." He spoke from the topic, "The Civil War Centennial and the Negro American." He expounded in his speech the need of the Negro to develop a spirit of racial pride. The Negro should be given more publicity for his important role in the Civil War.

Dr. Wesley, asserted, "We should bring more clearly to the attention of people of our day the major causes of the Civil War and the grave crisis of principles which erupted during these years."

The scholarly speech by Dr. Wesley expressed the fact that the Negro in celebration of the Civil War Centennial must create an atmosphere of spontaneity among ourselves by having community meeting to discuss the Negro part during the Civil War, displays of important documents, erecting marker where Negroes fought in the war, speeches, study meetings and good coverage by the news media in our local communities to stimulate the Negro.

Another excellent paper was read by Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the history department at Brooklyn College, Harvard graduate and author of "From Slavery to Freedom" in his discourse, "A Century of Civil War Observance," he stated the approachment of the celebration of the Civil War Centennial has brought mounting world tension which in previous observances went unnoticed.

Dr. Franklin stated that "an important aspect of any civil war observance should be the recognition of the fact that while the war is over the battle to free men's minds of hatred and racial bigotry has not been won."

The noted historian expressed the fact that the full emancipation of the Negro was not solved by the Civil War and has not been fullfied as of the present day. He further explained that the Civil War Centennial excite the imagination in that it opens old wounds to make the Negro ever mindful to strive on to justify the Civil War.

Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., special assistant to President John F. Kennedy, said the South of today is "a far more open society than it was in 1861 in that it allows ideals to circulate." He described this as the major difference between the South today and the pre-Civil War South which was opressive in many respects. Dr. Schlesinger was the banquet speaker for the 46th meeting of the ASNLH.

An African delegate from Nigeria, represented by Honorable Olu Adnijd, Third Secretary, Nigerian Embassy, Washington, D.C., and Ghana represented by E. M. Debrah, spoke from the theme, "Contemporary African on the West Coast," deciared in general the attainment of independdence without interference. Both countries were interested in developing what was at present in their possession and to be left along.

A scholaraly paper on note, "Some Reflection on Negro Suffrage and Politics in Alabama" was delivered by Dr. Joseph Brittain, chairman of history department, Alabama State College. He stated the Negro suffrage was most effective during the years 1868-1874, but through legislature gerrmanding the Negro has been denied the ballot to a great extent.

Other persons representing Alabama State College at the ASNLH were Mrs. Z. Pierce and Prof. N. Walton of the history department. Students representing the History Study Club of the college were Miss Mary Alexander and Paul J. Adams.

The distinguished president of A.S.C., Dr. H. Council Trenholm is first vice president of the ASNLH.

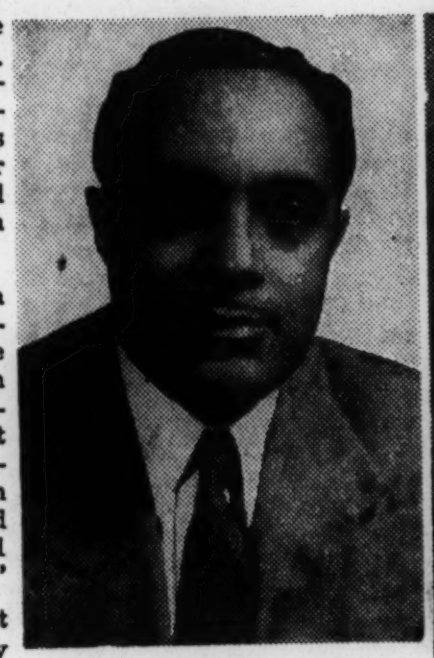
Dr. Wesley Re-elected As . . . .

Paper On National Guard Jimcrow Gets U. S. Study

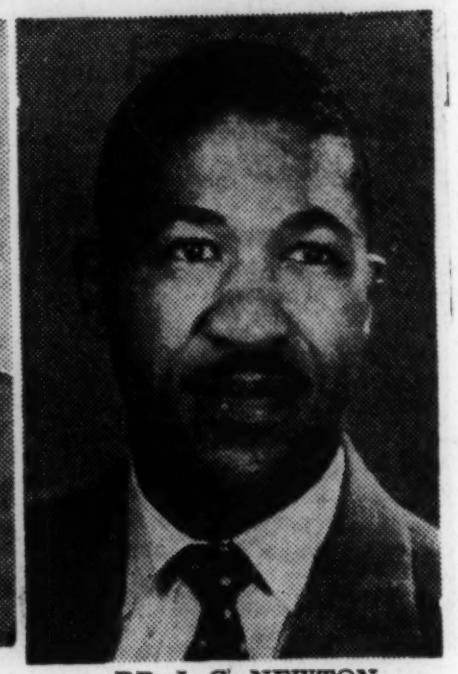
Journal Guide 61 Sat. 10-28-61
Norfolk Va

DURHAM, N. C. The entire slate of officers, with Dr. Charles H. Wesley as president, was unanimously re-elected in the final business session of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at North Carolina College Oct. 14.

It was also revealed that a paper read at the meeting Friday by NCC political science professor Dr. I. G. Newton on racial segregation in the National Guard has been brought to the attention of administration officials in Washington and, upon request, dispatched "to the appropriate feder al agency for study and review."



DR. CHARLES WESLEY
Again Heads ASNLH



DR. I. G. NEWTON
His Paper Studied

THE ASNLH thus brought to a conclusion its three-day meeting at NCC, which featured major addresses by Dr. Wesley, Dr. John Hope Franklin of Brooklyn College, and Arthur Schlesinger Jr., assistant to President John F Kennedy. Dr. Joseph Taylor, director of the NCC division of social sciences, was offic i a l host for the meeting.

In his paper, Professor Newton observed that "unwritten policies related to recruiting and acceptance of minority appicants" keep the number of Negroes in the National Guard "minute".

HE attributed this to "d u a l factors" in the NG set-up which give each state the right to establish its own policies.

In tracing the history of the National Guard, Newton cited Ex-President Truman's Executive Order 9981 of 1948 forbidding racial discrimination in the Armed Forces. Nevertheless, he continued, 11 states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, "by law or custom" deny Negroes the right to serve in State National Guard units. His report was based on a 1960 survey. Texas has now begun to accept Negores, he said.

"ODDLY ENOUGH," Newton wrote, "these states have a Negro population of approximately 9,862,361, representing in the neighborhood of 50 per cent of the total Negro population."

North Carolina alone, the NCC professor wrote, "legally" excludes Negroes; however, other Southern states mentioned exclude them by custom.

"North Carolina requires separate enrollment of white and Negro militiamen and effectively discriminates against Negro enlistment by subscribing to the law which states that 'no organization of colored troops shall be permitted where white are available, and while permitted to be organized, colored troops shall be under command of white officers."

Dr. Newton is himself an army reserve lieutenant colonel,

32b 1961

ASSOCIATION OF ETHIOPIAN WOMEN

En Route, New York to New Orleans

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aug 1-21-61

President Ethiopian Women's Ass'n In Car Riddled by Tenn. Racists

ADAIR STATION, Tenn.—Audley Moore, president of the Universal Association of Ethiopian Women, was fired upon by a carload of racists as she travelled on a Tennessee highway by car, with a companion.

Mrs. Moore was en route from New York to New Orleans with a load of clothing and food collected for the many victims there who have been forced off welfare rolls as a result of Louisiana's racist "Suitable Homes Law."

Along the Tennessee highway, Mrs. Moore was followed for miles by a car with three white youths. The car suddenly drew up close and forced her car over into a ditch, and fired their guns at the car.

THE CAR from which the shots came, then turned around on the road ahead, came back and riddled her car with bullets.

Luckily, Mrs. Moore and her companion were not hit by the bullets. Her car, however, was virtually wrecked. The battered car was towed to Utah, Ala.

CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

FOR THE CAUSE—The Rev. Edward Stovall (right), president of the California Christian Leadership Conference, is presenting, to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, a check for $5,000, climaxing the three-day visit in the Oakland, Calif., area. Before 8,000 people, the Rev. Dr. King received greetings from the Governor of California, Mayor Clifford E. Rishell of Oakland, Mayor Claude E. Hutchinson of Berkeley, and other leaders in the area. Witnessing the presentation are the Rev. J. D. Wihite and the Rev. N. Nimrod, at Progressive Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Stovall is pastor.—Joseph Photo

32b 1961

Dr. Robert Johnson in Cedar Rapids Speech

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Dr. Robert M. Johnson, member of Des Moines Commission on Human Rights, returned to his hometown Sunday and spoke to 100 persons who are seeking to establish a city commission on human rights.

The citizens, who met in Mt Zion Baptist Church here, are circulating a petition which asks the city council to create the commission to study discrimination in employment and housing.

DR. JOHNSON

Dr. Johnson said that groups pressing for housing integration should do it on a "one Negro family to the block basis" until segregation is gone.

"This will help eliminate the white pattern of flight from reality," he said.

Dr. Johnson said he knows of no Negroes in Cedar Rapids or Des Moines who have new homes or who know of people willing to sell them new homes.

If a Negro wants to buy a new home in Des Moines or Cedar Rapids, he must deal with a private individual and not with a real estate developer, Johnson said.

NEW NEGRO DRIVE IN SOUTH PLANNED

J. L. Farmer, Named Head of CORE, Says 'Nonviolent' Campaign Will Grow

BY GAY TALESE

James L. Farmer, a disciple of Gandhism who was named national director of the Congress of Racial Equality yesterday said that "nonviolent action" against discrimination in the Deep South would soon spread from lunch counters to buses, bus terminals, restrooms and restaurants.

He did not say exactly how or when this could be carried out, or to wht extent. But he did say that in the upper South and border states—in the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky—passive resistance by his organization would extend to bowling alleys, hotels and theatres and in those areas of employment and housing where discrimination was fostered.

In the North, Mr. Farmer said, his organization—fifty branches and 25,000 members—will continue its quiet protest against discrimination, particularly in housing and employment.

Mr. Farmer, an appropriately passive man, is 41 years old, is six feet, one inch tall and weighs 210 pounds. He is the first national director named by CORE.

Sees no Help in Violence

An avid reader of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian advocate of passive resistance, Mr. Farmer contends that little will be gained for Negroes through violence.

He is the grandson of a Georgia slave, the son of a scholar and the husband of a white women he met in Chicago and married in 1949.

"My daughter Tami, who is 2, is not conscious of her color yet," Mr. Farmer said yesterday at CORE's headquarters at 38 Park Row. "But at Christmas time she received two dolls—on white, one colored—and takes them both to bed each night. She shows no partiality."

In 1941, Mr. Farmer, as secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, wrote a memorandum combining the passive resistance principles of Gandhi with a code of conduct for Negro demonstrators.

White people though it radical, he said, because it advocated the use of pickets and sit-ins. Many of his fellow Negroes, however, were puzzled by his placid view.

"You're not going to fight back?" they asked.

"We are fighting back," Mr. Farmer replied. "We're only using new weapons."

His strategy for fighting discrimination was accepted by enough people to form the first CORE group, in 1941, in Chicago.

Should non-violence fail, Mr. Farmer said yesterday, then violence is a better course than complete acquiescence to discrimination.

Mr. Farmer, who once walked more than 300 miles from Pearson, Ga., to attend the Bethune-Cookman Institute, a Negro College, in Daytona, Fla., participated in the first sit-in and stand-in demonstrations in Chicago in 1942. He is the son of a Methodist Minister who reads Hebrew, Greek ad Aramaic.

The New York Times

TAKES CHARGE: James L. Farmer after his appointment yesterday as the national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Pioneer in Nonviolent Tactics

Farmer CORE Nat'l Director

At Lexington, Feb. 10-11—

CORE Slates Kentucky Conference

Lexington — Delegates from coast to coast will converge on Lexington February 10 and 11 for the National Council Meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The two delegates' working sessions will be enlivened by a banquet, open to the public, at the central YWCA, 161 N. Mill at 6:00 P.M., February 11.

Banquet guests will hear James Farmer, new national CORE leader who will give the main address. Farmer will speak at the dinner commemorating Lexington CORE's 2nd anniversary, in his newly elected capacity of National Director.

The appointment of Farmer, pioneer leader in the nonviolent struggle against racial discrimiation, was reently announced by Rev. Gardner Taylor, a member of CORE's National Advisory Committee and president of the Nation Baptist Convention, USA.

In 1942 in Chicago, Farmer participated in the first sit-in at an American restaurant. He also participated in the first stand-in and developed the concept of a nation-wide, interracial organization committed to nonviolent direct action to end racial and religious discrimination.

In accepting the position, Farmer said: "Core's method of direct, nonviolent action will be used in aggressive efforts during the coming year to end the evil of segregation—not only at lunch counters, but also in theaters, housing, employment and transportation.

"Interracial CORE groups plan to work actively int he Deep South, the Upper South and the North to destroy the racial status quo and to replace it with a society where each individual is judged on his own meirt."

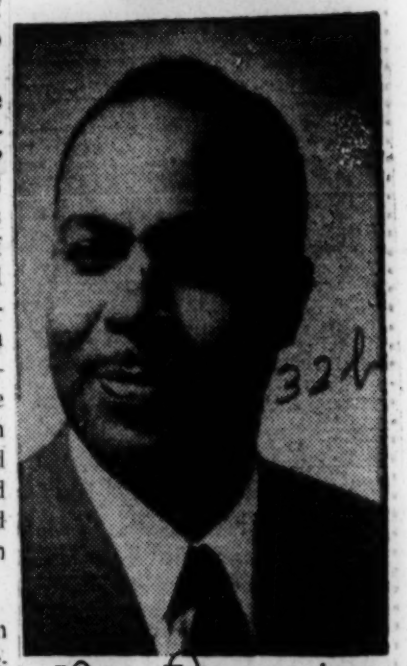
Farmer was one of the founders of CORE in 1942 and served as the first National Chairman. He was also Race Relations Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation from 1941 to 1945.

In the labor movement, he served in the southern organizing drive of the Upholsterers' International Union from 1946 to 1948. More recently he was International Representative of the State, County and Municipal Employees. In 1958 he was designated as one of a five-man delegation from the ICFTU (International Confderation of Free Trade Unions) to 15 African countries. In 1956, he served as a commentator on radio and television programs sponsored by the United Auto Workers in Detroit.

Farmer, a former program director of the NAACP, has lectured extensively and written for numerous publications including. The Crisis, Fellowship, World Frontiers, Hadassah News and others. He was director of student work for the League for Industrial Democracy, 1950 to 1955.

He was born in Texas in 1920 and was graduated from Wiley College in 1938 and from Howard University in 1941. In his student days, he was active in the Christian youth movement, serving as vice chairman of the National Council of Methodist Youth and the Christian Youth Council of North America.

CORE National Director



James Farmer, pioneer leader in the nonviolent struggle against racial discrimination, takes office February 1 as National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The appointment was announced by the Rev Gardner Taylor, a member of CORE's National Advisory Committee and president of the National Baptist Convention, USA.

NCNW Receives Citizenship Award From Amer. Heritage Foundation

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
June 5-2-61 p. 7

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Eight important projects sponsored during 1960 combined to win the coveted American Heritage Foundation's "Outstanding Citizenship" award for the National Council of Negro Women.

Projects undertaken by the Council last year included International Debutante Balls in New York City and Washington, a European Tour, Participation in the Women's International Exposition, Operation 1700, the Brotherhood Festival of Food in major cities throughout America, a Regional Housing Workshop spotlight the Greater New York area, a Salute to Youth, and continuing activities designed to raise funds for the proposed Bethune Memorial and Educational Center.

The Projects were directly related to the departmental programs of the Council which aim to make education a developing process for ability and understanding make good citizenship a matter of the intelligent exercise of rights and obligations in a democratic way of life; promote better human relations by the highest type of association; promote intelligent and stimulating exchange of knowledge and association which people of other lands; to be conversant with development between labor and management, and to assist and train youth in meeting the opportunities and challenges of the time.

BETHUNE MEMORIAL

Perhaps the most significant activities were devoted to raising funds for the Bethune Memorial first proposed by the Council in 1958. Congressional legislation supporting the memorial was passed by both houses and signed into law by former President Dwight Eisenhower last June. Debutante Balls held in New York City and Washington, D.C. served to initiate a nation-wide fund raising appeal to finance the memorial. Local chapters of the Council and affiliated organizations also sponsored events to help pay for the memorial, first to honor a Negro in the Nation's Capital.

OPERATION 1700

Soon after Prince Edward County, Virginia closed its public schools in face of a Federal District Court order to integrate, the National Council of Negro Women called an Emergency Conference to determine how women of the nation could effectively assist 1700 Negro pupils left without adequate educational facilities.

The Council assisted in establishing ten community centers have provided informal recreational and educational services for the schoolless children.

Currently there are more than 500 students being trained in the centers, about 50 have been placed in northern schools, 300 are attending schools in other parts of Virginia and in states as far away as Florida, leaving approximately 600 pupils who are receiving no educational training.

SALUTE TO YOUTH

Three months after the first sit-in demonstrations took place in the South, NCNW sponsored a luncheon in tribute to the college students who planned and participated in the protests. The luncheon was a special feature of the Political Conference of Women held in May in observance of Bethune Commemoration Week.

NCNW demonstrated its interest in the national housing problem by sponsoring a pilot project in the New York area to evaluate the extent of integration in housing there. Directed by the Council's Educational Foundation, the project was conducted between April an June under the title, "Women's Integrating Neighborhood Services."

Employing the survey, case study and group session methods, the WINS project was designed to determine the present housing interest and needs of minority families in Greater New York and to learn the past experiences of minority groups in their efforts to secure homes in better communities.

Gifts To Council Women's Foundation Ruled Tax Free

Atlanta World 2-6 Issued 10-18-6
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Board of Trustees of the Educational Foundation of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., met in Washington, D.C., on October 5, to hear their general counsel, Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, announce the fact that the Foundation has received a favorable ruling from the Bureau of Internal Revenue on its tax exemption application.

This information, which means that gifts made to the Foundation can be deducted by contributors from their income tax returns, was received with enthusiasm by the Trustees for it meant the realization of a dream held by the late Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder and first President of the National Council of Negro Women.

Attorney Lawson has guided the organization through the filing of its application since the Foundation was first established in 1959 by the National Council of Negro Women.

The Foundation is a separate organization whose general purposes are: to conduct programs for women designed to train them for leadership and provide opportunities for adult education; provide relief for the under privileged; lessen neighborhood tensions and discrimination; defend human and civil rights secured by law; combat juvenile delinquency; assist in the development of housing for minority families as provided by law.

TO ERECT MONUMENT

One of the main purposes of the Foundation, however, is to erect a monument to Mrs. Bethune on public land in the Nation's Capital as authorized by the 86th Congress of the United States. This monument will be built in Lincoln Park, where the dramatic figure of President Lincoln and a Negro slave, known as the Emancipation Group, was erected by the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis. Dedicated on April 14, 1876, the 11th Anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, this memorial was built with funds contributed solely by emancipated citizens. The Bethune Monument, when placed in this same park, will be a symbol of 100 years of progress.

The Foundation's success in obtaining a favorable ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue is another indication of the interest and concern of the Kennedy Administration in efforts made by Negroes to participate as full partners in government programs, opportunities and advantages.

MORTICIANS AND THE CONGRESSMAN — Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D.-Mich.), guest speaker at the Funeral Directors' Convention here this week, is shown chatting with three of the top officilas of the organization. Left to right, John W. Delaney, national convention committee chairman; Rep. Diggs; Robert H. Miller, general secretary of the National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association; and Robert L. Plummer, president of the Independent Funeral Directors' Association of Washington, D.C.

32b 1961

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES GULF AREA

Federal Employees Form Association

Louisiana

Federal Employees Gulf Area is the name of a newly formed association of civilian employees at the U. S. Army Transportation Terminal Command, Gulf, here.

The organization's purpose is to promote the general welfare of its membership; represent its membership with local management on employment matters; assist its membership to achieve a better understanding of Civil Service Regulations; and to boost the morale of its employee members.

Officers of the F. E. G. A. are all career employees of TTCG, and each officer has at least 15 years of government service to his credit. The officers are: Sebastian Rogers, President; Alphonse Teems, Recording Secretary; Ernest Flenoy, Treasurer; Harold Fields, Sergeant at Arms; Anthony Mitchell, Vice President; Alvin Broussard, Financial Secretary; George F. Williams, Chaplain; and Lamar H. Zeigler, Authorized Representative.

Membership in the F. E. G. A. is limited to employees of TTCG and its satellite agencies. No person interested in becoming a member of F. E. G. A. will be denied membership because of race, creed, color or national origin.

New Orleans La.

The F. E. G. A. is presently having its first membership drive and expects to increase its member strength from its present total of 57 to over 100 members within the next two weeks.

Chaplain of the association, George F. Williams, is a senior deacon of the St. John the Divine Baptist Church here.

ORGANIZE - Officers of the Federal Employees Gulf Area, a newly formed association of civilian employees at the U. S. Army Transportation Terminal Command, Gulf, here, are congratulated on their election by Cecil B. "Pete" Harrison, Civilian Personnel Officer, TTCG. From left to right are: Harold Fields, Sergeant at Arms; George F. Williams, Chaplain; Ernest Flenoy, Treasurer; Sebastian Rogers, President; Alvin Broussard, Financial Secretary; Harrison; Lamar Zeigler, Authorized Representative; and Anthony Mitchell, Vice President. All the officers of the FEGA are career employees of the federal government.

OFFICIAL U. S. ARMY PHOTO

Community Leaders Pay Tribute To Dr. Ray Floyd

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.
Sat. 1-28-61

Scores of this city's leading citizens took time here Monday night to pay tribute to one of their own, Dr. Raymond B. Floyd, for the courage of his convictions in the fight for first class citizenship and deep concern with changing existing conditions.

Dr. Floyd was the guest of honor at an Appreciation Dinner staged at the Two Sisters' Restaurant and jointly sponsored by the New Orleans Chapter of The Frontiers of America and The Studs Club, Inc.

Dr. Samuel L. Gandy, dean, Lawless Memorial Chapel at Dillard University, the principal speaker, in paying tribute to Dr. Floyd said:

"A man lives only at the moment of his existence. New Orleans will be no better than we make it and Dr. Floyd was in the front lines in the fight for the dignity of his fellowmen."

The speaker predicted that Dr. Floyd regardless where located will do his part to raise the status of Negroes. "The human mind must be free regardless of where located," said Dr. Gandy.

Later Dr. Floyd announced that he had resigned his teaching post here at Xavier University and would assume his new position January 28 at Fort Valley College, Georgia. He will set up the state school's first department of student placement and recruitment. Dr. Floyd had held a similar position at Xavier until the present session.

Dr. Floyd's greatest joy of the evening was without doubt the unannounced appearance of his father, George R. Floyd, who now resides in Canton, Miss. Mr. Floyd was ushered into the room as the program started accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. McDonald. The McDonalds had been the older Floyd's hosts since his arrival in the city earlier in the afternoon. "And, like another great Man -- Dr. Floyd wept."

Marcus Neustadter, Jr., president of the New Orleans Chapter, Frontiers of America presented the "Frontiers-Studs" Award to Dr. Floyd for "Outstanding Leadership in Community Affairs." Speaking for both groups of which Dr. Floyd is a charter-member in each, Neustadter said "You have served your community well. We say not farewell, Ray, for we are predicting that you will return to this community. This is just a brief interruption, au revoir, not farewell."

Other presentations and gifts were made by Dr. L. L. Burns for the United Clubs, Inc., a portable tape-recorder; Rev. A. C. Alexander for the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans, an engraved bronzed plaque; Julian Parker for the Xavier University faculty, a traveling bag; Elliot J. Keys for the Xavier University Alumni, the Alumni Award; David L. Coleman for the Southern University Alumni of New Orleans, a bronze plaque; Clifton L. Denson for the Original Illinois Carnival Club, a Hamilton watch, and a gift-certificate by the New Orleans Parents-Teachers Council.

Emile J. LaBranche, Jr., president of The Studs Club, presented Mrs. Floyd with a bouquet of American beauty roses, which she received graciously.

Dr. Floyd stated that he was accepting the various presentations for the hundreds of people who assisted the Consumers League's program, the more than 100 Carnival Clubs and other organizations that endorsed and supported the United Clubs "carnival blackout" those who walked the picketlines in protest of employment practices of certain white merchants and the anticipated results the "Coordinating Council" is destined to have. However, in spite of his joy, Dr. Floyd said there was one bitter pill and this he expressed was the announcement that King Zulu would march in "parade" this Mardi Gras.

He related how he and other representatives of UCI had called upon the Zulu Club heads requesting that they call-off this year's parade of grass-skirts, which does not represent the Negro community or cause, only to be informed by Harrison Baker, president, that contracts with the city and merchants "both are interested in presenting the ugly side, which is below the Negro's dignity." The young dynamic young leader then called upon his audience to immediately institute a system of selective buying.

Other program participants included Father Eugene McManus of St. Augustine Catholic High School and the Rev. Milton L. Upton, pastor, Beecher Memorial Congregational Church. Cecil W. Carter presided as toastmaster.

The program was arranged by representatives of both sponsoring groups, Cecil W. Carter, Malcolm A. McDonald, chairman and co-chairman; Emile J. LaBranche, Marcus Neustadter, Jr., Carroll Bolding, Dr. Daniel C. Thompson, Henry B. Dejoie, Dr. Leonard L. Burns and A. M. Rachal.

The Louisiana Weekly

CITED -- Dr. Raymond B. Floyd (right) is shown proudly holding the "FRONTIERS-STUDS" Award presented to him by the N. O. Frontiers of America and The Studs Club, Inc., while E. J. LaBranche, Studs' president, and Marcus Neustadter, Jr., F.O.A's president look on admiringly. The presentation was made at an Appreciation Dinner held in honor of Dr. Floyd Monday night. (Photo by Porter)

New Frontier aims to wipe out jim crow, students told

The Afro American P. 16

Baltimore,

HAMPTON, Va. — At a day - long conference on higher education which preceded the inauguration of Dr. Jerome H. Holland as ninth president of Hampton Institute, leaders in education, Government and international affairs discussed "New Frontiers for America's Private Colleges."

Speaking at the conference sessions were Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University; Joseph W. Cohen, director, Inter-University Committee on the Superior Student;

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; and Dr. Frank P. Graham, U.S. representative to the United Nations for India and Pakistan.

Sat. 5-13-61

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, presiden , Morehouse College and president, United Negro College Fund, Inc., addressed the Friday night banquet session on the "Future Role of the Negro Private College."

Dr. Thompson, who spoke on "Teaching and Curriculum Planning," said more emphasis must be placed on the history and problems of the colored race and pointed out a lack of instruction in such problems in high schools and colleges.

Dr. Graham, a Hampton Institute trustee for over 25 years, spoke of the importance of the United Nations and its "fight for peace," but noted:

"In seeking to make the world safe for democracy, we should make America free for differences creative of progress, progress meaning not annihilation but cooperation of nations for freedom, justice, compassion and peace on earth.

• • •

COLLEGES MUST take a greater part in community life, contended Mr. Granger, "to shape social change."

"We are breeding a new generation of know, nothings," able to discuss politics and world affairs but ignorant of "their own neighborhoods, ignorant of the social forces that shape their communities."

Dr. Mays said priva e colleges must boldly and courageously recruit white students.

"Whereas the predominantly white college may settle for token integration and call itself integrated, the predominantly colored college must go fur her".

To attract white students, Dr. Mays said private college must go further.' of academic excellence." Some day, the Atlanta educator declared, "Negroes will be given due credit for democratizing the nation, and particularly the South."

Frontiers Of America To Hold 9-State Regional Conference

Birmingham World Birmingham, Ala.

Wed 5-10-61

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(SNS)—The nine-state annual conference of the Southern Region of the Frontiers of America, Inc., is scheduled to convene May 12-13 at the Marsalis Mansion.

Marcus Neustadter, Jr., second national vice president and regional director, stated that local chapters from the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana will particpate in the two-day conference.

"Advancement Through Service" is the motto of The Frontiers which was founded November 10, 1936, by Dr. Nimrod B. Allen.

The basic concept of he Frontiers is service.

National president Randall C. Morgan, a Gary, Indiana, businessman, will be the keynote speaker for a dinner-session on Saturday. Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa., executive secretary, will assist in the regional activities.

Clarence A. Laws, regional NAACP secretary, will attend convention, under the direction of Carrol Bolding, as genearl chairman and J. Harvey Kerns, co-chairman. According to Bolding the sessions on Friday will begin with registration at 10 o'clock a. m. A luncheon at 12 o'clock p.m. followed with a city tour at 2:30 p.m. and a fellowship-acquaintance party later at 8:30 p.m., all at Marsalis Mansion, 110 Shrewsbury Road.

Saturday's activities will move to the Teamsters Local 240 Home, Royal and Elysian Fields. The opening busness session will begin at 9 a.m. with Dr. Daniel C. Thompson, vice president, New Orleans Chapter, presiding. Regional state deputies will assist in the workshop sessions tha twill follow the opening general assembly. They are Jesse O. Thomas, Georgia; Judson King, North Carolina; J. F. McCleland, Tennessee; Dr. Walter Washington, Mississippi; C. Clythe Andrews, Florida; W. P. Clarke, Sr., Virginia; Dr. John W. Nixon, Alabama, and R. B. Simms, La.

Other regional and national officers to participate in the two-day sessions are Dr. Hubert Crouch, Nashville, Tenn., 3rd vice president, F. O. A.; Cecil W. Carter, secretary, New Orleans chapter; W. W. Whetson, Birmingham, Ala., regional secretary; Dr. Giles A. Hubert, regional treasurer; Emory Jackson, Birmingham, Ala., regional director of public information; the Rev. W. T. Handy, Jr., Baton Rouge, regional chaplain.

Frontiers Told Of UN Problems

letters world 61

Wed 10-11-61

By MARION E. JACKSON

The critical problems facing the 16th Assembly of the United Nations were outlined in a talk by Atty. Hollis L. Cobb, president of the Atlanta Association for the United Nations, Tuesday night before the Frontiers of America.

Atlanta Ga

The Atlanta chapter of the national service area heard a nine-point listing of crucial areas likely to embroil the United Nations, outlined by the Cumberland University law graduate and a recorded discussion of these issues by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Clark M. Eichelberger, the latter executive secretary of the national organization.

Point of conflict facing the United Nations were outlined by Atty. Cobb, as reorganization of the secretariat, Berlin, expenses of operations, particularly in the Congo, the political situation in the Congo, disarmament, the cessation of nuclear tests, the economic and political security of new African states, the peaceful use of outer space, the handling of the admission of Red China, and expanded technical assistance to African nations.

Mr. Cobb insisted that the sole hope of the United States was to prevent an all-out war, through the United Nations.

He took exception of criticism of the United Nations, and described it as the "best known forum for world opinion, and the viewpoint of the majority."

Atty. Cobb hit criticisms of John F. Kennedy for calling up military reserves, and said we must demonstrate the strength that the Russians understand.

He quoted the President as describing "the events and decisions of the next 10 months will decide the future of the next 10,000 years."

The Frontier speaker was critical of present foreign aid and said Americans should have "channelled it through the United Nations."

He said this policy would have brunted some of attacks on present aid programs and took "us off our present hot seat."

Atty. Cobb said Americans have not put the emphasis needed on the United Nations in the past and asked a change in this attitude.

The American Association for the United Nations is the major governmental organization, composed of individual members and local chapters, whose entire program is devoted to building a strong and effective public opinion in support of the United Nations.

Wed 10-11-61

It was organized in 1923 as the League of Nations Association, the AAUN, adopted its present name in 1945.

The Collegiate Council for the United Nations, student affiliate of the AAUN works through its chapters and units on college campuses throughout the country.

College students participated in campus programs on the UN, set up Model UN Assemblies and take the lead in building UN support in the colleges.

Organization Of Second Frontiers International Club

MOBILE, Ala. — (SNS) — Plans were formulated here Wednesday night, Sept. 27 for the organization of Alabama's second club of Frontiers International.

A tentative set of officers were elected for what will become the Mobile Club of Frontiers International with A. J. Dickinson, scout executive, elected temporary president.

Dr. John W. Nixon, Alabama Frontiers deputy and president of the Birmingham Club of Frontiers International and Marcus Newstadter, Jr., of New Orleans, vice-president of Frontiers International and Southern regional director delivered the exposition speeches.

Frontiers International is a nationwide service organization with its membership selected from a cross section of business, civic, educational, and general leadership. It has many objectives and functions similar to the Lions Club, the Exchange, Kiwanis, and other similar service-emphasis organizations.

Other Yokefellows from the New were Henry Davenport, vice-president; Dr. R. W. Gallyard, treasurer; A. L. Whitfield, financial secretary; Edward Bodley, chaplain; Collie Chambers, Jr., corresponding secretary and R. B. DeWitt, chairman of the program committee.

Other Yorkefellows from the New Orleans Frontiers Club accompanying Mr. Neustadter, who is president of the club, included Cecil W. Carter, Sr., deputy Frontiersmen for Louisiana; Percy Perkins and the Rev. Robert H. Tucker.

Emory O. Jackson, director of public relations for the Southern Region of Frontiers International, also was in attendance. He spoke briefly on the selection of members and the idea of visible service.

Dr. E. B. Goode, vice-chairman of the Alabama Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights; and the Rev. H. O. Swanson were among Mobilians in attendance who will form the Mobile Club of Frontiers International.

Approximately 30 persons were present at the meeting held at the famous Mobile Oyster Club. The Mobile group set Wednesday, Oct. 18 as the date for formally setting up their Frontiers club.

In presenting the Frontiers story Yokefellow Neustadster told of the founding of organization by Ala.-born Nimrod Allen in Columbus, O., 25 years ago, recited some of its achievements, and pointed with glowing pride to its objective of rendering service, harnessing leadership, and setting an example of worthy civic fellowship.

Yokefellow reviewed the record of the Birmingham Club of Frontiers International and predicted that Mobile, on the basis of its record of achievement, should be able to match and surpass the Birmingham record.

32b 1961

Girl Friends from 21 cities in Richmond

The Afro-American. P. 11

RICHMOND, Va. — Girl Friends from 21 chapters attended an Executive Committee meeting of National Girl Friends, here last week end. Sat. 11-25-61

Members of the Richmond chapter were hostesses.

Early on Friday, members of the executive board, chapter delegates, and members began arriving by plane auto and train.

* * *

VARIOUS COMMITTEE meetings with members of the executive Board were held in the well appointed home of Lillian Brown on Miller Avenue. Registration and cocktails were scheduled at 6 p.m. at the beautiful home of Beresenia Hill on Overbrook Road, at which time many old acquaintances were renewed.

Friday night and into the wee hours of Saturday morning found Girl Friends at Club 533, as the party guest of one of Richmond's popular bachelors, Sam Owens.

Saturday started a full day with members of the Executive Board enjoying an 8:30 breakfast meeting at Eggleston's Hotel.

At 9:00 a.m. activities began at Newman Hall, Virginia Union University. Registation preceded the Executive Committee business meeting which came to order at 10: A.M., with the National president of Girl Friends, Inc., Joyce Y. Garwin, of Fairfield County, Conn., chapter, presiding.

Words of welcome were expressed to the groups by Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, president of Virginia Union University, who in turn was presented a research study entitled "Communication and Problem Solving Among Parents and Adolescents," whose author is Kenneth F. Herrold.

This presentation was made by the president. This study will be placed in the library of the University.

Luncheon was held from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. in College Inn on the campus.

* * *

BUSINESS MEETING was resumed at 2 p.m. and closing its session at 5 p.m., after which all Girl Friends assembled at Slaughter's Hotel for an hour of "Pink Champagne," and the traditional Girl Friend banquet.

Nau King, president of the Richmond chapter, was toastmistress at the banquet.

Two fashion shows were featured: one, modeling hats which were designed by Helen Parker and the other, "ready to wear,"

Greetings to the Richmond chapter were expressed by various chapters, giving warmth and beauty to the occasion, as did the beautiful centerpieces of yellow and gold chrysanthemums, and candles which adorned each table.

Gussie Ferguson, of Richmond, was appointed to send messages of cheer to all Girl Friends, who are indisposed.

* * *

EACH GIRL FRIEND received a coffee clutch bearing the initials G. F. as a token.

Given a short period of relaxation and time to change to those beautiful party dresses, Girl Friends, returned to Slaughters Hotel, where they and boy - friends enjoyed a dancing party with music as played by Hugo Jackson and the Marshalls.

* * *

AS A CLIMAX to the party, the Richmond Boy Friends presented to the group, some of the members of the Road Show of "Porgy and Bess" who did several excerpts from the show. This ended in a round of applause.

During the day while the Girl Friends were busy with business, banquet and luncheon, the Richmond Boy Friends were hosts to out-of town men at club 533.

Beautiful baskets and vases of flowers were sent to the group, by the Richmond chapter of Moles, Inc., and by the Bridgettes.

* * *

AS IS traditional, this meeting of the Girl Friends was in itself a fashion show.

Presiding at a morning session, Dr. Joyce Garwin was chic in a two - piece Italian knit suit with caracul collar, matching hat made of caracul.

Wearing a green dressmaker suit, with a beaver hat for extra flair was Marguerite Young of Newport News.

Mary Agnes Davis of Detroit chose a tan knit frock, brown accessories and a mink pillbox hat; and Beresenia Hill of Richmond was an eye - filler in royal blue woolen suit, leather trimmed, and matching hat.

* * *

THE PARTY brought out such items as an exquisite beige lace embroidered in sequins, worn by Anita Baker of Richmond, grey lace and chiffon that adorned Pauline Weeden of Lynchburg.

An emerald green chiffon with matching shoes and white mink stole, the selection of Jane Hankins of Louisville, and green faille, also matched by green accessories, worn by Eliza Robinson, who heads the Baltimore chapter.

* * *

NATIONAL OFFICERS at the meeting included Dr. Joyce Garwin, president; Phyllis Kennell of Albany, N.Y., vice president; Marion West of the New Jersey chapter, secretary;

Goldie Beckett of Louisville. Ky., treasurer; Winona Reynolds of Cleveland Ohio, parliamentarian; and Mary Agnes Davis of Detroit. Mich., editor of the Chatterbox.

Also attending were:

GIRL FRIENDS

From Baltimore: Eliza Robinson Anita Wheatley, Gwendolyn Lewis;

Boston, Mass. Vera Riddick:

Brooklyn, N.Y.: Dorothea Mason;

Buffalo, N.Y ; Laura Holland:

Chicago, Ill.; Yolande Cheatham;

Cleveland, Ohio: Margot Dyson, Ruth Clement and Wenona Reynolds;

Fairfield County, Conn.: Edith Elliott, Berentta Brown, Theresa Dean, Geraldine Carson;

Detroit, Mich ; Hazel Taylor;

Columbus, Ohio: Maxine Hamlar, Kay McGill ;

Louisville, Ky.: Jane Hankins, Goldie Beckett, Ruth Bryant;

Newport News: Dorothy Palmer, Mattie Reid, Lena Bass, Alethia Fentress, Marguerite Young;

New York City: Henre Young, Dottie Bostic;

New Jersey: Marion West, Lillian Jones;

Philadelphia, Pa.: Irene Long;

Pittsburgh, Pa.: Hazel Garland, Wilhelmina Brown.

The Hostess Chapter includes:

Nan King, president; Leota Turpin, vice president; Estelle Clarke, recording secretary; Beresenia Hill, corresponding secretary; Marjorie Cephas, treasurer; Sue Clay, chaplain;

Anita Baker, Lillian Brown, Lillie Brodnax, Florence Duke, Gussie Ferguson, Evelyn Fraser, Elise Jackson, Marie Jones, Nina Morton, Altia Pigott, Daphne Quarles, Jacqueline Reid and Virginia Williams.

The committee chairmen included Mesdames Hill, registration; Brown, housing; Pigott, business meeting; Clay, luncheon; Clarke, banquet and Cephas, party.

ROANOKE GIRL FRIENDS—Girl Friends in Roanoke, Va., drew five charmers into their magic circle, recently, with the installation services being held in the handsome home of Dr. and Mrs. John Cundiff. Here is the chapter including the new members and a guest, following the ritual and preceding the cocktail party which followed at the new Holiday Inn. Front row, l[illegible]: Evelyn Skipper, Polly Cundiff and Doris Elam. Second row: Helene Downing, Thelma Johnson, Julia Hooper, Ruth Williams, Dorothy Stuart, Alyce Moore, Helen Whitworth and Georgia Brown. Standing: Natalie Holmes, Julia Law, Roberta Cassell Emmadean Commander, Letitia Penn, Anne Coleman, Malena Law, Adelaide Johnson, Polly Weeden, LaVerne Fuller, Lillian Broadnax (Richmond GF), Virginia Reeves and Natalie Claytor.

Initiated Into Roanoke Chapter of Girl Friends

ROANOKE, Va. — The Roanoke Chapter of Girl Friends, Inc. initiated five charming young matrons into the chapter in ceremonies held Nov. 5 in the beautifully appointed home of Dr. and Mrs. John (Polly) Cundiff in the exclusive Rugby section of Roanoke.

The impressive service was held in a bower of tall flowers grouped in Girl Friend colors.

Immediately following the service, pink champagne was served G.F.'s until they were joined by the Boy Friends. Then the entire group drove to the spacious new Holiday Inn where a gay cocktail party and smorgasbord took over the rest of the evening.

ATTENDING WERE the new GFs and their husbands: Dr. and Mrs. John B. Claytor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffler and Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Whitworth.

Other GFs and their Boy Friends were Mr. and Mrs. George Skipper, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Jomes Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Claytor, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Elam, Mr. and Mrs. William Cassell, Mr. and Mrs. George Law, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Penn, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson, also J. Douglass Serrell, William Carter and Alonzo Leskins; Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Weeden, Mmes. Alyce Moore, Helene Downing, Malena Law, Emmadean Commander, Miss Georgia Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alien Broadnax of Richmond and Dr. and Mrs. John Cundiff.

Members unable to be present were Sadie Lawson, Gladys Fulton and Izetta Plummer.

32b 1961

South's 3 Largest Railroads Desegregate All Facilities

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The three biggest railroads in the South have agreed to desegregate their terminal waiting rooms, restaurants and restrooms, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced Monday.

The lines are the Illinois Central, the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern. A Justice Depar ient spokesman said they operate the majority of trai terr als in the South.

The railroads agreed to eliminate separate facilities for whites and Negroes after four conferences with Kennedy and other Justice Department officials.

Deserve Credit

The attorney general said the railroads deserve "great credit" for their action.

"Theirs is the kind of acceptance of responsibility which we at the Justice Department hope will help the nation continue to make progress in guaranteeing equal rights under law to all Americans." he said.

Kennedy noted the agreement came just a few weeks after the Interstate Commerce Commission issued new regulations banning segregation on buses and in bus terminals—target of numerous so-called "freedom riders."

Kennedy conceded travelers still might run into racial discrimination in some railroad terminal facilities.

Some Not Covered

A department spokesman said the attorney general referred to restaurants or lunch counters operated as private concessions and not covered by the agreement.

"Even a sense of responsibility and voluntary compliance with the law cannot guarantee that some travelers may not experience unpleasant incidents," Kennedy said.

"The important thing, however, is that we have made great progress and are continuing to do so."

Sweeping Integration Asked Of Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — (UPI)—Dr. Martin Luther King urged President Kennedy Monday to issue a "second Emancipation Proclamation" declaring all racially segregated public facilities in the nation "unconstitutional and illegal."

The Negro leader spent about one hour with the President in what he called a "very fruitful visit." He told newsmen afterward that Kennedy listened "sympathetically" to his discussion of Negro problems. King requested the meeting.

King said he urged the President to issue another "Emancipation Proclamation" in the form of an executive order banning segregation in restaurants, bus terminals, train stations and other public facilities.

King said he also had recommended that Kennedy issue an executive order to end segregation in housing.

The two railroad passenger terminals in Memphis — Union Station, which serves the Southern and the L & N, and Central Station, which serves the Illinois Central — quietly desegregated all facilities several years ago.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

OCTOBER
3 LARGEST RAILROADS
DESEGREGATE
ILLINOIS CENTRAL, SOUTHERN
AND L & N

Florists meet, elect officers

ST. LOUIS — At its ninth annual convention, the International Florists Association elected the following officers:

W. O. Perry, Miami, Fla., president; Mrs. Y. M. Washington, Birmingham, Ala., first vice president; W. Thompson, Buffalo, N.Y., second vice president; J. Wesley Lee, Pittsburgh, executive secretary; Mrs. Harriet Watkins, Gloucester, Va., treasurer.

Board members are: Clinton Reeves, Shreveport, La., chairman; John Cloud, Cleveland, and Mrs. C. Dunn, Welton, N.C.

Banquet speaker at the convention was Vernon H. Rowe, president, Carnation Growers Association. The 1962 convention will be held in Miami.

FLORISTS MEET — J. Wesley Lee, Pittsburgh, Pa., executive secretary, and W. O. Perry, Miami, president, International Florists Association, Inc., accept congratulations of Vernon H. Rowe, president, Carnation-Growers Association, following presentation of the key to the city of St. Louis, Mo., by Human Relations Commissioner W. J. Duford. It was the ninth annual meeting of the florists. The 1962 meeting will be held in Miami.

32b 1961

Teen-Age Jacks And Jills Hold Meeting In Tuskegee

Birmingham Herald

By Mrs. Marguerite B. Warren

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Moulding the Future with New Ideas" was the theme of the fifth annual Southeastern Teen-Age Regional Conference of Jack and Jill held at Tuskegee Institute June 22-26.

The regional conference will hold its 1962 session n Albany, Ga. next June.

320

Business sessions were held in Wilcox Hall-A while group meetings were held in Margaret Murray Washington Hall. The theme was applied economically, educationally, spiritually and to service.

On Thursday, June 22, delegates non-delegates, sponsors and officers came into Dorothy Hall for registration. Upon arrival each was registered by Mrs. Mildred Moore, president of the Mothers Jack and Jill Chapter of Tuskegee Institute. Each person was cordially received and assigned to the three Emery Halls — women and girls to Emery 1 and Emery2, while the men and boys were assigned to Emery 3. A Souvenir Kit was given every registrant complimentary of the Afro-American Life Insurance Co. Represented were Florida: Pensacola and Tallahassee; Georgia: Albany and Atlanta; Tennessee: Chattanooga; Alabama: Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery.

Wed. 7-5-61

The Fifth Annual Conference Program was dedicated to the Retiring Regional Director, Mrs. Alpha Anderson Robertson of Birmingham, Ala. In the words of the Teen-agers — "We are grateful to you for your understanding of our problems, and for the guidance and motivation which you have given us. We appreciate fully your dedication to the Southeastern Region and to your job as Regional Director."

Birmingham Ala.

The Teen-Age officers of 1960-62 are President, Bruce Elliot Patton; Vice President, Donal Tyrone Watson; Recording Secretary, Maxine Elizabeth Jones; Treasurer, Robert Frazier Moore and Bernadette Maria Fitts.

Cheers and un-ending compliments go to Robert Moore of Tuskegee, Teen-Age Conference Chairman who shouldered his responsibility in such a wonderful manner. The entire chapter cooperated and made every one proud and happy to be present.

The highlights of the busines meeting on Friday morning were greetings from Mr. Charles Trout, Director Public Relations, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Howard Kenny, Manager, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee; Mrs. Dorothy Smith, Pres.-Elect, Tuskegee Chapter Jack and Jill; Mrs. Ruth Ballard, regional director-elect of Jack and Jill; Key-Note Address, Dr. Stanley H. Smith, Professor of Sociology, Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Smith emphasized the fact that Teen-agers must realize that they too have a "Date with Destiny." He cautioned them of the trend to "Reject the Past, Restlessness of the Present and Ingoring the Future." Compliments were also in order for the accomplishments of the youth of today.

Discussion Groups were formulated on "Moulding the New Future Educationally" with Dianne Kenney, Teen-Age Leader and "Moulding the Future Spiritually and Morally" wth Donald Watson, Teen-Age Leader.

To render service, the Teens presented a Talent Show in the auditorium of the VA Hospital to which patients were invited and broadcasted to the disabled patients.

The sponsors were entertained at the home of Mrs. Ruth Gaillard, director-elect of the regional.

Saturday, June 24, both morning and afternoon, was devoted to discussion groups and then to a combined discussion meeting after which, the Teen-Age Regional President, Bruce Patton called the Business Session to order for a summarized report. The Retiring Regional Director, Mrs. Robertson of Birmingham, Ala., gave her address and presented the new officers for the coming year.

P. 6

The social activities that were enjoyed by all were: Thursday evening, Mixer at the home of President and Mrs. L. H. Foster; Friday evening, Hay Ride to Drive-In; Saturday afternoon, Tea at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Kenney and to top the climax Saturday evening the Hawaian Luau at the Army Reserve Center.

Early Sunday morning a Sunrise Ceremony was held on the Lawn of Thompkins Hall which was the Departing of the Ceremony for the Southeastern Regional of Jack and Jill. Every one expressed himself or herself as having had an inspirational and a most wonderful fellowship with their Jacks and Jills in the Southeastern Region.

Those attending from Birmingham were: Delegates, John Wesley Coleman, Leslie Ann Gaillard, Vonda Scurlark, Darnelle Terrell and Edith Anne Warren, with Mrs. Marguerite B. Warren, Sponsor. Mrs. Maye Forniss attended as an officer of the Regional with her daughter, Annie Laurie Forniss accompanyng her. Mrs. Alpha Robertson, Retiring Regional Director with her daughter, Dianne Robertson.

JACK AND JILL CONFERENCE

FIFTH ANNUAL SOUTHEASTERN TEEN-AGE REGIONAL CONFERENCE
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

LINKS' EXECUTIVE BOARD — The executive board of the national Links, Inc., met recently in Washington, D.C., at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. Sessions were conducted for three days this year, because the national assembly does not convene this year. Left to right, seated: Mrs. Josephine Smith, Los Angeles, Calif., recording secretary; Mrs. Vivian Beamon, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice president; Mrs. Pauline Weeden, Lynchburg, Va., president; Mrs. Gertrude Thomas, Inwood, N.Y., financial secretary, and Mrs. Anna Julian, Oak Park, Ill., treasurer. Standing: Mrs. Lillian Mosee, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the Central Area; Mrs. Bessie Hill, Orange, N.J., chairman of the Eastern Area; Mrs. Esther Nelson, Denver, Colo., chairman of the Western Area; Mrs. Norvelle Downing, Newport News, Va., corresponding secretary and chairman of public relations; Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, Philadelphia, co-founder and assistant secretary; Mrs. Bernice Munce, Trenton, N.Y., national program chairman; Mrs. Linda Reddick, Orlando, Fla., chairman of the Southern Area, and Mrs. Elreta Alexander, Greensboro, N.C., parliamentarian.

Negro Civic Group Is Organized Here

Jackson Miss. Clarion Ledger July 12 1961

A Negro civic group, the Mississippi Negro Civic Agency, has been created in Jackson with plans to promote Negro progress in the state and solve local racial problems without "unwanted" outside assistance.

The organization was created yesterday, Joseph F. Albright, its founder, reported.

Albright, a Negro, who moved here early this year from Washington, said the organization is "solely concerned with the welfare of the citizens of Mississippi" and particularly with "contributions Negroes are making."

He said the organization, supported by voluntary donations, will adhere "strictly to the philosphy of Mississippi for Mississippians."

It will stand "without reservation on the position that this state will solve its own problems which involve racial relations without any and all unwanted and questionable 'assistance'," Albright continued.

He said the group will aid both races who are willing to join with "mutual trust and understanding to make Mississippi the mighty state it is destined to be. . .in industrial, economic and civic development."

Albright said his organization is designed to remind Negroes of their own "great racial heritage and traditions," and encourage them to make "prideful contributions as such and not as synthetic aspirants to membership in any other race."

He said the group will publicize progress of the state's Negroes "factually and without embellishment."

Albright called on both races within the state to stop "feuding and fussing" which he said served the purpose of "common enemies of our state."

Throng Hears Abernathy

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Protest Virginia Tactics at Farmville Rally

"We want our freedom . . . not in the next generation, not next year, not some time next week; not even tomorrow morning. We want our freedom right now!" Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, told more than a thousand listeners.

They were Negroes and a few whites from all parts of Virginia, attending a seven-hour rally sponsored by the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference and the Prince Edward County Christian Association.

At the first Baptist Church in Farmville, Va.

Dr. Abernathy was the key speaker on a list that exceeded a dozen. In urging the Negroes to qualify to vote, he said:

"We just returned from the voting booths where we elected Mr. Kennedy. We don't want to stop there. We must let him know we want more out of him than we got out of President Eisenhower . . . that we are not going to be satisfied with a few appointments . . . that we are not going to be fooled because he came to the rescue of Dr. Martin Luther King with a telephone call. There are 15,000,000 other black people all over the United States with problems."

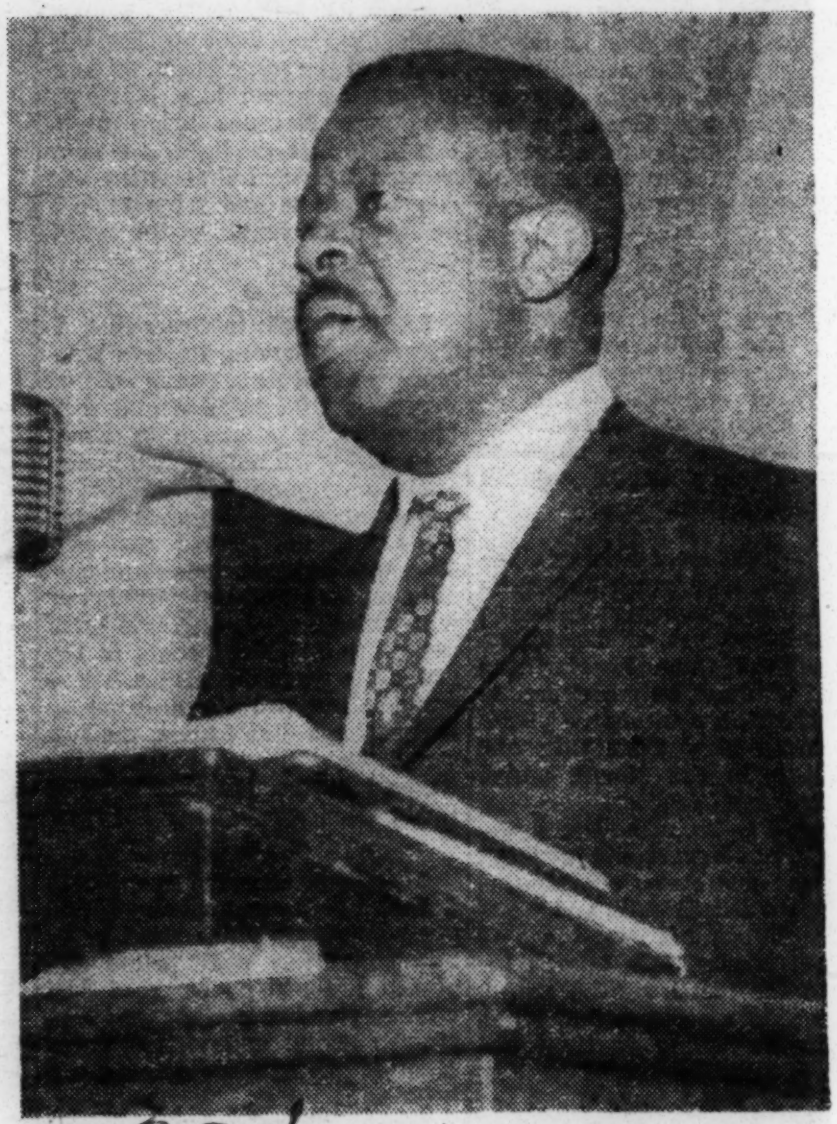
THE LECTURER, who gained international acclaim for his work with the Montgomery Bus Boycott heralded the winds which are ushering in a new age. "We are going to bury segregation in this generation," he said.

Dr. Milton A. Reid, president of the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference and the pilgrimage co-ordinator, said at an earlier meeting, that a legal fight to reopen the public school system in Prince Edward County had been decided but that they would withhold their plans for about [illegible] days. Previously announced plans to make another direct appeal to the board of supervisors have been abandoned. All Prince Edward schools were closed in 1959 to avoid court ordered integration.

THE REV. L. Francis Griffin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, said the groundwork for a boycott had been prepared.

About 4:45 P. M., the crowd, led by Rev. Griffin, Dr. Abernathy, Mrs. Sarah Boyle, a white speaker, and Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, marched to the courthouse and prayed for the supervisors on this eve of day when two suits would challenge in a U. S. District Court, the State's anti-trespass law. There was no disturbance of any kind during the seven hour rally though about 17 city patrolmen from the sheriff's office and a Virginia State trooper were stationed near-by.

MARCHING ON COURTHOUSE—More than a thousand Negroes sang and prayed for half an hour before the Prince Edward County (Va.) Courthouse after a seven-hour rally in Farmville protesting the closing of public schools by state officials.—Barrett Photo



INSPIRED AUDIENCE—The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, dynamic leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and key speaker at the Farmville rally, called on Negroes to use the ballot to defeat their oppressors.—Barrett Photo

32b 1961

MONTGOMERY RESTORATION AND AMELIORATION ASSOCIATION

Montgomery Warned On Negroes' Request

Birmingham Post-Herald

MONTGOMERY, April 23 (UPI)—Negro integration leaders here today warned of "tragic" effects if no action is taken on their request for concessions from the City Commission.

The Rev. Uriah J. Fields, president of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Assn., yesterday said a scheduled mass meeting Friday was canceled officially by the group after an "encouraging" conference with a group of white men.

Fields said, however, "a word of warning: A letdown at this point will prove tragic. The effects would be manifested in many other relationships."

Fields' statement came after about 30 persons attended a meeting to discuss proposals made by the MRAA to the commission.

Fields said, "We felt these white men were vitally interested in our proposals to the City Commission April 4, and were influential in negotiating with city officials."

"The men were not official representatives of the City Commission," Fields said, "but they had been in contact with the mayor. They expressed special interest in our proposal to pave Oak-st and put in sidewalks to protect our children."

The MRAA asked for Negroes to patrol school crossings near Negro schools, pavement and sidewalks along streets leading to a Negro school, a bi-racial committee to study racial harmony, and opening of the public library to Negroes one day a week on a segregated basis. Fields said unless the conditions were met, no attempt would be made to prevent further racial integration.

NAACP Under Fire For Non-Violence

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of Negro hecklers broke up a Harlem rally Wednesday night marking the seventh anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling.

The hecklers, demanding an end to what they called Negro pacifism, shouted down speaker after speaker — including Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., was struck in the chest by an egg as he began the benediction. He paused momentarily, then completed the prayer.

The agitators demanded that one of their number, Robert Williams, be allowed to speak. The heckling stopped when William took the rostrum.

Williams described himself as suspended member of the NAACP chapter in Monroe, N.C. He said he was ousted in 1959 because "I advocated Afro-American men should defend their women and children."

Williams said the NAACP was a pacifist organization, adding: "We are not pacifists and we do not attempt to turn the other cheek. I am tired of being oppressed. I am going to meet violence with violence."

The jeers and shouts resumed after Williams left the speaker's stand. Even two band renditions of "The Star Spangled Banner" failed to restore order.

Among other speakers who were drowned out was Daisy Bates, NAACP chairman in Little Rock, Ark., at the time of the school desegregation crisis in that city.

After the meeting, Wilkins told newsmen that, although school desegregation in the South was going at "a slow pace," he was hopeful for the future.

NAACP Urges Negro In Jersey Cabinet

NEWARK, N.J. — (UPI) — The New Jersey Democratic Party has been asked to appoint a Negro to a position in the governor's cabinet.

The request was made Monday by Samuel Williams of Newark, a representative of the New Jersey branch of the NAACP.

Williams was one of several representatives of public groups who appeared before a Democratic Platform committee. The committee held the first of three public hearings to solicit suggestions for the party's gubernatorial platform.

A similar hearing was scheduled in Camden and one Wednesday in Trenton. Williams also told the panel that a Negro has never served with the New Jersey State Police.

Besides Williams, several other persons requested the committee to write pledges backing civil rights legislation into the platform.

James A. Pauley, executive director of the Urban League, urged support of fair housing and open occupancy bills.

NAACP files 127 complaints against industry, 3 unions

WASHINGTON — Eight major industrial corporations, three trade unions and two railroad companies are charged with racial discrimination in 127 affidavits filed last week with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The complaints, involving giant corporations and powerful unions operating in the North as well as in the South, were submitted by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP.

Named in the complaints are General Motors Corporation plants in Cleveland and Atlanta; the Firestone Rubber Company, Petroleum Chemical Industries, Inc., Davidson Chemical Company, Lone Star Cement Company, and Cit - Con Oil Company, all located at Lake Charles, La.; the Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta; and the Republic Avitation Company, Farmingdale, Long Island, N.Y.

All of the companies are engaged in production under government contracts which forbid racial discrimination in employment.

AMONG THE AFL - CIO trade unions charged with collaboration with employers in discrimination against minority workers are AFL-CIO Metal Tades Council; Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union; and the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America.

The two railroads are the Illinois Central and the St. Louis and San Francisco lines.

In presenting the complaints to John Field, executive director of the President's Committee, Mr. Hill noted that the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council is directly responsible to the national labor federation and, accordingly, can lay no claim to local autonomy.

* * *

AFFIDAVITS SIGNED by workers in the oil refinery, chemical and rubber plants in the Lake Charles area charge that the companies and the Metal Trades Council had negotiated collective bargaining agreements which provide for separate racial seniority lines limiting colored workers to unskilled and menial jobs.

Under terms of the agreement, the affidavits allege, colored workers are denied equal seniority rights and opportunity to develop skills which would qualify them for more desirable job classifications.

The AFL, Mr. Hill said, had been informed of these practices in 1954 and again in 1955. Nevertheless, no action has been taken to rectify this situation even though the Metal Trades Council is a direct agency of the Federation.

* * *

TWENTY - FIVE workers, NAACP members in Atlanta, charge that the Atlantic Steel Company bars qualified colored employees from participation in the in-service training program; that they are initially hired in menial and unskilled job classifications exclusively; and that the company and the United Steel Workers of America have negotiated separate racial seniority lines in the collective bargaining agreement in violation of workers' seniority rights and their opportunities for promotion to production and skilled craft occupations.

Their complaint further charges that colored employees are the victims of dishonest and false job classifications which designate them as laborers and keep them at low wages even though they may perform skilled tasks.

Moreover, they allege, workers' time cards are coded to designate race and separate time clocks, locker rooms, rest rooms, cafeteria and drinking fountains are maintained for racial employees.

Weaver, Law Among Group

20 Nominated to NAACP Board

NEW YORK.—Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, and W. W. Law, Savannah mailman and president of the Georgia State NAACP, are among sixteen persons named by the NAACP nominating committee for election to the association's national board of directors. Both are presently members of the association's 48-person board.

In addition, four candidates were nominated by independent petitions signed by thirty or more NAACP members in good standing.

Also named by the nominating committee are two who have not previously served as a member of the board.

THEY ARE Dr. Eugene T. Reed, of Elmira, N. Y., president of the New York State Conference of NAACP branches, and James G. Blake of Charleston, S. C., Morehouse College student and chairman of the NAACP National Youth Work Committee.

Others nominated by the committee for re-election are Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Doretha Combre, Lake Charles, La.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill., and Dr. George D. Flemmings, Forth Worth, Texas.

Also Dr. Buell Gallagher, Sacramento, Calif.; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia; Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; William R. Ming, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa., and Samuel A. Williams, East Orange, N. J.

Nominated by petition are John F. Davis, Montclair, N. J.; Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Louis L. Redding, Wilmington, Del., and Jack E. Tanner, Tacoma, Wash.

U.S. Supreme Court Asked To

Guarantee Secrecy Of NAACP "Memberships"

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Supreme Court Tuesday to guarantee the secrecy of the organization's membership rolls in Dade County, Fla.

NAACP attorney Robert L. Carter told the justices they should give the 1,000 - member Dade County list the same protection it gave the organization's rolls in Alabama and Arkansas.

Florida officials argued that the NAACP's adamant stand prevented a legislative committee from determining the possible inroads of communism into the organization.

Attorney Mark R. Hawes argued for the state that the committee did not want to see the list He said it merely wanted chapter President Rev. Theodore R. Gibson to bring it to the hearing room and check it against a list of suspected Communists in the Miami area.

Gibson several times refused to abide by the committee's request and later was cited for contempt by a circuit court, sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,200. The Florida Supreme Court on Dec. 16 upheld the conviction.

A succession of state committees has looked into possible Communist infiltration of the NAACP since 1956.

Carter said although the situation was different, legal aspects of the case under consideration are the same as those in the Alabama case.

He said if Gibson brought the records to the hearing room, the committee might challenge whether he was telling the truth in checking the list.

If that happened, Carter argued, Gibson might have to turn the list over to the committee to save himself from perjery charges.

Permanent Ban Against NAACP Ruled By Court

Judge Jones Banishes Activities

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Friday night enjoined the NAACP permanently from operating within Alabama.

In an order issued at the close of a three-day hearing, Jones said that "the overwhelming weight of the testimony" showed that the NAACP has continued to do business in Alabama in violation of state laws requiring out-of-state corporations to qualify to do business in Alabama.

He said the state's case against the NAACP was "overwhelmingly proved by all the credible testimony."

FULL OPINION

Jones further found that the NAACP activities "are and have been a usurpation and abuse of its corporate functions and detrimental to the State of Alabama."

Jones said he would later write a full opinion on the merits of the case, but was restrained at this time from doing so by a directive of the U.S. Supreme Court, which directed that the state court proceed with a trial of the issues before Jan. 2.

He said the Supreme Court ruling "lacks that comity usually existing between state and federal courts."

The Supreme Court, before ordering that the case proceed, had twice reversed and remanded a $100,000 fine assessed against the NAACP by Jones, who found it in contempt of court for failing to produce membership lists.

The permanent injunction superseded the temporary restraining order he issued against the NAACP on June 1, 1956.

The new injunction forbids the

(Continued From Page 1)

NAACP to participate in intrastate activities.

Specifically, it enjoins it from seeking members, collecting dues, organizing chapters, maintaining an office, controlling branches within the state, or any other intrastate activity or corporate function other than those protected by federal interstate commerce rules.

OUT OF BUSINESS

State and NAACP attorneys Friday wound up their cases in which the NAACP seeks to resume operations and the state to put it out of business for good in Alabama.

In closing arguments, state attorneys argued that the NAACP was subject to be ousted from Alabama because it had not complied with state law by qualifying to do business, if for no other reason.

NAACP attorneys contended the state had barred it from attempting to qualify after allowing it to operate in this state for 28 years.

An NAACP attorney Arthur Shores of Birmingham, in summing up, charged that the NAACP "has been the whipping boy of politicians in this state for seven years."

Putting the NAACP out of business has not halted civil rights court actions, argued Shores. In a changing world, "Alabama must change," he said.

He continued to name well-known Americans, such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Ralph Bunche, and Thurgood Marshall, who are associated with the NAACP.

The NAACP general counsel, Robert Carter of New York, said the legal action had been taken against it "because state officials disagreed with the aims and purposes of this organization."

Carter also said the state had presented only "meager evidence" to support its contentions that the NAACP had continued to operate in Alabama despire a temporary injunction against it, and had shown no damage caused the state.

And, he said that criticisms the state contends the NAACP leveled against state officials and courts was temperate compared with the statement issued Thursday by Alabama Secretary of State Bettye Frink.

Mrs. Frink, calling the NAACP "thieves, cutthroats, and the scum of the earth," had said she would rather resign than to reigster the NAACP to do business in Alabama.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, arguing for the state, cited a Kansas case in which the Ku Klux Klan was barred from doing business in that state.

He said the Klan charter was very similar to that of the NAACP. And he pointed out that the Kansas court ruling dismissed charges of threats and violence against the Klan, and ousted it simply because it had not qualified to do business in that state.

Foreign corporations are allowed to enter Alabama "by the grace of the state," said Madison. And he said that when actions of such a corporation are against public policy, then the organization is subject to ouster even if registered.

He cited a complaint filed in federal court in which the NAACP sought to come under federal court jurisdiction to show that state courts and officials were charged with "vindictive and collusive" actions against the NAACP.

"They get a little bold when they get into federal court—and they've got good reason to be," he said.

Madison said evidence presented by the state gave the judge good reason to infer that the NAACP has continued to operate despite the injunction he issued against it in June, 1956.

He said the state, in its case, had avoided bringing in constitutional questions that would give the U.S. Supreme Court grounds for ruling in favor of the NAACP.

But Carter responded that the NAACP would "insist on your First Amendment rights in this case."

At the conclusion of the three-day hearing, Jones could have granted the NAACP motion to dissolve the temporary injunction against it, or granted the state the permanent injunction it sought.

Gallion 'Pleased' With Injunction

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion Friday night pronounced himself "pleased" with the injunction granted by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ousting the NAACP from Alabama.

He called the NAACP "an agitation organization of the worst kind," though its leaders "speak in high-sounding language and in pious terms."

Gallion said the NAACP has through the years disregarded Alabama laws and "engaged in activities injurious to all the citizens and to the welfare of the state."

State Hits Fake Front Of NAACP

Testimony Holds Group Operated Under Another Name

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

The first day of a hearing in which the NAACP seeks to end a five-year-old injunction against it ended Wednesday, with the state placing major emphasis on testimony designed to show that the NAACP has continued to operate under another name.

As the hearing closed, NAACP General Counsel Robert Carter of New York insisted that the hearing be conducted on a night-and-day basis, if necessary in order to wind it up. The NAACP, he said, does not want to see the hearing continued "after waiting for five-and-a-half years."

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones replied that the hearing would be concluded by the weekend.

MOTION REJECTED

Earier in the hearing, Jones turned down motions by Carter that the courtroom be desegregated, and tht Negroes be designated as "Mr." in the record of the proceedings.

Carter said he had been informed that whites receive the titles of "Mr." and "Mrs." in the record, while Negro lawers are referred to as "attorney."

The last three hours of the hearing were consumed by the reading of long distance phone calls made by W. C. Patton, former state president of the NAACP.

The state said the persons to whom the calls were made include a number of former NAACP officials, which shows that Patton is still carrying on NAACP business in Alabama.

EVIDENCE ADMITTED

NAACP attorneys objected that the telephone company records did not show that Patton made the calls or what was discussed. Jones allowed the records to be read before ruling whether they were valid evidence.

Western Union District Manager Ted May of Birmingham, reading a telegram from Patton to C. W. Lee, a Montgomery Negro attending a funeral directors convention in Washington, brought a charge of invasion of privacy from Carter.

He asked "how the telegram got into the hands of state officials." May said he did not know.

In the telegram Patton asked Lee, a former NAACP director here, about the possibility of raising funds for "our organization."

Lee, who later took the stand, said the organization referred to was the Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and voting.

This is the group the state contends is a front under which the outlawed NAACP continues to operate. NAACP attorneys have contended that both organizations were in existence before Jones issued the injunction against the NAACP on June 1, 1956, and have no connection.

Lee said he did not remember the names of any of the other NAACP directors who served with him here. And NAACP lawyers argued the state was only "wishing" for names of members.

Atlanta Constitution reporter Stuart Culpepper told of hearing of the appointment of Patton to coordinate an Alabama Negro voter registration drive at an NAACP-sponsored meeting in Atlanta in 1957.

The NAACP is seeking to have Jones dissolve the temporary injunction he issued in 1956. At the outset of the hearing Jones said he is allowing it to remain in effect pending his ruling on the merits of the case.

DISSOLVE OR EXTEND

At the end of the hearing, he could dissolve the temporary injunction, or grant a permanent injunction asked by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gllion.

Gallion participated in the hearing Wednesday, but most of the state's case was presented by an assistant, Gordon Madison.

The state, in seeking to show that the NAACP has flouted Jones' injunction, aims at proving that the organization is in contempt of court and hence cannot come into court "with clean hands" to seek relief.

Birmingham NAACP attorney Arthur Shores argued Wednesday morning that state law provides for $1,000 fine for corporations failing to register in Alabama, and that a search of court records revealed no other instance of such an organization being enjoined for failure to register.

He said the NAACP had been ousted for "trying to bring up a segment of the citizenry" of Alabama.

Madison replied that the state might still impose the $1,000 penalty. He also said that the NAACP had falsely accused trustees of the University of Alabama of colluding with a mob that forced the withdrawal of a Negro student, Autherine Lucy, from the university. "That kind of activity we don't want in Alabama," he said.

The hearing will be resumed at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Supreme Court Speeds NAACP Alabama Trial

N.Y. Herald Tribune P 23
Tues. 10-24-61
New York, N.Y.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court acted yesterday to speed up a legal test of a five-year-old ban on operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama.

The court said that unless the state courts go ahead with a trial of the issues within a reasonable time—no later than next Jan. 2—the United States District Court in Montgomery, Ala., shall hear the case.

Involved is a state court order which the N. A. A. C. P. says bars it not only from organizational activities in Alabama but also prevents it from taking any steps to qualify to do business in the state.

The order stems from a 1956 complaint by Alabama's Attorney General that the N. A. A. C. P. was doing business in the state without qualifying as an out-of-state corporation.

Feared State Wouldn't Act

The N. A. A. C. P. turned to the Federal courts, it said, because it believed Alabama's stte courts never would act on requests for hearings.

Alabama's officials were accused by the N. A. A. C. P. of "procedural maneuvers and deliberate design indefinitely to deprive it of redress."

Yesterday's decision set aside a ruling by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans saying flatly that the matter should be fought out first in Alabama's courts. The Circuit Court also had questioned whether a Federal issue was involved.

The Supreme Court told the United States District Court to maintained jurisdiction and "to take such steps as may appear necessary and appropriate to assure a prampt disposition of all issues involved in, or in connection with, the state action."

The court's unsigned order noted that Justice Potter Stewart took no part in the decision. It gave no reason for this.

In other actions yesterday the court:

Local Ordinance Appeal Is Refused

Refused to hear an appeal by Mrs. Ruth E. Tinsley, fifty-eight, a Negro, convicted of violating a Richmond, Va., Ordinance requiring persons on streets to move on when ordered to do so by police. Mrs. Tinsley was arrested in front of a department store where pickets were protesting race segregation at eating places. She was fined $10. In declining to consider the case, the court said no substantial Federal question was involved.

Obscene Literature Case Tossed Out

Declined to review the conviction of Joseph Chobot, operator of a book store in Milwaukee, on a charge of having obscene magazines for sale. He was put on probation for two years. The court took the view that no substantial Federal question was involved.

High Court Ruling Backs NAACP Suit

New York
Herald Tribune

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People won a round in the Supreme Court today in its battle against an Alabama order which the association says bars it from activities in that state.

Acting without hearing arguments, the court directed that the U.S. District Court in Alabama rule on NAACP's complaint.

NAACP appealed to the Supreme Court after the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans said the complaint should be acted on first by Alabama state courts. NAACP said it believed the state courts would never act on requests for a hearing.

A 1956 complaint by the Alabama attorney general led to the litigation. The complaint charged NAACP was doing business in the state without qualifying as an out-of-state corporation.

Obtained Order.

During the dispute the state obtained an order from a state court which NAACP said bars it from organization activities, and also from taking any steps to qualify to do business in Alabama.

The Supreme Court set aside the ruling of the circuit court and directed the U.S. District Court in Montgomery to try the issues involved if the state court doesn't consider the NAACP suit by Jan. 2.

The ruling told the U.S. district court to keep jurisdiction over the case and take such steps as may be necessary "to assure a prompt disposition of all issues involved."

Other Actions.

The court today also:

Refused, with three justices dissenting, to review the conviction of a Milwaukee retailer on a charge of possessing and having for sale four obscene magazines. It said no substantial federal question was involved.

Granted a review to William Presser, head of the Teamsters Union in Ohio, of his conviction on a charge of obstructing justice. He had contended he was denied a fair trial after being convicted of destroying an invoice wanted by the Senate rackets committee.

Agreed to consider a dispute between Alaska and the Interior Department over regulation of salmon traps used by Indians. Alaska's constitution and state law prohibits use of fish traps. But the Interior Department authorized use of straps at several Indian sites. The Alaska Supreme Court ruled in favor of the state ban, and the Indian villages appealed.

32b 1961

NAACP

DEC.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

N.A.A.C.P. BACKS UNITED TEACHERS

The New York

Organization Gives Choice for Election This Week

Times

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stepped into the fight over bargaining representation of the city's 45,000 teachers yesterday. It gave full backing to the American Federation of Teachers and its New York affiliate, the United Federation of Teachers. P. 26 e

Two other organizations are seeking to represent the teachers—the Teachers Bargaining Organization, backed by the National Education Association, and the Teachers Union of the City of New York. Ballots were sent to teachers last week and must be returned to the Honest Ballot Association before 9A. M. Friday. Mar. 1 2-11-61

The N. A. A. C. P support was disclosed by Herber Hill, national labor secretary of the organization. In a speech delivered at a national meeting of the Negro American Labor Council at the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Miami, Fla., Mr. Hill gave full support to the Federation's stand on school integration.

The New York Times

"The N. A. A. C. P. has always exposed and fought racial discrimination and segregation in unions and other organizations," he said. "By the same token, we have never hesitated to raise our voice in support of unions which are for racial equality.

"Such an example of demonstrated good faith and diligent application exists today in the American Federation of Teachers, whose New York City local is right now on the ballot seeking to win bargaining rights for some 45,000 New York City classroom teachers."

Mr. Hall said that the contrast in the civil rights positions of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. and Teachers Federation and the National Education Association was of deep significance.

He said the American Federation of Teachers not only upheld civil rights and school integration in its constitution, but also enforced this stand regardless of membership losses.

In contrast, he said, the N. E. A. agreed to recognize the Supreme Court decision on civil rights only after "many years of procrastination." He accused the N. E. A. of still practicing segregation in some areas.

Meanwhile, at a membership meeting here of the Teachers Union, Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative, said if her group won the election an invitation would be sent to the two opposing groups to be represented on the negotiating committee. She also pledged cooperation in the event her group was defeated. She said that none of the three contending groups represented a majority of the city's teachers at this time.

32b 1961

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

Ask Justice Black To Halt Miss. Prosecutions

Chicago Defender 9/

Dec 9-15-61

WASHINGTON, D. C. — NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys have appealed to U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black in an effort to stop Mississippi prosecutions of Freedom Riders arrested in Jackson, Miss., on "disorderly conduct charges."

This action requests a temporary injunction pending an appeal to the full Supreme Court from a Nov. 17 decision of a three-judge district court in the Southern District of Mississippi which ruled 2-to-1 that it should not intervene "until the State courts have decided the full meaning of their respective (disorderly conduct) statutes."

Vacate & rem

The suit, filed June 9, in Jackson on behalf of Negro plaintiffs and others similarly situated, asked for an injunction on the basis that enforcement of segregation in transportation facilities is clearly unconstitutional according to prior federal court decisions.

Judge Richard T. Rives, the dissenting member of the District Court panel, charged the Majority Judges, both Mississippians, with "unreasonable delay" in rendering their Nov. 17 decision.

Judge Rives wrote that he was unable to find "a bona fide breach of the peace issue" in the case, indicating that he would have enjoined the state prosecutions.

The Legal Defense Fund motion to Justice Black points out that more than 300 Freedom Riders have been arrested in Jackson since last May under disorderly conduct or breach of the peace statutes. All of those arrested were convicted by the city court of Jackson, fined $200 and given sentences ranging from 60 days to four months in the County jail. All except two have appealed their convictions to the Hinds County Court.

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The motion also charges that the policy of Jackson officials of trying two persons each day, five days a week, would mean all would not be tried until May 12, 1962, at considerable expense to the defendants. Each defendant must post $1,000 bond on appeal, and incur the additional expense of returning to Jackson for trial. An attempt to have the cases tried on a test case basis was turned down by Jackson officials.

Dec 9-15-61

NAACP Legal Defense attorneys are R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg, Miss., Jack Greenberg, Constance Baker Motley, Derrick Bell, Jr., and James M. Nabrit, III of New York City.

Wilkins Asks Rights Action

Commercial Appeal 12/13/61

NAACP Leader Calls On Democrats To Fulfill Platform Pledges

Dec 12-13-61

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called upon Democrats Tuesday to carry out the sweeping civil rights pledges they adopted at the 1960 Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles.

Memphis

Roy Wilkins, Negro NAACP executive secretary, said if the Democratic Congress fails to enact civil rights legislation in 1961, it will indicate party leaders "do not intend to redeem their party's pledges."

As spokesman for a conference composed of 50 organizations interested in civil rights, he called upon President Kennedy and Congress "to make a determined effort" to carry out the platform pledges.

Most Far-Reaching

"These pledges were the most far-reaching in the party's history, and they were echoed in those adopted by the Republican Party, whose civil rights stand was likewise the most advanced in its history," he said.

"The justification of these commitments has been confirmed by the United States Commission on Civil Rights which, on the basis of careful and painstaking study, has recommended enactment of virtually the same sweep of legislation as is envisaged in the party platforms."

He recalled the Democratic Platform declared: "The time has come to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing and public facilities."

He noted that another plank said: "We believe that every school district affected by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision should submit a plan providing for at least first-step compliance by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation."

Calls For Power

He also called upon Congress to give the attorney general the power to intervene in civil rights matters on his own initiative by enacting the so-called "Part III," as pledged in 1960 by the Democrats.

To achieve this and other objectives, the NAACP leader called for enactment of the Clark-Celler bill which was drafted at President Kennedy's request during the 1960 campaign.

"We are gratified by the breadth and vigor of the application of executive power by the present Administration in a number of areas of civil rights," Wilkins said. But he said there is still much to be done.

32b 1961

NAACP

NAACP CONVENTIONERS TO SEND
'FREEDOM TRAIN' TO D.C.

NAACP conventioners to send 'Freedom Train' to DC

PHILADELPHIA

One thousand white and colored persons will board a "Freedom Train" here July 12, during the NAACP convention here. They will go to Washington to press for Congressional support of civil rights legislation.

The convention will also learn of ground work being laid for two moves in connection with the Freedom Rides campaign. A new strategy in the assault against segregation is being devised.

The convention will also honor Father Theodore R. Gibson of Miami, Fla. The clergyman faces six months in jail and a $1,200 fine for refusing to turn over the names of Miami NAACP members to the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee.

Florida's supreme court upheld a circuit court ruling which cited him also for refusing to testify from NAACP membership lists.

* * *

FATHER GIBSON will be cited at the July 13 annual ministers' breakfast for his "distinctive contribution to church and community through effective social action activities."

The citation also lauds his "indomitable courage, Christian dedication and sense of social responsibility."

He is described as "a symbol of the type of religious leadership needed in these challenging and changing times.

Some 200 clergymen are expected at the breakfast, according to the Rev. Edward J. Odom Jr., NAACP national church secretary. They will hear a report of the successful selective buying drive by local church groups against bread and gasoline companies which led to increased job opportunities.

Although his life has been threatened 11 times, Father Gibson is a plaintiff in a case challenging segregated eating facilities in the Tallahassee Airport. His branch has filed 40 student assignment cases. He led the successful fight to desegregate all county - owned beaches, parks and hospitals in Dade County.

NAACP Legal Defense Takes Over Court Cases of Jackson Freedom Riders

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund will assume the legal defense of Freedom Riders who were arrested in Jackson, Miss., it was announced Nov. 2.

Legal Defense Fund attorneys agreed to come into the Jackson cases after negotiation with James Farmer, National Director and Carl Rachlin, General Counsel of the Congress of Racial Equality, which sponsored the Freedom Rides.

Legal Costs

Jack Greenberg, the Fund's General Counsel, estimated that the cost of legal work in the Jackson cases could reach $75,000. He stated this amount should cover the defense of the more than 300 demonstrators arrested in Jackson since last May, when the demonstrations began.

The Legal Defense Fund is not now able to post bond for all of the convicted Riders, for this expenditure would exceed $177,000 for this stage of the case, Greenberg pointed out. At future stages the bond costs could rise to several times this amount.

Increased Contributions

"Our budget is only $450,000," he said, "and we can't afford to lessen our work in other important areas, such as school desegregation." He added, however, that increased contributions to the Fund might make it possible for most of the bail money to be posted. One anonymous contribution of $10,000 was received last week for this purpose.

Assistants

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, Fund Associate Counsel, will assist Mr. Greenberg in the defense. Mrs. Motley handles most of the Defense Fund activities in Mississippi, and is now representing Negro plaintiffs in a federal district court suit filed last June to outlaw discrimination in bus, railway, and air terminal facilities in Jackson.

Time Consuming

Most of the Freedom Rider convictions are for "breach of the peace," refusing to move on," etc. Greenberg believes that the convictions may eventually be reversed, though lengthy and time consuming litigation will probably be involved. Most of the cases are still pending in Jackson city and Hinds County courts.

Attorney Jack Young of Jackson, who has been defending most of the Riders, will work along with Mr. Greenberg and Mrs. Motley.

Mr. Greenberg made it clear, however, that C.O.R.E. officials will continue to be consulted on various matters connected with the defense of the Jackson Riders.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund To Defend The Freedom Riders

CORE Pulls Out of Defense in Local Cases

New York, Nov. 2—(Special)—The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund will assume the legal defense of Freedom Riders who were arrested in Jackson, Miss., it was announced today.

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N.A.A.C.P. CHARGES UNIONS WITH BIAS

The N.Y. Times

Aide Says A.F.L.-C.I.O. Has Failed in 1955 Pledge to Wipe Out Discrimination

New York

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged yesterday that in its five years of existence the merged labor movement had failed to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation in many affiliated unions.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said that the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations "has repeatedly refused to take action on its own initiative" to eliminate discriminatory practices.

Mr. Hill spoke at the fifty-second annual meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. at its headquarters, 20 West Fortieth Street.

Mr. Hill noted that at the merger convention of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. in December, 1955, "the elimination of racism within trade unions was one of the major goals for organized labor."

Now, five years later, widespread discrimination still exists, he said, particularly in the craft unions in the building and construction trades. Discrimination was not confined to unions in the south, Mr. Hill said.

As one example, he cited the Seafarers International Union, which operates hiring halls at Great Lakes ports such as Duluth, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

'A Systematic Practice'

"As a systematic practice," he said, "this union will dispatch only Negro workers for menial jobs as messmen in the galley departments of ships operating under S. I. U. collective bargaining agreements."

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks "maintains many segregated local lodges in Northern as well as Southern cities," Mr. Hill went on. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have similar systems, he said.

The carpenters union, Mr. Hill declared, "with very few exceptions organizes Negroes and whites into separate locals insofar as it permits Negroes to join the union at all."

As for exclusion, Mr. Hill said the following unions, "with some few exceptions," barred Negroes from membership: the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Operating Engineers, the Iron and Structural Steel Workers, the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, the Plasterers and Lathers, the Sheet Metal Workers, and the Boiler Makers.

Aside from the obvious injustice of discrimination, Mr. Hill said that exclusion simply denied Negro workers the chance to get jobs, since the unions themselves "control access to employment by virtue of their rigid control of the hiring process."

Other discriminatory practices included separate racial seniority lines and exclusion of Negroes from apprenticeship training programs, Mr. Hill charged.

Accusing the A. F. L.-C. I. O. of refusing to take action on its own, Mr. Hill said that "in too many cases years have elapsed between the filing of a complaint by an aggrieved worker and acknowledgment and investigation by the federation, if indeed there is any action at all."

The N. A. A. C. P. report contrasted sharply with a report Monday by the Jewish Labor Committee, which said a year-end survey showed that American labor had made deep inroads in eliminating vestiges of discrimination within ts own ranks.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., warned Negroes to "take a good look" at any plan to abolish or alter the Electoral College system of electing Presidents.

"Remember," he said, "that in the past such efforts have been designed to cut down the voting strength of Negro citizens in large northern cities."

For 'Humiliating' Negroes

The Pittsburgh Courier

NAACP Blasts Navy

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—The NAACP has charged the Navy with carrying out a policy "humiliating" to Negro personnel when it sends fleet units to South African ports and briefs fleet personnel on how to abide by that country's strict racial separation policies while ashore.

In a wire of protest to Secretary of the Navy John B. Connally, March 12, NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins urged that Navy policy should be one of no fleet visits to South Africa unless that country treats all American Navy personnel alike.

Mr. Wilkins was referring to reports from Capetown, South Africa, that United States sailors, during a recent goodwill task force mission there were briefed by the Navy on the need to comply with South African segregation laws.

■

THE NAVY, in a statement issued from Washington March 14, said it had no policy of discrimination "whatsoever in regard to race, color or creed" when granting shore leave to officers and men.

But the Navy statement was not regarded as disposing of the NAACP charge that Navy personnel had been briefed "on how to genuflect to their (South Africa's) murderous racial theories."

Mr. Wilkins' wire to Navy Secretary Connally, in part, is as follows: "NAACP enters most vigorous protest against Navy policy which heaps humiliation upon Negro officers and enlisted men during visits of U. S. fleet units to South African Ports."

"If entire complement cannot be treated alike by South Africa then U. S. fleets should not visit.

"Aside from question of whether apartheid or integration is in truth the official policy of Navy, ship morale will be a shambles in face of such an outrageous slap condoned and even arranged by the Navy Department itself.

"One year ago this month, soldiers of the Government of South Africa, using automatic weapons, massacred unarmed men, women and children at Sharpville.

"The United States may have to live in the same world with butchers but must it visit them and brief American fleet personnel on how to genuflect to their murderous racial theories?

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-4-61
P. 10

32

CHIC MARGURITE BELAFONTE will be the featured model in the Charlotte, N.C. Branch NAACP's "Fashions for Freedom" on March 10. Proceeds from the affair support the educational and legal activities of the organization.

32
The Courier P. 16 Sat. 12-2-61 Pittsburgh, Pa.

"MISS FREEDOM CHRISTMAS" — The NAACP's 34th annual Holiday Seals Campaign is now in progress under the general chairmanship of entertainer Lena Horne. Model Gee Gee Henry displays this year's design, available at $1 per hundred sheet from local NAACP or national NAACP, 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

32b 1961 NAACP NOV.

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

PRESENTATION — A check for $1,485.00 was presented to Jack Greenberg, center, general counselor of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund by Administrative Assistant Commissioner Lester J. Rosner, chairman of the Combined Charities Fund of the New York City Department of Health, recently. The contribution is a combined effort of the employees of the Health Department in support of the Legal Defense Fund. Looking on at right is Dr. Vernon Ayer, member of the Combined Charities Fund, who is Health officer of the Lower East Side District Health Center.

At National Meeting in Atlanta

Pittsburgh Courier Big Leg. 2

NAACP May Test Ga. Hotel Bias

Sat. 11-25-61

By Trezzvant W. Anderson

ATLANTA, Ga. — Activation last week of a local Steering Committee to plan for the July 1962 national convention of the NAACP here triggered an indication that the meeting may put Atlanta's white hotels to a test with regards to letting Negroes use their facilities.

Dr. John A. Morsell of New York City, assistant to NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, told a press conference here that this could well be one of effects of the national convention. The conference was held for the purpose of publicly announcing next year's convention here in the capital of Georgia.

Atlanta civic leader John H. Calhoun, a former local branch president, is chairman of the Steering Committee which met with Dr. Morsell Wednesday. The Rev. Samuel Williams, Morehouse college professor and pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, is president of the Atlanta branch which will host the national meeting. James Gibson is executive secretary of the Atlanta Branch.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. MORSELL outlined the general purposes of the 1962 convention to newsmen, aided by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Georgia field secretary. The convention will open July 2, 1962 with all sessions being held in the City Auditorium.

Asked about the housing problem if there should be one, Dr. Morsell said he expected the some 1800 or more delegates to be housed principally in private homes or the dormitories on the campuses of the Atlanta University System members. But he did not rule out a possible testing of the facilities of the white downtown hotels.

The 1962 Atlanta convention will mark the second time the national NAACP has met here, the other time being in 1951. It was in that year that the Southeastern Regional office was set up in Birmingham, Ala.

It is now located here, since Alabama secured an injunction banning the NAACP from operations there. That ban is currently being fought in the courts.

■

DR. MORSELL also disclosed that no plans are being considered to extend an invitation to Georgia's Gov. Ernest Vandiver to attend, even though the usual policy is to have greetings on opening day from the mayor of the city and the governor of the state in which the meeting is held.

A heavy representation is expected from the Southern states, Dr. Morsell said. He also said no names have been received yet for consideration for the 1962 Spingarn Medal Award.

The lists will not be opened until April 1962 for nominations, he said.

The 1963 convention—celebrating the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation — will be held in Chicago. Dr. Morsell said he doesn't feel the NAACP slogan "Free By '63" will b fully realized by that time. He said he felt that complete freedom by 1963 is out of the question.

32b 1961

NAACP

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM DINNER
SAMMY DAVIS, JR.

$60,000 WORTH OF FUN!—Chairman Damon Keith, left, helps guest star Sammy Davis Jr. open a gift from Michigan's Governor John B. Swainson, at the conclusion of the $100-a-couple Fight for Freedom dinner, staged by the Detroit NAACP. The dinner, attended by 1,300 guests, raised more than $60,000 for association.—Edwards Photo

Sammy Davis Jr. Sparks Record $60,000 Take For Detroit's NAACP

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 4-22-61 P. 2

DETROIT — Sammy Davis Jr., who does more than 200 benefits a year, aside from his almost impossible professional schedule, admitted that he was awe struck when he appeared as guest star at a $100 per couple dinner sponsored by the Dertoit NAACP.

More than 1,300 persons were in attendance at the dinner that saw more than $60,000 reported to the National "Fight for Freedom" dinner.

Not only did the setting and audiences amaze Sammy, who has appeared before some of the most impressive people in the world today, but the fact that the leading citizens of the state of all races were on hand, was particularly impressive.

The diminutive entertainer was as amazing to the audience which had sat through three hours of introductions and speeches and then sat enthralled for another hour and a half while Sammy went through his act.

■

IN SPITE of the fact that bad weather had caused his music and clothes to be delayed, Sammy went on with the help of only a pianist and a drummer . . . and then was additionally handicaped when the microphone went dead . . . but he held the audience captive with his dancing and drumming until the electrician had rectified the system.

Included in the audience were top representatives of the state, county and city government including Michigan's Gov. John B. Swainson, the U. S. Senator Philip Hurt, State Supreme Court Justice George Edwards, members of the Governor's cabinet, Mayor Louis Miriani, Police Commissioner Herbert Hart, and a number of other officials.

The Detroit branch also boasts of having the largest number of life members. The total was brought to 844 Sunday, when Dr. J. J. McClendon reported 114 new life members, including 41 members of the Detroit Medical Society, the group which originated the dinner under the leadership of Dr. Alf Thomas Jr., six years ago.

ATTY. DAMON KEITH, president of the Detroit Metropolitan Housing Commission, was chairman of the dinner, and was personally responsible for the sale of $8,500 in tickets.

James McBride Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Conference, was the principal speaker.

He told the audience that a group of members of the NAACP in Manning, S. C., had told him to tell the Detroiters: "You raise the money, we'll do the fighting."

NEW CHAIRMAN — Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of the AME Zion Church (right), new NAACP board chairman, is congratulated by NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn, as Roy Wilkins (left), executive secretary, looks on. Bishop Spottswood succeeds Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who is now administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

TWO OF PHI DELTA KAPPA Sorority's founders received NAACP life membership plaques from Secretary Roy Wilkins, last week. Shown above are, left to right: Mrs. Helen Maxwell, national basileus; Mrs. Florence S. Hunt, recipient; Mr. Wilkins and Mrs. Julia A. Barnes, recipient.

NAACP Life Memberships for Phi Delta Kappa founders

NEW YORK — Phi Delta Kappa, the national teachers sorority, enrolled two more of its founders as paid-in-full NAACP life members this week. The two new members are Mrs. Julia A. Barnes and Mrs. Florence Steel Hunt of Jersey City, N.J.

They are the third and fourth founders of the group to receive life memberships in honor of their organizational work with the sorority.

* * *

DURING 1959 Mrs. Gladys Ross and Mrs. Gladys Nunnery were awarded life membership. Mrs. Helen Maxwell supreme basileus, announced that two more of the founders will be presented life memberships during 1961, bringing the total to six of the eight original organizers holding $500 memberships.

Miss Mildred Bond, NAACP life membership secretary, said that 10 of the 60 chapters of Phi Delta Kappa sorority are now life members of the Association.

ANOTHER PACE SETTER — The East End Welfare Center in NYC, recently joined the ranks of the $500 members making up the NAACP's honor guard membership. Max Waldgeir, right, receives plaque from Mildred Bond, NAACP life membership secretary.

The Afro-Am. Baltimore, Md.

INVESTING IN FREEDOM — Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of NAACP Life Membership Campaign accepts $500 membership from Mrs. Maude Bell in behalf of the Women of America, a New York organization.

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 5-27-61
P. 6

FOLLOWING THROUGH — Mrs. Anna S. Walling, 82, widow of William E. Walling, one of the NAACP's founders, received her NAACP life membership last week from Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association. It was her husband who wrote "Race War in the North," an account of the Springfield, Ill., race riots in the summer of 1908 in the Independent Magazine, which led to a national meeting which gave birth to the NAACP, 52 years ago.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Ten Thousanth

Rabbi Emmet A. Frank, above, has become the 10,000th life membership subscriber to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to NAACP officials in New York.

MRS. LOLA JONES, president of New York Alpha-Bettes, wives of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity men, presented her group's check for a $500 life membership in NAACP to Randolph L. White, representative of the Association's national office.

Hunton named to NAACP 'Life' unit

NEW YORK — George K. Hunton, executive director of the Catholic Interracial Council, has been named a member of the Life Membership Committee of the NAACP.

A member of the Association's national board of directors since 1955, Mr. Hunton has served also as a member of the committee on public relations. He was instrumental in securing the life membership of Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boston.

Co-chairmen of the Association's Life Membership Committee are Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president Morehouse College in Atlanta; and Jackie Robinson New York business man and former major league baseball star.

MOVE FOR FREEDOM — The Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey presents $500 check for NAACP Life Membership to Dr. John A. Morsell, assistant to NAACP's executive secretary. From left are Kenneth C. Wilkerson, grand secretary; Dr. Morsell and Robert W. Gwaltney, grand master.

32b 1961 NAACP NAACP BOARD

Twenty Nominated For NAACP Board

NEW YORK—Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, and W. W. Law, Savannah chairman and president of the Georgia State NAACP, are among 20 persons named by the NAACP nominating committee for election to the Association's national Board of Directors. Both are presently members of the Association's 48-person Board.

In addition, four candidates were nominated by independent petitions signed by 30 or more NAACP members in good standing.

Also named by the nominating committee are two who have not previously served as a member of the Board. They are Dr. Eugene Reed, of Islip, N. Y., president of the New York State Conference of NAACP branches, and James G. Blake of Charleston, S. C., Morehouse College student and chairman of the NAACP National Youth Work Committee.

Others nominated by the committee for re-election are Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., president of the NAACP in North Carolina; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio, treasurer, Ohio State NAACP; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C., professor of anatomy, Howard University Medical College and chairman, NAACP National Health Committee; Mrs. Doretha Combre, Lake Charles, La., president, Louisiana State NAACP, Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill., president and general manager, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas, president, Fort Worth - Tarrant County NAACP branch and grand vice chancellor, Knights of Pythias of Texas.

Also Dr. Buell Gallagher, Sacramento, Calif., chancellor, California State Colleges, former president, College of the City of New York and Talladega College in Alabama; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia, Pa., former president, Philadelphia branch and Pennsylvania State NAACP; Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md., president, Baltimore branch and Maryland State NAACP; William R. Ming, Chicago, Ill., member, NAACP National Legal Committee; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa., Municipal Court judge, former president, Philadelphia branch; and Samuel A. Williams, East Orange, N. J. president, New Jersey State NAACP and former president of the branch of the Oranges and Maplewood.

Nominated by pettion are John F. Davis, Montclair, N. J., Lincoln University student and president, New Jersey State NAACP Youth Councils; Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, Washington, D. C., pastor, John Wesley AMEZ Church, and president, District of Columbia NAACP branch; Louis L. Redding, Wilmington, Del., member, NAACP National Legal Committee, represented Delaware plaintiffs in school desegregation case; and Jack E. Tanner, Tacoma, Wash., former president, Tacoma branch, and three times president of the Northwest Area Conference of NAACP branches.

Sixteen candidates are to be elected each for a three -year term beginning, Jan. 2, 1962. Ballots listing all 20 candidates were mailed last week to NAACP branches throughout the country. Branches are allocated votes according to size of membership, from two for branches of 50 to 100 members, to 10 for branches with 20,000 or more members.

In accordance with provsions of the NAACP constitution, each branch, at its annual meeting, votes upon the candidates and returns the ballots to the Association's national office in New York City not later than Dec. 31. The ballots are opened and counted at the NAACP annual meeting, Jan. 2, 1962, in New York City.

Members of the seven - person nominating committee are Mrs. Daisy Lampkin Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman; Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles, Colif.; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J ; L. Joseph Overton, New York City; William Hardy Indianapolis, Ind.; John H. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga., and Robert O. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.

As I See It

'Calvin' Gets Ax---
Due to NAACP?

p. 18 The Atlanta Constitution Fri. 11-3-61

By PAUL JONES

The first casualty of the TV season is, wouldn't you know, a cartoon show. Atlanta

Calvin and the Colonel, a cartoon series, which features the voices of Freeman Gosden and Charles Correll, creators of the Amos and Andy characters, is being taken out of the ABC-TV lineup on Nov. 14.

A new quiz show, starring Atlanta's own Bert Parks, will be introduced on that date.

Jones

Coinciding with this change in the shifting of another new ABC-TV show, the New Breed, to a new time spot.

The New Breed, which supposedly is based on activities of the Los Angeles Police Department, will take over the 8:30 to 9 p.m. spot now occupied by Calvin and the Colonel. The quiz show, Yours for a Song, will be broadcast beginning at 9 p.m. each Tuesday.

I suppose I should not refer to Calvin and the Colonel as a "casualty," because the network is obligated to present 26 films in the series. Since the season is still young, ABC-TV probably is in a quandary as how properly to discharge its obligation. For the time being, anyway, "Calvin" is without a spot to call its own, and dim hopes of finding one.

Cartoon shows, with the exception of The Flintstones, are not proving as popular with viewers as some had hoped. The immense popularity of The Flintstones (it's among the top 10 shows on the air) inspired the rash of cartoon shows which were introduced this fall.

I considered Calvin and the Colonel one of the best.

Could it be that the network has yielded to outside pressure in dropping the series because, as one critic pointed out, the characters in the TV show so closely approximate those of the old Amos and Andy show?

It is known that pressure by the NAACP forced cancellation of the Amos and Andy TV show.

Possibly the move was motivated by nothing more than a pitiful showing by "Calvin" in the first rating charts. Networks are more prone to respond to pressure from sponsors and ad agencies than they are to sources from without the industry.

* * *

I WAS PLEASED when CBS-TV locked horns with newscaster Howard K. Smith—a fuss which incidentally led to a termination of Smith's contract.

Smith has long been known as an outspoken newscaster who occasionally gave vent to his emotions while attempting to "analyze" stories of particular interest. He exercised something less than restraint in his reports from Little Rock, Ark.

Smith, like Dave Garroway and Jack Paar, obviously was overcome by the tremendous power inherent in the spoken word when the word is spoken in front of audience of upwards of 10 million.

Smith is one of the few men in network TV broadcasting who can say he was once a working newspaperman. He is thoroughly capable as a newscaster, but is inclined to express himself personally on a number of issues while doing a straight news report—or "analysis," as the network likes to call it.

He will appear next Thursday on CBS Reports, when he narrates "In Case of War."

32b 1961

NAACP

FREEDOM FUND
FLOYD PATTERSON

PATTERSON TO AID FREEDOM FUND DRIVE

Atlanta Daily World p. 5

Atlanta Inquirer 4-26-61

NEW YORK — Announcement that Floyd Patterson, world heavyweight champion, will serve as national co-chairman of the NAACP's 1961 Fight for Freedom fund raising drive, was made here this week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.

Mr. Patterson, who made a staunch personal stand against Miami, Fla., segregation, joins Jackie Robinson in chairing the drive.

Announcement was made at the rally for campaign workers kicking off the New York metropolitan area NAACP membership drive for 50,000 members. It ends June 30.

Mr. Patterson accepted his new post "with pleasure." He added that his "long association with the NAACP" has made him aware "of the tremendous importance of the Freedom Fund."

"This is especially so at this time since it provides financial support for specific fights such as the current sit-in campaigns.

"I feel compelled to do whatever I as one one can do to support these fights," the soft-spoken champion concluded.

In addition to Messrs. Wilkins an Patterson, other speakers included Mrs. Madaline Williams, a member of the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission. Mrs. Williams was the central figure in the recent segregation controversy at the Charleston, S. C., Civil War observance.

Also Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock, Ark., NAACP leader, Paul Zuber, attorney for the New Rochelle, N. Y., school integration case; Percy Sutton, president of the Manhattan NAACP, and Dr. Eugene Reed, president of the New State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches.

A special attraction was the appearance of Dick Gregory, political humorist, and the Journeymen, folk singing trio, made up of three former members of the Leonard dePaur Infantry Chorus.

32b 1961

NAACP

Youth member to run for NAACP board

The Afro-American
p. 3

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEWARK

A 21 - year - old Lincoln (Pa.) University junior announced Wednesday that he was seeking election next month as an independent candidate to the national board of directors of the NAACP. Baltimore

He is John F. Davis of 137 Shepard Ave., East Orange, president of the New Jersey State Youth Conference of the NAACP.

Mr. Davis said petitions in his behalf have been filed with the national NAACP from the Montclair Branch NAACP, the Lincoln University NAACP Chapter, the Washington Branch NAACP and the Savannah Branch NAACP.

Ref ll-25-61

IN ANNOUNCING his candidacy, Mr. Davis said he feels more than one youth member should be represented on the national board. He said:

"The national constitution of the NAACP makes a provision that there must be at least one youth on the national board of directors. Heretofore, there has been only one youth serving at any given time.

"I am an independent candidate for the national board because I feel that there should be more than one youth on the board. I am of the opinion that the importance of the youth division makes it imperative that there be more youth representation."

He stated that he was running "against the status quo and a much too strict quota system."

MR. DAVIS, a political science major at Lincoln, is a former president of the Montclair Youth Council and is serving his third term as president of the N.J. state youth group.

He served two years as chairman of the NAACP's Region II Youth Division and is vice chairman of the adult regional organization.

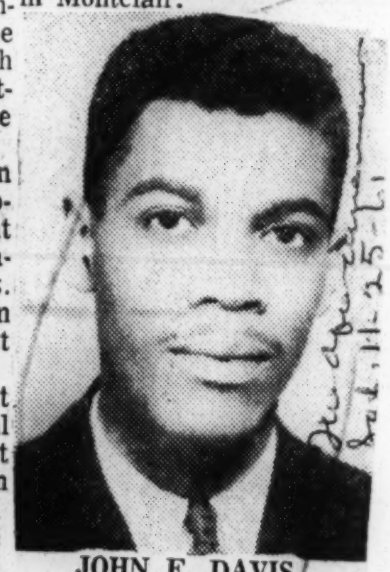
A founder of the Lincoln University chapter, Mr. Davis has attended three national conventions and a number of state and regional NAACP meetings.

* * *

HIS OTHER activities include membership in the following organizations:

Students for Good Government, Montclair Young Republicans, American Friends Legislative Committee, YMCA, American Association for the United Nations, and the Essex County Mental Health Association.

Mr. Davis is a member of St. Marks Methodist Church in Montclair.



Ref ll-25-61

JOHN F. DAVIS
Seeks NAACP post

32b 1961

NAACP

ARKANSAS
MRS. DAISY BATES

Lawyer new head of Ark. NAACP

LITTLE ROCK — George Howard Jr., a civil rights attorney, succeeded Mrs. Daisy Bates last week as president of the Arkansas NAACP.

Mrs. Bates, "the heroine of Little Rock," stepped down after nine hectic years of leading the association's battles in Arkansas, highlighted by the Little Rock school crisis of September, 1957. She still serves on the association's national board of directors.

A native of Pine Bluff, where he headed the local NAACP chapter, Mr. Howard worked closely with Mrs. Bates during the Arkansas school struggle.

MRS. DAISY BATES

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONFERENCE of NAACP branches held its 17th annual convention here Nov. 11-12 and passed resolutions calling for intensification of its program combatting bias in employment, public housing, and education.

The Rev. Edward Odom Jr., NAACP national church secretary, who addressed the overflow mass meeting, called on ministers to "lead the way for better job opportunities and initiate surveys of job bias."

Mr. Odom also advised the delegates "not to spend their money with firms that discriminate in service and employment."

OTHER STATE Conference officers elected were:

Dr. Jerry Jewell, Little Rock, first vice president; Mrs. Birdie Williams, North Little Rock, second vice president; Henry Wilkins, Pine Bluff, secretary; Mrs. Theresa M. Jones, Little Rock, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Willie Mae Honeycutt, treasurer, Little Rock.

Elected to the state executive board were: Earl E. Ford, Searcy; Mrs. T. J. Griffin, Fort Smith; William Stevens, Stephens; Guy Newton, Bearden; the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, Little Rock; Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock; John Harvey, College Station; and Everett A. Tookes, Pine Bluff.

Association Urges ICC Act On Attorney General's Bid

Kennedy Proposed Rules, Regulations To Protect All

Birmingham World p. 1

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to adopt and issue the regulations governing non-discrimination in interstate travel proposed by Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Wed. 7-26-61

In a letter to the ICC, July 19, 1961, Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, calls upon the federal agency to "promulgate rules and regulations to insure the right of interstate passengers to use the facilities of carrers, subject to the jurisdiction of the ICC, without discrimination based upon race and color."

Birmingham

This right, the letter points out, has been firmly "established since 1955 when the Commission decided "NAACP v. St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co. and Keys v. Carolina Coach Company." Another NAACP case, Boynton v. Virginia, "would seem to require all such restaurants to adopt a policy of equal treatment," the letter asserts.

Nevertheless, Mr. Carter told the ICC, the NAACP has continued to receive complaints "that some railroad carriers were still assigning Negro passengers to segregated cars throughout the South and, for example, that the Illinois Central Railroad was still directing Negroes to segregated cars at Chicago, the point of origin for trips into the South.

"We have also reecived complaints of persons being threatened and subjected to violence for attempting to exercise their right to use interstate motor bus facilities without discriminaton in many areas in the South, particiularly on trips that traversed Mississippi."

It is the view of the NAACP, the Association's general counsel said, "that by promulgating the rules and regulations as suggested by the Department of Justice that the Commission will make unmistakably clear to all carriers and their employees that they are under a duty and an obligation to enforce a policy of non - discrimination in the use of their facilities."

Mr. Carter indicated a desire to present oral argument before the Commission in support of the Attorney General's proposals.

Journal and Guide p. 1

President Greets Top NAACP Officials

Norfolk Va. Sat. 7-29-61

This scene was caught when President John F. Kennedy received a delegation from the NAACP convention, which recessed in Philadelphia in order for the group to go to Washington and present the organization's views on civil rights.

From left to right are Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, NAACP board chairman; President Kennedy, Joel Spingarn, NAACP president; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. The NAACP officers shown here, along with 57 state directors, executive board members and other NAACP officials were greeted warmly by the President, who reaffirmed his strong position on civil rights. Following a discussion, the President escorted them to Lincoln's bedroom and pointed out articles of historic interest.

NAACP picks Marshall aide as top counsel

Herald Tribune News Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Jack Greenberg was named genera counsel of the legal defense and education fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Wednesday night to succeed Thurgood Marshall.

The 36-year-old Greenberg, who is white, had been the principal assistant in recent years to Marshall, who was named to the United States Second Circuit Court of Appeals on Sept. 23.

Greenberg, a native of New York and a 1948 graduate of Columbia University Law School, has worked on a number of cases vital to the NAACP cause during the time he has been Marshall's principal assistant.

He argued the school segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court in 1954, and since has appeared before the court in several other matters.

sulted in the Supreme Court decisions banning segregation in public schools and transportation.

His appointment was made at a closeed meeting of the Legal Defense Fund's board of directors in the Roosevelt Hotel last evening.

Asked to comment on the appointment of a white man as his successor, Mr. Marshall replied:

"As those who are fighting discrimination, we cannot afford to practice it."

Named as Mr. Greenberg's chief assistant was Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, a Negro staff lawyer, who reresented the Negro children in the recently successful effort to end school segregation in Atlanta.

Mr. Greenberg, a graduate of Columbia College and the Columbia University Law School lives in Great Neck, L. I., with his wife and four children. He has written copiously on civil rights and the law.

In his new post, he inherits the responsibility for more than 400 pending civil rights cases involving more than 2,000 persons. These cases concern segregation in schools, trains, buses, airports, depots, hospitals, recreation centers and eating places.

His predecessor, Mr. Marshall, had served as chief counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. since 1938, during which he earned nationwide fame and the sobriquet, in the Negro press, "Mr. Civil Rights." He appeared before the United States Supreme Court at least thirty times, and won all but three of the cases.

N.A.A.C.P. APPOINTS A WHITE COUNSEL

Jack Greenberg Is Chosen to Succeed Marshall

A white man was chosen yesterday as chief legal spokesman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its battles against discrimination.

He is Jack Greenberg, a 36-year-old New York lawyer. He was named to succeed Thurgood Marshall as general counsel of the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense Fund, which directs the organization's court activities.

Last month, President Kennedy named Mr. Marshall to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Mr. Greenberg, who has spent almost his entire career on the N. A. A. C. P. legal staff, was Mr. Marshall's chief assistant.

In that capacity he worked on the historic suits that re-

On Civil Rights Frontier

Jack Greenberg

THE solidly built 36-year-old white man who was named yesterday as the chief legal advocate for the country's Negroes in their fight for civil rights has been described as a man who worships the law.

Jack Greenberg, who succeeds Thurgold Marshall as general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, happily accepted a job as assistant counsel in the organization twelve years ago because he regarded civil rights as one of the exciting frontiers of law-making.

Man in the News

Law, for him, is a religion, and he once confided that the only place where he really felt he was in a house of religion was when he entered the Supreme Court of the United States.

Presented Cases in '52

When the Supreme Court heard final arguments on the constitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools late in 1952, Mr Greenberg was the only lawyer presenting the cases who was not a Negro. Intimates of Mr. Greenberg say that he is not even aware that he is often the only white man in a group of Negroes.

"He is probably the only nonneurotic white person in this kind of work," one of his confidants is white, said.

Mr. Greenberg acquired his taste for legal rights early in life. He was expelled from a public school here as a youngster for addressing a teacher by his corridor nickname, 'Schwartzie." Discipline was due, but Mr. Greenberg said he believed he had been punished too harshly and he never forgot that he was not given a fair hearing.

It was as a student at the Columbia University Law School, where he was graduated in 1948 as a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, that he first became involved with the N. A. A. C. P.

The New York Times

Law, for him, is a religion

Recommended as Student

Prof. Walter Gellhorn, an authority on civil liberties, sparked Mr. Greenberg's interest in the legal aspects of the subject, and when Mr. Marshall asked Professor Gellhorn to recommend a bright student to help handle some of the N. A. A. C. P. cases, the professor submitted Mr. Greenberg's name.

The significant issues that Mr. Greenberg has worked on include cases that established the right of admission of Negro students to graduate and professional schools in the South, the right of Negro passengers to travel both interstate and intrastate without being segregated by race and the abolition of discrimination in housing.

He has also been active in the defense of those who have been arrested and convicted in sit-ins and Freedom Ride in the South.

He is now preparing the defense of Negro students convicted in sit-in demonstrations in Baton Rouge, La., a case that he will argue before the Supreme Court in two weeks. It will be the first sit-in case to be heard by the high court.

He has worked on the staff of the New York State Law Revision Commission at Cornell University and is at present executive director of the New York State Bar Association's special committee to study the New York antitrust laws.

By nature and by preference, Mr. Greenberg is a sedentary man, but he has not had much chance for quiet sitting. Since 1949 he has been traveling over wide areas, and shuttling late at night between law libraries and his office, to prepare and present intricate and far-reaching cases.

His life has been dedicated to law, with the exception of a three-year interlude in the Pacific during World War II, when as a Navy lieutenant junior grade he sailed LST's into the Saipan and Okinawa battles.

He is the author of "Race Relations and American Law" and co-author of "Citizen's Guide to Desegregation."

Mr. Greenberg lives in a thirty-two-year-old, ten-room house at 22 Knightsbridge Road in Great Neck, L. I. He lost eleven pounds fixing and painting the home, a job he didn't relish. In those days, his wife, the former Sema Ann Tanzer of Wilmington, Del., said, he looked longingly at his copy of Montigne's Essays and his treatises on Greek religion, which she said he read for fun.

He likes a cigar—a good cigar—and gets lost in classical music. His twins, Sarah and Ezra, 3 years old, and his son David, 7, are a bit young for law, but he and his oldest son, Josiah, 9, get into fairly detailed exchanges on the niceties of a particular case.

Josiah was delighted when his dad took him, finally, to the Supreme Court, where Mr. Greenburg was sitting in front of the nine robed justices. That night, after Josiah had been chattering excitedly about his day in Supreme Court, his parents asked him what he liked best there. His eyes sparkled, opened widely: "Gee—the cafeteria."

White Man NAACP Aide

NEW YORK — (UPI) — A white man has been named legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP announced that Jack Greenberg has been named to succeed Thurgood Marshall as general counsel of its legal defense and education fund.

Marshall, who has been director-counsel since 1950 and for 25 years has been associated with the legal work of the NAACP, has been nominated by President Kennedy for a federal judgeship on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Greenberg, 36, has been Marshall's assistant since 1949. He is a New Yorker and a graduate of Columbia University Law School.

32b 1961

Postoffice fires NAACP president

(Special to the AFRO)

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Wesley W. Laws, militant president of both the Savannah and Georgia state branches, NAACP, Saturday was notified of his dismissal as a mail carrier, effective Sept. 15.

Savannah Postmaster Markus Stubbs, who announced the firing of Laws, charged that he had been found guilty of "violating postal laws and regulations."

The AFRO learned that the offense charged to Mr. Laws — delivering a letter to the wrong address — occurred seven years before the Post Office decided on its drastic action.

* * *

POSTMASTER STUBBS' insistence that Law's dismissal had "nothing whatsoever to do with his religion, national origin, race or political affiliation" was pooh - poohed by most observers, who point to the campaign pledge of Rep. J. Elliott Hagens.

Hagens, it was recalled, ran and was elected to office on a platform that if he were sent to Congress his first act would be to secure the dismissal of Mr. Laws.

At that time, Mr. Laws was active with young Savannah students in seeking to end discrimination at downtown lunch counters, a fight that was won after a protracted boycott almost plunged many merchants into bankruptcy.

* * *

STUBBS, HOWEVER, continued to contend that Mr. Laws' discharge "was just a routine matter, handled as any other routine case would have been handled."

According to Stubbs, Postmaster General Edward J. Day issued a statement from Washington that the dismissal of Laws had nothing to do with his NAACP activity.

Postmaster Day was not available for comment when the AFRO attempted to reach him in Washington Saturday.

MR. LAWS, who said he did not care to discuss the matter at this time, did reveal that he plans to appeal under a provision of the Veteran's Preference Act of 1954. He has 10 days in which to file the appeal.

He has been a mail carrier for 16 years. During that time he has received periodic salary increases and a long number of efficiency ratings.

Savannahans generally were at first shocked and then bitterly angry.

One leader asserted that if it took Postmaster Stubbs 16 years to find that Mr. Laws was inefficient, Stubbs should have been fired.

Prior to transfer to his present west side route, Laws had worked in a predominantly white neighborhood. After replacing a white carrier on his present route, the number of deliveries he was forced to make was doubled when the route was enlarged as he took over.

NAACP

NAACP Will Fight Ruling on Law

Reports Reveal Savannah Worker May Be Reinstated in Postal Job

By DOUGLAS KIKER
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The national director of the NAACP said Saturday his organization will "definitely appeal any adverse ruling" made by the Atlanta regional post office director concerning the dismissal of Savannah postman W. W. Law.

Mr. Law—who also serves as president of the Georgia NAACP—was dismissed by the post office on Sept. 15. A department appeal board, which heard Mr. Law's side of the case Friday, has forwarded its recommendations to William Askew, Atlanta post office regional director, for further action.

NAACP national director Clarence Mitchell said following the hearing that Mr. Law's case "represents an attack on the Civil Service system of the U.S. . . . not just W. W. Law."

* * *

MR. MITCHELL said Saturday the NAACP would appeal any adverse ruling which may be made by Mr. Askew.

Results of the hearing in Washington were not made public, but reliable sources here said that the three-man board had recommended that all charges against the Savannah Negro be dismissed and that he be reinstated with back pay.

Mr. Law's dismissal has been the cause of a growing controversy between the NAACP and the post office.

Following Mr. Mitchell's statement, the post office "reluctantly" revealed a list of five charges which it said led to Law's dismisssal.

* * *

THE POST OFFICE charged that Law:

1. Mishandled forms required to guarantee the forwarding of undelivered mail.
2. Told route inspectors that he was handling more mail than he actually was.
3. "Admitted urination on the lawn of a home on his route."
4. "Regularly left his route for lengthy periods of times to visit an office building."
5. Spent excessive lengths of time in covering his route.

Mr. Law was accompanied by Mr. Mitchell and two other NAACP lawyers in his appearance before the appeal board The board was composed of two Negroes and one white man.

* * *

POST OFFICE officials said Saturday they were revealing the nature of the charge against Mr. Law because "we can't be in the position where it would seem that disposition either way was dictated by political pressure, either by segregationists or by the NAACP."

The post office statement said that "officials of the NAACP have made unwarranted allegations" in the affair.

Mr. Law was discharged following an investigation held in June. Afterwards, NAACP director Mitchell charged in a public address that Rep. Elliott Hagan, of Sylvania, was responsible for the action.

* * *

MR. HAGAN denied this, but said he had forwarded "many written complaints" about Law to the post office, "just as I pass along complaints from constituents about other matters to other appropriate agencies."

Mr. Hagan, who is a member of the House Post Office Committee, said, "I'm sure if Law hadn't violated some regulations they wouldn't have brought charges against him."

SEPTEMBER
CASE OF - MR. W.W. LAW Q GEORGIA

The post office backed Mr Hagan Saturday.

They said that the "alleged statement he was out to get Law has absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with this case."

* * *

THE POST OFFICE said that each of the five charges against Mr. Law were supported by two or more affidavits.

The third charge, involving urination on the lawn of a home, was supported by five affidavits, they said.

They said Mr. Law "claimed this was the result of a nephritic (kidney) condition," but that this was not the case.

Appeal NAACP Contempt Case

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill 3-2-61

JACKSON, Miss. — Criticism of a seven year prison sentence given a man charged with "agreeing" to the theft of $25 worth of chicken feed, resulted in a 30-day jail sentence and a fine of $100 for Medgar Evers, NAACP field secratary for Mississippi.

Evers is free on bond and NAACP lawyers are working on an appeal to higher court.

The contempt conviction of the NAACP official is tied to the strange case of Clyde Kennard, a young poultry farmer, former student at the University of Chicago, and an applicant for admission to Mississippi Southern University.

When Kennard applied at the university, he was rejected for "deficiencies in scholastic records."

When he drove away from the niversity's administration building, Kennard was arrested for "reckless driving" and officers searched his car and "found illegal whisky." Kennard was jailed on this charge.

Any Negro who applies to a "white" school in Mississippi is a marked man and, although nothing was heard from Kennard for a time, as he went about his poultry business, last spring he was again hauled in by law officers.

The new charge against Kennard was that he agreed with another person to purchase five sacks of chicken feed to be stolen by the other person. The feed retails at $5 a bag.

The all-white jury found Kennard guilty in ten minutes.

The Color Test Again

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
4-4-61

What makes a federal case of police action against a mob?

Attorney General Bobby Kennedy's top assistant for civil rights began an inquiry into police action to disperse Negro demonstrators in Jackson Miss., in the same week that police were much rougher, and far more injuries resulted, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

"Law enforcement here has broken down," Mississippi NAACP officials charged. Translation: the police broke up the mob.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Gen. Burke Marshall said he opened the investigation to "see if there is any basis for federal action in Jackson," after receiving the complaint of Mississippi NAACP State Secretary Medgar Evers, who announced: "Unless the federal government steps in, I'm afraid the Jackson police will assault us again."

The federal government could of course prevent that happening with a troop drop, but it would be simpler and cheaper for Negro leaders to call off the mob scenes.

Meanwhile, in Fort Lauderdale the subdued and beaten college cut-ups, who by now know a thing or two about "police brutality," don't have a friend in court.

The motives of the two groups varied a bit and certainly the Fort Lauderdale group was rowdier, but what interested the feds more in one case than the other (and the interest would have been much the same had the two groups been equal in number and sang the same songs) was essentially pigment.

By all reports, police action in both cases was reasonable and necessary.

Fight to end Miss. jim crow continuing

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
4-22-61

JACKSON, Miss. — An NAACP leader last week vowed that racial unrest will contine in Jackson until the segregation barriers are broken down.

Medgar Evers field secretary for the NAACP told a crowd of 175 persons that efforts such aas the "read-in" at a white branch of the Jackson Municipal Library two weeks go will continue.

"There are young people doing things today you are not aware of," Evers said in a speech at the Farish Street Baptist Church.

He said he had just returned from a three day conference with NAACP chiefs in New York and had been promised full backing of the national organization in their drive in Mississippi.

THE MEETING here was a part of the group's nationwide "operation Mississippi" fund raising drive for the national organization in their raising drive for the national AACP office.

C. A. Jones, dean of Campbell College here, told the group to "stop whispering 'I'm supporting you.' "He said non - whites, after 96 years clinging to the white man's coattail, now have funds to support themselves.

The group attacked the Jackson police department's use of triined dogs to disperse crowds.

Meanwhile a NAACP rally in Meridian adopted a resolution expressing "sorrow" for treatment of non - whites in Jackson.

Other speakers hre included Eustus Amos, J. W. Jones and Robert L. T. Smith Jr.

'Operation Mississippi'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
4-29-61

'Time has come,' insists Medgar Evers, NAACP head

(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

JACKSON, Miss. — The NAACP said, this week, that its "Operation Mississippi," designed to eliminate racial segregation in the state, is rolling into high gear.

Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary, revealed that attacks have been mounted against discrimination in employment. public libraries and public transportation.

Calling on colored Mississippians to rise against racial segregation of all types, Evers told a mammoth mass meeting here, Saturday, that "The time has come for the removal of humiliating segregation signs from trains, stations and buses.

* * *

MR. EVERS CALLED for employment of colored by local factories such as Vickers and General Electric, which don't have a single colored employee.

He also called for employment of colored in all Mississippi plants holding government contracts, there by obeying President Kennedy's executive order on employment.

In addition, Mr. Evers asked that colored be hired on Jackson's police force; that colored be hired by the local internal revenue bureau; and that colored office workers be hired in the local VA hospital.

* * *

THE MEETING at which Mr. Evers spoke was called to protest the arrest, April 19, of four students who sat in the front section of a bus used for public transportation.

Tried the following day on charges of "breach of the peace," they were fined $100 each and given suspended sentences of 30 days in jail.

The convictions are being appealed.

* * *

THEY ARE MISSES George Anne Washington, 20; Doris Bracey, 19; and Walter Jones, 19, all of the Jackson College NAACP college chapter. And Johnny Barbour, 18, of Campbell AME College.

Their trial was held in the same Municipal Court where nine Tougaloo College NAACP youths were tried March 29.

It was during this session that German police dogs were used to rout peaceful citizens awaiting the results of the trial across the street from the courthouse.

Dr. Aaron Henry, president of the Association's Mississippi organization, wired Gov. Ross Barnett and Jackson's Mayor Allen Thompson at the time of the ride-in students' arrest.

He urged that the students be "fully protected" while in the custody of Jackson law officials.

* * *

"MAY THE DAY soon come in Jackson," Dr. Henry said, "and throughout Mississippi, when a person will not be judged by his specificity; color of skin; texture of hair but by his fundamentum, the quality of his soul."

A recently purchased police dog, the "personal property of Sheriff "Bob" Gilfoy, has been purchased by the Jackson police force.

It was placed in one of the numerous police cars that roamed in the vicinity of Campbell College as youngsters demonstrated against arrest of their fellow collegians.

* * *

FROM NEW YORK City, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, cautioned the U.S. Justice Department that anti-"demonstration" statements by Jackson authroities may be used to prevent lawful rallies and other meetings.

Mr. Wilkins called upon Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall to assure Jackson citizens their Constitutional rights would not be violated.

32b 1961

NAACP

1- $250,000
2- KIVIE KAPLAN LIFE MEMBERSHIPS AWARDS

$250,000 raised by NAACP unit

PHILADELPHIA — Outstanding NAACP branches and individuals will receive the coveted Kivie Kaplan Life Membership Awards at a luncheon here July 11.

The affair will be a highlight of the NAACP's 52nd annual convention, meeting here July 10-16. Mr. Kaplan, donor of the awards, is co-chairman of the Association's life membership campaign. He serves along with Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and Jackie Robinson, as head of the Association's most succssful fund - raising program. It brought in a total of $250,000 to the NAACP National Office during 1960, allowing the NAACP to continue its broad program without slack, during a recession period.

ADDED TO this was $140,000, the share retained by local branches, making the grand total $390,000 for the year.

A combined total of 3,899 life membership payments were received in the NAACP's National Office over the previous year.

The NAACP luncheon will be held Tuesday afternoon, July 11, in the Pennsylvania East Ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel. Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary and James P. Ramsey, local life membership chairman, will also participate.

1,700 Students Arrested In Sitdowns During 1960

Defending youths top NAACP goal

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
1-14-61

NEW YORK — Defending the students arrested in sit-in demonstrations and speeding up the legal activities for school desegregation are the major objectives of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for 1961.

Approximately 1,700 students were arrested and convicted during 1960 in whose behalf attorneys for the Legal Defense Fund have filed suits arising out of the sit - in demonstrations.

Some 75 colored and white lawyers throughout the country are now engaged in defending the students, Thurgood Marshall, Fund's director-counsel, announced.

* * *

AS THE new year begins, cases are on record which were filed in behalf of colored children in almost every southern state who were barred from schools supported by public funds because of their race.

This includes renewed legal action in two of the original five cases which resulted in the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing segregation in public education.

Mr. Marshall declared that the Legal Defense Fund "gladly assumes full responsibility" for defending the students who have been accused and convicted because of the sit-in demonstrations.

* * *

"MOST OF them (the colored students) have been charged and convicted for crimes such as disorderly conduct, trespass, interfering with business and parading without a license," Mr. Marshall said.

"The only crime they have committed was to protest in an orderly and peaceful manner the denial of their right to sit at lunch counters," he pointed out. "To protest against injustices is the foundation of our American democracy."

The Legal Defense Fund head is highly pleased and enthused with three full scale lawyers' conferences held in New York, Washington and St. Paul during 1960 in connection with the sit-in demonstrations.

As a result, Mr. Marshall asserted, several of the sit-in cases have already been reversed by higher courts while others are still on appeal in state appellate courts.

* * *

THE FIRST sit - in case reached the U.S. Supreme Court on Dec. 31, 1960, when Legal Defense Fund attorneys filed three petitions in behalf of 15 students arrested last spring in Baton Rouge, La.

With respect to public school desegregation, Mr. Marshall said the events revolving around the New Orleans school crisis again focused attention on America s public school segregation issues.

"The New Orleans episode may become either the dying gasp of massive resistance in interposition theories or another rallying point for defiant southern states to continue resistance to the Supreme Court's 1954 decision prohibiting school segregation," Mr. Marshall stated.

"If the Federal Government takes a firm position and the 'uncommitted' public awakens to the great danger to America represented by massive resistance to the law in the name of segregation, 1961 could produce considerable civil rights advances."

* * *

MARSHALL NOTED that the Justice Department has increased its activity on behalf of colored voters rights following a Supreme Court decision upholding the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

He also observed that the courts gave evidence of increasing impatience with segregationist stalling tactics as the 12-year stair-step desegregation plans were rejected in Delaware and Virginia.

In another case a Federal appeals court held that Birmingham Ala. municipal bus line may not require segregated seating, while another court held that the Greenville (S.C.) airport may not require colored to use its segregated airport waiting room.

* * *

DURING THE coming year the Supreme Court will hear arguments by Fund attorneys in a case involving the exclusion of colored people from juries in Alabama.

A decision by the Supreme Court is awaited by the Fund on a petition to hear argument in another Alabama case involving the right to representation by a lawyer at preliminary stages of criminal proceedings where the death penalty may be imposed.

Thurgood Marshall Reports On Legal Defense Fund Activities

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
1-24-61

NEW YORK — Defending the students arrested in connection with sit-in protest demonstrations and speeding up the legal activities for school desegregation in several states, are the major objectives of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for 1961, Thurgood Marshall, the Fund's director-counsel, announced Friday.

Approximately 1700 students were arrested and convicted during 1960 in whose behalf attorneys for the Legal Defense Fund have filed suits arising out of the sit-in demonstrations. He said the battery of some 75 Negro and white lawyers throughout the country are now engaged in defending the students.

As the new year begins, cases are on record which were filed in behalf of Negro children, in almost every southern state, who were barred from schools supported by public funds, because of their race. This includes renewed legal action in two of the pinciple five cases which resulted in the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing segregation in public education.

"FULL RESPONSIBILITY"

Mr. Marshall declared that the Legal Defense Fund "gladly assumes full responsibility" for defending the Negroes who have been accused and convicted because of the sit-in demonstrations.

"Most of them (the Negro students) have been charged and convicted for crimes such as disorderly conduct, trespass, interfering with business and parading without a license," Mr. Marshall said.

"The only crime they have committed was to protest in an orderly and peaceful manner the denial of their right to sit at lunch counters," he pointed out. "To protest against injustices is the foundation of our American democracy."

The Legal Defense Fund head is highly pleased and enthused with three full scale lawyers' conferences held in New Yor, Washington, D. C. and St. Paul during 1960 in connection with the sit-in demonstrations. Ideas and legal theories in these cases were exchanged at the conferences, as well as scores of drafts of pleadings and briefs on the law and other material pertinent to the sit-in demonstrations were prepared and distributed, Mr. Mashall disclosed. "These conferences brought about a marvelous spirit of cooperation among the lawyers which assures us of victory," he stated.

As a result, Mr. Marshall asserted, several of the sit-in cases have already been reversed by higher courts while others are still on appeal in state appelate courts

LOUISIANA CASES

The first sit-in case reached the U. S. Supreme Court on December 31, 1960, when Legal Defense Fund attorneys filed three petitions in behalf of 15 Negro students arrested last spring in Baton Rouge, La. The high Court was urged to hear these cases on the ground that the arrests and convictions violated the students' constitutional rights to protest discrimination and seek equal treatment at public lunch counters.

The attorneys also urged the Supreme Court to lay down basic guidance for lower courts to follow in similar cases.

With respect to public school desegregation, Mr. Marshall said the events revolving around the New Orleans school crisis again focused attention on America's public school segregation issues . "The New Orleans episode may become either the dying gasp of massive resistance in interposition theories or another rallying point for defiant southern states to continue resistance to the Supreme Court's 1954 decision prohibiting school segregation, "Mr. Marshall stated.

32b

"If the federal government takes a firm position and the 'uncommitted' public awakens to the great danger to America represented by massive resistance to the law in the name of segregation, 1961 could produce considerably civil rights advances."

The Legal Defense Fund head looks ahead with considerable hope. He pointed out that while Little Rock and New Orleans have received a great deal of public notice, Houston, Texas, on the other hand, which has the largest segregated public school system in the South, began token desegregation last September without serious incident.

Shriners give NAACP $3,000

DETROIT — The NAACP Legal Defense Fund received a $3,000 check from the Shriners recently. Charles A. Dargan, national director for the Shriners, made the presentation.

Thurgood Marshall accepted the check for the NAACP. A Shriner himself, Mr. Marshall promised renewed vigor in pressing the fight for freedom.

Mr. Dargan said an effort is being made by the order to make an annual award of $15,000.

Other persons present at the presentation were: Leon Berry, Imperial Deputy for New York State; L. Joseph Overton, Imperial Deputy at large; the Rev. David N. Licorish, assistant pastor Abyssinian Baptist Church; Clifford J. Storey, Illustrious Potentate, Medina Temple and Baxter F. Jackson, publicist.

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS (right) former president of West Virginia State college, meets with Dr. Richard V. Moore (center) president of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and James E. Huger, assistant to president Moore, during visit to the Bethune-Cookman campus. Dr. Davis is serving as a consultant in Teacher Education for Legal Defense Fund, Inc., and spoke to the teachers of Volusia County.

32b 1961

NAACP

OCTOBER
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND
$5,000 DONATION - PRINCE HALL SHRINERS

Shriners Give $5,000 To Aid NAACP Fund

NEW YORK — The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund received a $5,000 donation from the Imperial Council of Prince Hall Shriners last week. The donation was the annual Shriner contribution to the NAACP Legal Research Fund.

The presentation was made by Charles Dargan, national director of the Shriner's NAACP Foundation Drive, to outgoing Director - Counsel Thurgood Marshall in the Legal Defense Fund offices at 10 Columbus Circle, New York City.

Mr. Marshall cited the Shriners for their continued annual support of the Legal Defense Fund and its activities. Mr. Marshall,, who is himself a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and an active member of Medina Temple No. 19 in New York City, resigned last week to take a federal judgeship, culminating 25 years of service to the legal work of the NAACP.

32b 1961

NAACP

SEPTEMBER

ROY WILKINS

Senate vote, says Wilkins, reveals U.S. rights feeling

Afro American 9-6
Sat 9-30-61

CINCINNATI, Ohio — While the recent Senate vote to table action against the filibuster may not have been "a completely accurate test of the Senate, (its) staging was a fairly accurate reflection of the Kennedy Administration's strategy of the basic question of legislation in the civil rights field."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary made the statement Saturday at the Freedom Fund dinner of the annual Ohio State Conference of NAACP branches.

Mr. Wilkins charged that Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield postponed debate on rules change until the final week of the session "when everyone wants to go home and when a wild scramble was on to clean up business and get favorable legislation through."

* * *

MOREOVER, he went on, the Montana Democrat simultaneously "called up the question of cloture" and "filed a petition to close debate on the motion to take up the actual issue of a change of the rule. Under procedure, such a petition must be voted upon two days after being offered. . .

"Thus, in two short days the legislative protection of the ordinary, garden variety of civil rights of 20,000,000 American citizens was brushed off."

The NAACP leader noted that both Ohio senators, Frank P. Lausche and Stephen M. Young, voted for Cloture. Senator Mansfield, he pointed out, served notice "that he did not intend to bring up the rules changes in 1962, so that postponement could be one to 1963."

* * *

THE FILIBUSTER, device by which civil rights measures may be talked to death in the Senate, was characterized by Mr. Wilkins as the 20th Century model of the 19th Century ankle iron.

"With tricky words and slick booby raps, aided by a gentlemen's working agreement between non-southerns and the descendants of the former slave owners, colored citizens are denied Congressional protection of their citizenship rights.

"In the U.S. Senate they are as hamstrung today in their fight for freedom as they were by an overseer or set of bloodhounds in slavery days. Whatever progress they have made has been despite the Senate of the United States."

32b 1961

NAACP

NAACP - A W A R D S

Top NAACP awards won by Memphis, Detroit, Florida

Afro American Pa ed Sat 7-22-61
Baltimore Md

PHILADELPHIA — (NNPA) — The Thalheimer Awards were presented at the Freedom Fund dinner at the NAACP convention Thursday night by Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock, as follows:

Class 1 (branches without paid personnel: First prize, $100, Memphis, Tenn., for successfully desegregating lunch counters in bus and railroad stations and for its voter registration campaign which increased registration to 77,000.

Second prize, $50, Jamaica, N.Y., Branch, which conducted a successful voter registration campaign and helped to defeat a congressional candidate who opposed integration of Queens County public schools.

* * *

HONORABLE MENTION — $25, New Rochelle, N.Y., Branch for its support of parents to end segregation in Lincoln School in New Rochelle;

Greensboro, N.C., for legal defense of 45 sit-in students on trespass charges and campaign for jobs with milk and grocery companies;

Richmond, Va., Branch for leading a year - long boycott and demonstrations against downtown stores, resulting in desegregation of lunch counters and eating facilities in department stores, bus and railroad stations.

* * *

CLASS 2 (Branches with paid executives): First prize, $100, Detroit, the largest branch with 25,000 membership, worked successfully for non - discriminatory policies in new Medical Center, conducted demonstrations in support of sit - ins and led a civil rights march of 3,000 persons on the state capital.

Second prize, $50, Cleveland (Ohio) Branch, which reached the highest membership, 15,000, in its history and became the third largest branch;

Third prize, $25, Baltimore, the association's fifth largest branch, increased its membership to nearly 12,000, conducted a successful voter registration campaign resulting in adding 20,000 new voters in 75 days and raising voting strength to 104,600.

The Baltimore Branch also successfull sponsored a suit for integration of Hartford County schools and a theatre in Frederick, Md., and worked with labor unions to secure equal treatment of colored trade unionists.

Class 3 (State Conferences), First prize, Florida which maintained membership and other activities while fighting harassment and intimidation by state agencies, directed sit - in demonstrations and "wade - ins."

Second prize, $50, Virginia Conference which fought harassment by state legislative agencies coordinated successful defense of S. W. Tucker, an attorney, who was charged with barratry; sponsored "Pilgrimage of Prayer" in Richmond.

Third prize, $25, North Carolina Conference, which took leadership in school desegregation activity, conducted effective voter registration campaigns.

Publications awards, Class 1 (printed) were presented to the Jamaica, N.Y., Branch, first prize, $50, for its news bulletin; second prize, $25, to the Cleveland Branch for it newsletter.

Class 2 (Photo offset), first prize, $50, to the Central Long Island, N.Y., Branch; second prize, $25, New Haven (Conn.) Branch.

Class 3 (Mimeographed), first prize, $25, to the Elizabeth, N.J., Branch; second prize, $15, to the Schenectady, N.Y., Branch.

Voter registration awards were presented by Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, N.C. to the following:

James Hammonds, Tampa, Fla., chairman, Crusade for Voters; Frank Kilpatrick, Memphis, coordinator of registration campaign in Memphis for three years, which increased registration from 52,000 to 77,000.

Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell, Baltimore, director of voter registration campaign, which put 19,786 voters on books in 75 days.

Earldean Robbins, Dallas, Tex., chairman of the 1961 Poll Tax campaign in Dallas; Bishop O. L. Sherman, Little Rock, chairman of Arkansas poll tax campaign; Dr. William S. Thornton, Richmond, Va., chairman of voter registration campaign.

* * *

BENNETT COLLEGE NAACP Chapter, Greensboro, N.C., Roslyn Cheagle, president, conducted a one-week crash voter registration resulting in 1,000 new voters.

Las Vegas, Nev., Branch, Dr. James B. McMillan, president, conducted registration campaign which enrolled 1,600.

Awards for outstanding achievement in the 1960 holiday seal campaign were presented to the Kansas City (Mo.) Youth Council, the Stanford (Conn.) Branch, and the Palo Alto-Stamford, Calif., Branch.

32b 1961

NAACP

NAACP & King

Birmingham News

The NAACP isn't showing what over the years had come to be a shrewdness which enabled it, piece by piece, to drive legal nails with efficiency, like it or not.

Chief reason it seems to have departed from such cautious approach appears to be presence on the scene of Martin Luther King and his endeavors, sit-ins, freedom-rides, etc.

NAACP leaders clearly have had to writhe in the presence of King, who set himself up celarly as mogul. King never bothered much with NAACP, doesn't now. Gandhi reborn need not be expected to step down from his pedestal.

NAACP shows new signs of bumbling. Yesterday a letter became public in which it objected to former Mayor Chep Morrison of New Orleans becoming U. S. ambassador to the Organization of American States. He didn't, it said, "pass the test." Wed 7-12-61

Morrison hadn't been out in front enough on integration in Louisiana NAACP snaps at one who has been far from an NAACP opponent; indeed, Morrison's position in racial matters has made him anathema to many in his state; his attack from the NAACP might seem to have helped him in a plain future hope still to be governor; only, Morrison had to put up for the Senate an appearance of not being a segregationist. One step forward toward governor, in a sense, maybe two backward.

NAACP is in convention in Philadelphia, City of Brotherly Love where race problems are considerable. It has planned a new absurdity, a "freedom ride" to Washington. Aim: To buttonhole congressmen in behalf of civil rights laws. Many a congressman will groan. Still, NAACP sways votes in vital political areas.

NAACP is giving some obeisance to King, it appears, in that it is not countering the latter's move to make a call on Mr. Kennedy to issue a new "emancipation proclamation." He wants the President by executive fiat to end all segregation. Birmingham Ala

King is seemingly naive. NAACP chief counsel Thurgood Marshall knows it—though he is silent. The President cannot do this and won't. Not even Lincoln endeavored in his proclamation to do so. His edict was aimed only at "persons held as slaves" within areas the Union considered "in rebellion."

This now is politics, yet Ralph McGill of *The Atlanta Constitution* recently wrote of King's power on the basis of his not having yielded, in effect, to politics. Yet it is noted he's being wooed—Rockefeller is after him; Gov. Pat Brown of California, a Democrat, felt obliged to show up on a platform with him.

The illusion King is not in politics is spurious. King knows it. So does the NAACP which understandably is a little disgruntled. NAACP has mixed in politics on a basic level. King is a wand-waver, nonetheless a political force, now, up to now, and as McGill concedes, in the future.

Mr. Kennedy isn't likely to yield and issue a proclamation. It will be one more case of King shining but accomplishing nothing. NAACP hands calloused from the judicial plow, will be pained. It dare not boldly compare palms.

King . . . On Pedestal

White House and NAACP seen in fight

CHATTANOOGA, April 5 — The Chattanooga Times tonight said "a lively scrap is clearly in prospect" between White House aids and the NAACP.

The newspaper, in a Washington story by Correspondent Charles Bartlett said: "White House aids have moved to urge change and moderation in the tactics of the NAACP as the spearhead of racial pressures in the nation."

There has already been an exchange of sharp words, the Times said, between the officials of the NAACP and two White House aids—Harris Wofford, White House civil rights specialist, and Andrew Hatcher, a Negro and assistant press secretary to the president.

The story said "Hatcher sounded the first note of the controversy in a blunt address to the Washington chapter of the NAACP. He suggested that the accomplishments of the Kennedy administration in the direction of civil rights would make it necessary for the NAACP to seek broader goals in other areas, particularly economic advancement and juvenile delinquency.

"IF THE NAACP did not turn its attention to this new direction, Hatcher warned, it would stand in danger of being put out of business by the deeds of the Kennedy administration."

The Times said that "Hatcher's remarks stung Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, into writing a sharp and angry letter in which he maintained that Hatcher's views put him in harmony with the worst of Southern segregationists . . ."

Wofford was quoted by the newspaper as saying in a recent speech that Negroes must guard against a tendency "to prefer to lose a long, battle for a congressional civil rights bill rather than win a quiet steady campaign for effective executive action."

Negro leaders, The Times said, "suspect strongly that the initiative for the two speeches came from the president himself.

Spottswood Gets Weaver's NAACP Post

NEW YORK.—Although several newspapers mentioned numerous persons in the running for national chairman of NAACP to succeed Dr. Robert Weaver, recently confirmed Federal Housing Administrator, only one nomination was made and this was carried by unanimous vote at the board meeting Monday, April 10. Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of the A. M. E. Zion church, a life member of the association and former president of the Washington, D. C. branch, was elected. He was placed in nomination by Judge Hubert Dulaney, one of the reported chief contenders for the position. Dr. Weaver still retains his membership on the board.

Court asked to review Father Gibson's case

WASHINGTON

The NAACP appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court last week to review a decision by the Florida Supreme Court sentencing Father Theodore R. Gibson, Miami NAACP president, to six months in jail and $1,200 fine.

Florida's high court upheld a circuit court ruling penalizing the Episcopalian clergyman for also refusing to release names on NAACP membership lists to the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee.

ROBERT L. CARTER of New York City and G. E. Graves of Miami said in their brief that the State's investigation efforts really amounted to "harassment with the hope of discrediting and smearing the NAACP as being "Communist - directed."

Florida began its "investigation" of the association immediately after the Miami branch, under Father Gibson's leadership, initiated the state's first school integration suit. Father Gibson's son, Theodore Jr., was one of the plaintiffs.

* * *

SINCE ITS inception in 1956, the Committee has not unearthed any communists, and NAACP attorneys pointed out that no legislation has been enacted to date as a result of the Committee's work for the past four years.

They argued that "disclosure of the names of members of the NAACP would constitute a deterrent upon the exercise of rights of freedom of association of the rank and file members of the NAACP."

NEW YORK---REGIONAL CHIEF---Appointment of Clarence A. Laws as Southwest Regional Secretary of the NAACP was made here this week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. Mr. Laws, who joined the Association's staff in 1955 as field secretary for Louisiana, will be in charge of NAACP activities in Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. He is a former newspaper man and was a major in the Army. He came to national attention during the Little Rock school integration crisis during 1957 and 1958 when he worked with Mrs. Daisy Bates.

NAACP IN PHILADELPHIA

1500 Delegates At 52nd Meeting

P.6 The Afro-American
Sat. 7-15-61
Baltimore, Md.

Vote registration, job needs stressed

PHILADELPHIA — The NAACP is holding its 52nd annual convention here July 10-16, returning to the city of brotherly love in national session after an absence of 21 years.

An estimated 1,500 delegates are formulating strategy and tactics for continuing the organization's fight for first class citizenship. The need to overcome remaining racial barriers without delay will give the deliberations increased urgency.

Delegates are concerning themselves with implementation of President Kennedy's March 6 executive order banning bias in government contractors' employment policies; with selective buying, open occupancy in housing and trade union discrimination.

* * *

MAJOR STRESS will be given to the Association's 3-year-old voter registration program which has been adding more colored voters across the nation, especially in the South where the one-party system has held historic sway.

Heavy colored voting there could change the nation's entire political balance, for colored represent strategic concentrations in Southern states and are majorities in many counties and parishes.

The increased role of youth in the civil rights picture also will be furthered through special sessions at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel for the younger delegates.

* * *

CONFEREES WERE welcomed by Governor David Lawrence and Mayor Richardson Dilworth at the opening session Monday evening.

The keynote address will be delivered by Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of Washington, D.C., chairman of the Association's national board of directors. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, will deliver the final address on Sunday, July 16.

Workshops and plenary sessions will be held at the Sheraton Hotel. Mass meetings will be held at nearby Tindley Temple Methodist Church, one of the east's largest churches.

* * *

ALTHOUGH EQUALLY determined to secure equal rights for America's largest minority, this is not the same NAACP that gathered here in June of 1940.

It had 50,566 members in 352 branches in 35 states then. Today there are 388,347 members in 1,424 units in 45 states including Alaska and Hawaii. In 1940, there were 150 youth units; today there are 612, with 46,000 youth members.

The 400 delegates attending the 1940 gathering adopted resolutions touching on mob violence, political action, governmental appointments, education, labor unions, discrimination in the WPA, textbooks, sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

The Philadelphia NAACP branch is again host. Chairman of the convention is Mrs. Gertrude Barnes, with Dr. Harry Greene as vice-chairman. Dr. John A. Morsell, assistant to the NAACP's executive secretary, is coordinator.

* * *

HIGHLIGHT ADDRESSES will be delivered by James McBride Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council and James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality on Tuesday evening.

The entire convention will entrain for Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, where they will participate in a gigantic lobby calling for action on pending civil rights legislation.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and Jackie Robinson will address the annual Freedom Fund Banquet, Thursday evening.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and Labor Leader A. Philip Randolph will address the annual Labor Banquet on Friday evening.

* * *

JAZZ ENTERS the convention setting later Friday evening in the form of jazz drummer Max Roach, singer Abbey Lincoln, Nigerian drummer Olatunji and singer-actor Brock Peters.

This starring quartet supported by a cast of dancers, drummers and musicians, will present "Freedom Now," a jazz suite on the civil rights struggle.

Professor Otto Klineberg of Columbia University will present the coveted Spingarn Medal to Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, psychologist, at the closing mass meeting Sunday, July 16.

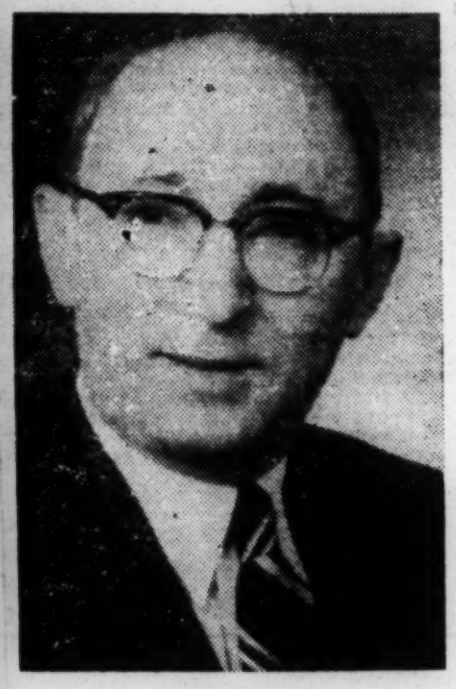
Dr. Clark's testimony and research proved invaluable in winning numerous school integration cases including the historic 1954 High Court ruling.

Secretary Wilkins will close the Association's 52nd annual session with the final address.

Re-elected for 11th Time as NAACP V.P.

At the Seventh annual Fight for Freedom fellowship dinner held in New York City at the Belmont Plaza hotel on Jan. 2, Ike Smalls of Des Moines was reelected for the 11th consecutive year as one of the National vice presidents of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Smalls represents the Iowa State Conference of Branches as a past state president and life mem-



SMALLS

bership chairman. He also serves the Des Moines branch as life membership chairman. At the Four F dinner in New York Mr. Smalls reported the 1960 life memberships for Iowa and Des Moines.

NAACP's National Membership Is Up 45,000 Over 1959

NEW YORK—The NAACP national membership for 1960 as of December 19, was 386,808, an increase of 45,000 over the same period in 1959.

This was the basis of the report to the 52nd annual meeting of the Association here by Gloster B. Current, who also revealed that the civil rights organization now has 1,434 units in 45 states, including Alaska and Hawaii.

DETROIT, Mich., replaced Philadelphia as the Associations' largest unit with a hopping 24,800 members; hicago, Ill., was next with 5,026; Cleveland, Ohio, 133,47; Philadelphia, Pa., 12,585 nd Washington, D. C., 11,72.

Also Baltimore, Md., 10, 931; os Angeles, Calif., 9,975; New ork City, N. Y., 8,688; St. ouis, Mo., 6,974; Pittsburgh, a., 5,590; Memphis, Tenn., ,532 (largest in South); Boston, Mass., 5,199; and Kansas ity, Mo., 5,196.

MR. CURRENT also cited he Orange County (Orlando) la., branch for its outstanding accomplishment in light of he hostile attitudes against he association in Florida.

eneral Fund 14 pt

Through Dec. 23, the NAACP eceived a total of $985,731.78 n its general operating fund, n increase of $129,100 (13 er cent) over the similar eriod in 1959.

EXPENDITURES, for the ame period, in the operating und amounted to $1,131,248.9 leaving a general operating and deficit of $145,517.21 as f Dec. 23.

More than half the total eneral operating fund income vas in the form of memberhips and Freedom Fund contributions from NAACP ranches amounting to $571,95.77.

MAY HEAD NAACP — Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood of the AME Zion Church, now vice chairman of the NAACP board of directors, may be named to the chairmanship, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director-designate of the Housing and Home Finance Administration in President Kennedy's administration, is chairman of the NAACP but will resign the post when he is confirmed. Bishop Spottswood has been prominently mentioned to move up to the NAACP post.

S.C. NAACP parley on labor and employment set

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches has announced plans for a conference dealing with labor and employment which will be held in Charleston Jan. 28-29.

The main concern of this two day conference will be the problem of racial discrimination in employment practices on the part of (1) Federal, state, and municipal agencies (2) manufacturing and business concerns which have government contracts, and (3) employment bias on the part of retail stores and other private business establishments with sizeable colored clienteles.

According to J. Arthur Brown, Chalreston Realtis and state conference president of the NAACP, Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary and a nationally recognized expert in labor problems and race relations, will serve as chief consultant.

Other consultants and resource leaders of the conference are Robert Robertson, president of the International Longshoremen's Association of Norfolk, and president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP; the Rev. I. DeQ. Newman, NAACP field secretary for South Carolina;

Delbert W. Woods, chairman of the labor and industry committee of the South Carolina State Conference; the Rev. J. Herbert Nelson, chairman of the sub-committee on employment of the federally appointed South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, and Mrs. Julie Wright, youth field secretary of NAACP region V.

All study groups connected with the Conference on Labor and Employment will be held at the D. P. O. Hall, home of local No. 16, Tobacco Workers Union, and the closing mass meeting will be held at Emmanuel AME Church, Sunday, Jan. 29, at 3:30.

MR. AND MRS. Julian Black (seated) sign over one-third interest in Black's realty firm to the Chicago Branch NAACP. Seeing it legally done are (from left standing) Atty. Aaron A. Payne, Black's lawyer; Dempsey J. Travis, NAACP president, and George S. Harris, member NAACP executive board.

New Administration Slow Start on Civil Rights Makes Move Necessary

Stamford, Conn.—A slow start by the new administration on civil rights makes across-the-board executive action by President John F. Kennedy "very much in order," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, declared this week.

He said inaction at the opening of the 87th Congress last month upon change of the Senate filibuster rule was a tip that the new administration had no plans for new civil rights legislation. This, he contended, makes Presidential orders to insure existing civil rights all the more vital.

"If, as events seem to indicate plainly, the new administration is either choosing or acquiescing in a policy of no legislative action on civil rights at this time, then basic and inclusive executive action would seem to be very much in order," Mr. Wilkins told a Brotherhood Week gathering here.

Widespread

The call for executive action by the President was made by the NAACP leader in an address before the Community Brotherhood Dinner of the Stamford Interfaith Council here on Feb. 8.

There is a "widespread feeling, which is shared by the NAACP, that our new President understands the importance of the civil rights issue and its relation to other domestic issues and to the foreign policy of our country," Mr. Wilkins asserted.

Personal Concern

"President Kennedy already has demonstrated his personal concern in a number of ways in this area," the speaker declared, "and has indicated that he will try to bring to bear that moral leadership from the White House which he stressed during his campaign."

But, said Mr. Wilkins, with all the good feeling and high hopes, Negro citizens "are becoming a bit uneasy over the fast take-off of the Administration on other issues and the slow shaping up on civil rights.

Brownsville, Tenn.—NAACP Attorneys Robert L. Carter and H. T. Lockard made history here this week when they won dismissal of a breach of peace citation against an NAACP field secretary on duty in the Haywood and Fayette County area.

Messrs. Carter and Lockard were the first Negro attorneys to argue a case in the rural court house.

Circuit court Judge John F. Kizer threw out the breach of peace citation against Phillip H. Savage on grounds that there was insufficient evidence.

Questions

One white witness testified that he filed a complaint of breach of the peace because Savage was questioning Negroes, lined up to register, in the court house hallway.

The witness said he was playing checkers in a special checkers-room maintained in the court house for citizens of Brownsville. He said Savage's questions disturbed his trend of thought, thereby giving him trouble in his checker game.

NAACP Field Worker Freed in Tennessee

WOULD AMEND BILL

NAACP School Aid Bid Fails To Gain Support

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called on Congress Friday to add an anti-segregation provision to the federal aid to education bill.

To arguments that such an amendment would kill the bill, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, replied that such a threat was a phony and a smokescreen.

Mitchell, who testified before the Senate Education subcommittee, drew sympathy from the members but little support.

Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., the chairman, said he believed in the NAACP principles and would support legislation to help carry out the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning segregated schools.

The NAACP's proposed amendment would bar federal funds to school districts operating segregated schools. This is the same as a House amendment offered in the past by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y.

But, Morse continued, if Mitchell's amendment was tied to the administration's school aid bill, the bill might be defeated.

The bill would provide $2.3 billion in grants to public schools. President Kennedy has asked that it not be burdened down either with an antisegregation provision or a provision providing loans to parochial and private schools.

Mitchell told the senators he was confident he would find some senator to offer the antisegregation amendment.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., said if the amendment were offered, the bill might be filibustered to death.

"I think we have 55 or 60 votes for a school bill with such an amendment in it," Clark said, "but we do not have 67 and therefore could not break a filibuster."

Under the cloture rule, a two-thirds vote is needed to halt a filibuster.

Mitchell, however, replied: "When the Senate wants to do something, it can do it."

"I say this with great reluctance and regret," he continued, "but I believe the real trouble is that there are just not enough

Anti-job bias order greeted by NAACP as aid to fair employment

NEW YORK — In the NAACP view, President Kennedy's Executive Order establishing a new committee to fight bias in hiring by the government and its contractors "can be a major step forward in the continuing effort to end racial discrimination in this country.

"How far it will go in this direction depends, as the order itself notes, upon the vigor, consistency and thoroughness with which it is enforced," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, said in a statement issued March 7.

Alluding to the President's own assertion that his administration is "dedicated" to the cause of equal job opportunity in hiring by government or its contractors, Mr. Wilkins declared, "it will require such dedication" to make the order effective, especially in the South.

* * *

TOO MANY contractors in the South, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "have come to believe that their non - discrimination obligations can be satisfied by tokens or by lip-service."

Decisive action at the outset, the NAACP leader said, will yield "manifold gains later by dispelling these assumptions."

In concluding, Mr. Wilkins stressed that Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, who will head the new job opportunity committee, has "an unparalleled opportunity to set a historic pace in this phase of the march toward fair treatment for all Americans."

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, as the agency will be known, represents Mr. Kennedy's first major civil rights action. It replaces two committees set up by President Eisenhower —the Committee on Government Employment Policy and the Committee on Government Contracts.

Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg will serve the new committee as its vice - chairman and will exercise general supervision over the program.

The order setting up the committee takes effect in thirty days. It empowers the committee to require that every company doing work for the government sign a new, much more comprehensive clause against discrimination.

NAACP Plans Protest Over Civil War Fetes

'Pro-South Propaganda' Is Charged By Wilkins

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored jpeople said Satment of Colored People said Satunits in 45 states to protest what it calls an outfouring of pro-South propaganda during Civil War centennial celebrations."

In a special memorandum, the NAACP said the pro-South feelings could "strike a hard blow at our present day movement toward equality."

Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary, hit particularly at the Civil War Centennial Commission assembly to be held April 11-12 in Charleston, S. C.

The commission's New Jersey unit has complained that one of its members, a jnegro woman, has been denied accommodations in the hotel which will serve as headquarters for the Charleston observance.

President Kennedy meanwhile has asked the commission to see to it that white and Negro members get equal treatment.

The commission contends it has no jurisdiction over racial customs in South Carolina.

Wilkins said Southern states have appropriated great sums of money in hope of "repudiating the great moral issue which lay at the bottom of the Civil War."

Ue urged member units to draft statements for release to the press, radio and television expressing "resentment at efforts to commemorate the Civil War with meaningless pageants and spectacles which overlook the real meaning" of the war.

Make it clear, Wilkins advised, that the Civil War was fought to preserve a Union "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Wilkins said the scheduled celebration at Charleston is "a betrayal of everything the Civil War was fought for."

"Strict segregation will be maintained at Charleston and Negro members of state delegations will not be able to join in with their colleagues," the executive secretary added.

Weaver resigns, NAACP office

NEW YORK, — The NAACP national board of directors has accepted "with regret" the resignation of its chairman, Robert C. Weaver. Dr. Weaver resigned as head of the Association's 48-member board on Feb. 10, a day before he took oath of office as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency which directs the Federal Government's mammoth housing program.

The January meeting of the NAACP Board voted to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Weaver's anticipated resignation at the next major policy meeting of the Board in April.

Bank Opens Branch

LAGOS, Nigeria — Chase Manhattan Bank of New York has opened its first branch in West Africa. The office here will handle commercial banking, as well as personal savings and current accounts.

We must help the courts, law dean tells NAACP

WASHINGTON

Anti - segregation laws must be supplemented by leaders who are willing to persuade the public to accept the dictums of the courts by constantly living the spirit and letter of the law, Dean Spottswood W. Robinson of the Howard University Law School told the Arlington and Fairfax branches of the NAACP Sunday at Lomax AMEZ Church.

Mr. Robinson discussed the role of the law in effecting civil rights and reviewed the cases which have lowered segregation barriers in travel, schools, and in other areas.

He indicated that once the law has been interpreted to rule out policies and practices of segregation, it is up to leaders in other fields to implement the court decisions by putting them to test and encouraging the public to accept the dictum of the court.

Not only is this the work of our preachers, teachers and professional people but it is a duty of each of us to help in this process of education of the public to improve the climate for true integration.

* * *

OTHERS WHO participated in the meeting were: Rev. Chester Murray, president of the Arlington Branch; Mrs. Audrey Williams, president of Fairfax Branch; Rev. Arthur Walls, pastor of the Lomax Church; Rev. E. E. Arter of the Galloway ME Church of Falls Church; Mrs. Alice Williams of the Prince Williams Branch; Mr. R. Terrell, president of the Alexandria Branch; and Miss Gloria Greene, soloist of the Lomax Church.

Others who took part in the forum discussion were: Hon. Benjamin Muse, Mrs. Geraldine Davis, Mrs. Dorothy Hamm, Mr. Lutrelle Parker and Attorney Monroe.

Dr. E. B. Henderson was presiding officer.

NAACP Asks for Ban On Bias in School Aid

By the Associated Press

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wants Congress to add an anti-segregation provision to the Federal Aid to education bill.

To arguments that such an amendment would kill the bill, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, replied that such a to sectraian institutions is threat was a phony and a clearly unconstitutional." smokescreen.

Mr. Mitchell, who testified before the Senate Education Subcommittee yesterday, drew sympathy from the members but little support.

Senator Morse, Democrat of Oregon, the chairman, said he believed in the NAACP principles and would support legislation to help carry out the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning segregated schools.

But, Senator Morse continued, if Mr. Mitchell's amendment were tied to the administration's school aid bill, the bill might be defeated.

The bill would provide $2.3 billion in grants to public schools. Preident Kennedy has asked that it not be burdened down either with an anti-segregation provision or a provision providing loans to parochial and private schools.

Two Groups Object

Jewish and Baptist organizations urged the subcommittee not to write into the bill any provision for loans to private and church schools.

The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in this country has said the bill would be unfair unless it contained such loans.

Max M. Kampelman, Washington counsel for the American Jewish Congress, told the subcommittee "we believe that the bishops ' proposal challenges one of the basic concepts of our American democratic tradition—that the relation between man and his God is immutably private and personal and may not be either the subject of Government control of the beneficiary of governmental support."

C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, said he was confident "Baptists in the United States are overwhelmingly in agreement with the views of the President to the effect that aid

Kennedy Backed

The Rev. C. Stanley Lowell, appearing for Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, told the subcommittee "we oppose all direct aid to church schools and colleges, whether they are Protestant, Roman Catholic or Jewish . . ." he added:

"We want to commend President Kennedy for strict adherence to his campaign assurances that he opposes as unconstitutional any Federal aid o church schools."

Mrs. Paul Blanshard of Thetford center, Vt., executive director of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, said her organization supported the bill strongly, with the feeling it might not be big enough, and felt just as strongly that grants or loans for parochial schools would be unconstitutional.

Plan Supported

Dr. Frank J. Brown, of Chicago, professor of economics at DePaul University, a Catholic school, appearing for Citizens for Education Freedom, asked the subcommittee to include aid for church schools in the bill.

"We protest the discriminatory exclusion of our children from this program," he said.

Dr. Brown said such aid could be given in the form of individual tuition grants for children in nonpublic schools.

"We ask the Senate to consider that a triple combination of local, State and Federal education taxes imposed on us without any benefits accruing to our children will effectively impair, if not destroy, the economic possibility of many of our families to exercise the right to God-centered education for their children," he said.

"The issue of church and State is falsely raised here. We seek no aid for any religion or church or school. We seek a fair share for our individual children to be used at the school or our choice."

Laws Says

Teachers Should Not Forget NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people has made it possible for Negro teachers to receive equal pay with whites and to improve their education and therefore, they should not forget the NAACP. This view was expressed Saturday by Clarence A. Laws, field secretary for the NAACP.

Commenting on the charge that certain teachers in Dallas are openly discouraging school integration, Laws declared, "It is understandable that people should be concerned about their security. However, no one has a right to deny children their God given right to develop to the fullest their best skills and talents. Twenty years ago, Negro teachers were being cheated in pay just as many Negro children are being cheated by inferior education today. Twenty years ago teachers throughout the South saw nothing wrong with seeking aid and counsel from the NAACP. The increase resulting from equalizing teachers' salaries represents more than $100,000.00 annually. If teachers' pay is unequal, that's bad. But if children's education is unequal, that's worse, that's criminal. The first inequality affects a small segment of the population; but, the second inequality affects not only the Negro as a race but the entire Nation. At a time when our country is striving for survival, racial inequalities could be fatal."

Commenting upon the teachers' role in the Negro's struggle for full citizenship, the NAACP spokesman said, "It is true here, as in every profession, that there are a few teachers who are slaves to their many fears. However, I believe that the overwhelming majority of Negro teachers know, whether they practice it or not, that one cannot teach children self-reliance, dignity, and good citizenship unless he believes in it himself. Any teacher who advocates segregation and discrimination based on race is not fit to teach anybody."

Laws also stated that the efforts of the NAACP in desegregating state supported institutions of higher learning had made it possible for Negro teachers to improve their skills in their own state.

In Centennial observance—

NAACP claims South spending for propaganda

NEW YORK, March 18—(AP)—The NAACP said today it has asked its member units in 45 states to protest what it calls an "outpouring of pro-South propaganda during Civil War Centennial celebrations."

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Wilkins said Southern states have appropriated great sums of money in hope of "repudiating the great moral issue which lay at the bottom of the Civil War."

HE URGED MEMBER units to draft statements for release to the press, radio and television expressing "resentment at efforts to commemorate the Civil War with meaningless pageants and spectacles which overlook the real meaning" of the war.

Make it clear, Wilkins advised, that the Civil War was fought to preserve a union "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Wilkins said the scheduled celebration at Charleston is "a betrayal of everything the Civil War was fought for."

"Strict segregation will be maintained at Charleston and Negro members of state delegations will not be able to join with their colleagues," the executive secretary added.

Black Muslims NAACP Target

Long floor fight made before vote

By LOUIS LAUTIER

(Other NAACP Stories, Picture Page on Pages 8, 9)

PHILADELPHIA — In a sharply worded resolution, delegates attending the 52nd annual NAACP convention here Friday, condemned the Black Muslims and other nationalist groups.

But they softened their attack somewhat by declaring that Americans concerned about the rise of these separatist groups will make it more difficult for such groups to organize and flourish by speeding up first-class citizenship for all.

Adoption of the resolution came after lengthy floor debate. A motion to amend the attack by gutting the resolution so as not to express condemnation of the Muslims was rejected.

* * *

IN SEPARATE ACTIONS, the delegates went on record in vigorous opposition to the John Birch Society, the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan.

The resolutions committee was headed by W. Lester Banks, state NAACP secretary of Virginia.

The resolution, adopted as reported by the committee, expressed "grave concern" at the rapid growth of racial separatist organizations, which make bitter anti-white and anti - Semitic statements, while advocating racial superiority.

"We stand unalterably opposed to all separatist programs, whether advocated by Southern segregationists or espoused by non - white," resolution declared, adding

"WE BELIEVE that the attitudes and actions of some of these groups, such as the deliberate disruption and breaking up of the NAACP's May 17, 1961, Harlem rally, often inspire hate, discord and confusion among our people, who, because of understandable bitterness and disappointment over the slow progress of integration in some areas of life in America, fall easy prey to the palliatives offered by these organizations."

The resolution asserted that many of the activities and teachings of the separatists "are not only inconsistent with the aims and philosophy of the NAACP, but confuse their program with the legitimate social and economic programs of the newly emerging African nations."

While the association will defend the right of any individual or group to the equal protection of the laws, the resolution declared, "we cannot condone or lend support to the action or utterances of inharmonious and hate - inspiring groups whose programs are contrary to all the NAACP stands for and believes in, nor will our organization or its leaders cooperate in any manner with such groups or their leaders."

THURGOOD MARSHALL, director - counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Eucational Fund, Inc., in a hard-hitting speech Thursday, called for stepped-up activities to wipe our racial segregation "across the board."

"The NAACP," he said, "must once again be called unreasonable, intolerant and impatient." He called for carrying the fight for equality into every town and hamlet, North and South.

For laying the groundwork for stepped up activity, he urged that colored parents take their children to the nearest school and insist on their being enrolled there "instead of that gloriously segregated school."

* * *

"STARTING THIS September," he declared, "we must make certain that the country knows we mean business.

"If this is done in every unit of the NAACP, we will strike the blow that could very well be the beginning of the end of segregation. Specifically, let us start at this convention."

Although sit-ins and freedom riders increased legal expenses by $150,000, and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund had to double its legal staff, Marshall said, all school and public facilities cases have been kept up.

Continuing, he said:

"Let us move out into this final phase of our program. In schools, recreation, airports and every other segregated facility, let's promote a new 'March for Integration.'

"Not in one field — not in one town — not on one problem — not in one area. Let our campaign be full and complete. Let it be across the board, from top to bottom; wherever segregation is, hit it then and there."

* * *

MARSHALL ALSO predicted stepped up attacks on racially segregated schools in the North as well as the South. He disclosed that investigations have already been made of school segregation in California, Illinois and New Jersey.

Just a week ago, he said, a suit was filed in South Carolina to desegregate all of that state's 23 public parks, and it is expected that all such facilities will be desegregated throughout the South.

Marshall pointed out that the new airport in Atlanta is completely desegregated and that a suit is pending in the Federal District Court at New Orleans for desegregation of the New Orleans airport.

* * *

NAACP SUITS to protect the legal rights of the freedom riders and of the citizens temselves in Montgomery and Jackson are pending.

While newspapers are emphasizing the action of the Attorney General in the New Orleans school desegregation case, Marshall pointed out, "the basic job still remains with colored organizations, and especially the NAACP."

He said the NAACP legal staff is preparing petitions for review by the United States Supreme Court of convictions of sit-ins in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina.

In South Carolina alone, he said, there are more than 300 cases on appeal.

The NAACP also has gladly given assistance to the freedom riders in Alabama and Mississippi, he said.

* * *

JACKIE ROBINSON, former baseball star and now vice president of Chock-Full-O'-Nuts, presided at the Freedom Fund dinner.

Noting the presence of 1,272 persons at the dinner, Mr. Robinson remarked that "this is the answer to any people who are talking about where the association is going and what we are doing."

Mr. Robinson, co - chairman of the Freedom Fund and a member of the NAACP Board, took a slap at President Kennedy. He said he could not help feeling that the President has "let us down" by not recommending civil rights legislation to the Congress.

He called "hypocritical" statements that additional civil rights legislation is not needed in view of what is happening in the South.

* * *

ARCHIE MOORE, light heavyweight boxing champion of the world, joined the persons at the dias. Robinson introduced him and he made a few brief remarks. After his last fight he took out a life membership in the association.

During remarks, Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and National Life Membership chairman, made Archie a member of the Live Membership Committee.

Mr. Kaplan reported that receipts of $34,414 in June represented the largest month since the life membership campaign was begun several years ago.

NAACP Set For Meeting

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opens its 52d annual convention next Monday featuring five topics listed in the convention program under "NAACP Battle Front."

Specifically the subjects are voter front, job front, school front, public accommodations front and housing front. The six-pronged discussion is scheduled to come up at the July 13 session.

TRAIN RIDERS

The keynote address is to be made at the evening session on the first day of the convention by Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, chairman of the NAACP board of directors.

The headline business of the convention starts on July 13, the day after delegates board "Freedom Trains" to Washington for visits with senators and representatives urging action on civil rights bills. These congressional visits are by appointment, an NAACP spokesman said here.

The keynote of the trip to the nation's capitol is to urge President Kennedy to use his full influence for civil rights action in the Congress. It was not indicated whether any representation would actually visit with the President at the White House.

TOP LEADERS

Among Negro leaders attending the convention will be Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP's legal defense and educational fund who will report on fund activities; Roy Wilkins, the group's executive secretary; A. Phillip Randolph, labor leader; former baseball star Jackie Robinson; Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y.

The convention also is expected to hear from many of the youth leaders who are spearheading the sit-in demonstrations and the Freedom Rider activities in the South.

Battlefront Reports Across Nation at NAACP Confab

Philadelphia, Pa.—"What the NAACP is doing" and "how it is doing it" will occupy an entire day of discussion and special reports when the Association meets here for its 52nd annual convention.

The announcement was made by Dr. John Morsell, coordinator of convention activities.

The morning and afternoon sessions, Thursday, July 13, covering the NAACP battlefront will single out five major sectors of the battle and focus the spotlight on NAACP programs and achievemens.

The conflict areas will be voting, jobs, schools, public accommodations and housing. Reports will come from NAACP units across the nation, North, South, East and Far West.

Messenger

"Each person reporting," Dr. Morsell said, will be asked to "think of himself as a messenger bringing a

As announced earlier, the convention will take a day off from convention activity, board a special "Freedom Train" and go to Washington to make it crystal clear to Congress and the Administration that there must be action now on civil rights legislation.

Heavy Schedule

The heavy schedule of events marking the Association's first convention in Philadelphia since 1940 will get under way Monday afternoon, July 10, with the organization and selection of committees.

The ceremonial portion will begin at a public meeting Monday evening in Tindley Temple Methodist Church. At that time, the keynote address will be delivered by the Association's new national chairman, Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of Washington, D.C. Greetings are expected from President John F. Kennedy, Pennsylvania Governor David Lawrence and from Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., will address the convention banquet on Thursday evening, July 13. Jackie Robinson, a national Board member and co-chairman of the 1961 Freedom Fund campaign, will be master of ceremonies.

Southern white leader Philly NAACP speaker

PHILADELPHIA —James McBride Dabbs, an outspoken white southern integrationist will address the NAACP s 52nd annual convention here during July 10-16.

Mr Dabbs is president of the Southern Regional Council, an interracial agency working to improve race relations. He resides in Mayesville, S.C.

A farmer and former school teacher, veteran of World War I and descendant of Confederates, Mr. Dabbs will address the Tuesday evening, July 11, NAACP mass meetings at Tindley Temple.

When once asked by a Southern write reporter for his views on integration, Mr. Dabbs shot back, "I'm too busy trying to become a human being to be much concerned about the largely academic question of race.

"In other words," he added, "to me personally, segregation is nonsense.

"The majority of white South Carolinians today are waging a fight which they loose as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, and about which, when they have lost it, they will wonder why they fought so hard to stave off so small a change.

"It will seem upon reflection, like a tempest in a teapot. Except—and this is important—the teapot is the human soul," he said.

Spingarn Medalist Urges Rejection Of Moderation

PHILADELPHIA — The 46th Spingarn Medal Sunday was awarded to one of the country's most outstanding psychologists at the closing session of the 52nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Addressing NAACP delegates from 38 states and the District of Columbia in Philadelphia's famed Tindley Temple, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York, called for rejection of the "moral hypocrisy and equivocation of gradualism, tokenism and moderation."

In remarks closing the historic convention, the second largest in the history of the Association, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins essayed the mood of the convention and projected a program of intensified action along the entire civil rights front.

"In this struggle," he told the delegates, "we shall use all types of weapons, each in its most effective place and at the most advantageous time."

WOULD BE ACCESSORY

Dr. Clark warned against settling "for the crumbs of justice." To "do so," he said, ',would not only be intolerable to the intellect and deep emotions of the Negro, but what is probably more important, it would decrease markedly the chances of survival of western civilization. For the American Negro to compromise at this juncture of American and world history would make him an accessory to the disintegration of his own nation," he declared.

The Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, was presented to Dr. Clark for his role in mobilizing the resources of modern psychology in the struggle against racial prejudice and particularly for the work he did in preparing the social science document which contributed significantly to the historic Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954, banning segregation in public education.

Presentation of the award was made by Dr. Otto Klineberg, professor of social psychology at Columbia University and a former teacher of Dr. Clarke. In presenting the medal, Dr. Klinseberg hailed the recipient for his "significant contribution not only to the American Negro, but to the United States as a whole, and to all who believe in democracy.

"In spite of racial exclusion, rejection and stigma the Negro in America is an American," Dr. Clark said in his acceptance address. "In spite of the present fashionable cult of Africanism, he is not an African. Nor is he a Moslem — no matter how attractive this escapist appeal might be to the excluded and the rejected. In spite of his protest and his just and insistent demands for unqualified equality as an American citizen, he is forced to recognize that his destiny is one with the destiny of America. If America does not survive, he cannot survive."

32b 1961 NAACP 1960 REPORT

NAACP Says Civil Rights Victory "Around Corner" In 1960 Report

Birmingham World

Vote Drive Marks Gain In Nearly 400 Localities

Wed 9-Feb-61

Birmingham Ala

NEW YORK — Persistent and unrelenting pressure will continue, using every kind of effective strategy including sit-ins and similar demonstrations, "until substantial, not token, change (all along the line) is effected," asserts the NAACP in its 1960 annual report released simultaneously here and in Philadelphia where its convention opened Monday.

The 7-page report mirrors the "unrelenting forward push of the NAACP since its formation in 1909," writes Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins in the Foreword.

The report, published on the eve of the Association's 52nd annual convention in Philadelphia, covers highlights from the entire NAACP program being carried out by 1,434 units in 45 states.

Of prime importance was the Association's on-going voter registration drive, with special attention to southern states. The report reveals that "95 per cent of the more than 400 cities and counties touched by the Association's voter registration program in 1960 showed a decided upward trend in political action.

"Negroes invariably received better treatment and considerations from city officials in areas where they had political strength," it concluded.

Also cited was NAACP political action in Savannah, Ga., where Negroes have been seeking better economic and educational treatment from the town fathers.

"Ten out of a slate of 15 candidates supported by Negro voters were successful in their bids," it disclosed.

In the area of labor, the report concludes that "some of the important employment gains made during the wartime economic expansion (World War II) and in the immediate postwar period, especially for heavy industry, have in many instances been all but totally wiped out."

The year 1960 saw school integration come to the Deep South and the U. S. Supreme Court extend its ban on discrimination in transportation by requiring that Negroes be served in restaurants at interstate bus terminals operated as an integral part of the transportation system.

The High Court also ruled on the Tuskegee, Ala., "gerrymander" case. The decision entitled Negroes to a hearing "to prove their claim that the gerrymander constitutes invalid racial discrimination."

However, the report predicts that this case may be a "forerunner in the contest between urban and rural dwellers for a more equitable alignment of political power."

The year-long study also reports on gains in housing, the role of youth, internal program, church activities and others.

It points out that NAACP membership went up 13 percent during the year to 388,347, highest in recent years. And, for the third straight year, income exceeded the $1,000,000 mark, with a substantial portion coming from the $500 life membership program.

Young named for Spingarn Medal

RICHMOND

The Virginia State Coference of the NAACP has nominated Dr. P. B. Young Sr. for the 1961 Spingarn Medal.

Dr. Young, publisher and chairman of the board of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, has had a distinguished career in journalism and education.

The Guide is one of the best known weeklies in the United States.

He has served on the Trustee boards of Howard University, Hampton Institute, St. Paul, and Palmer Memorial. For six years he was chairman of Howard's board.

Shaw, Virginia Union, Virginia State, Tuskegee and Morehouse have awarded him honorary doctoral degrees.

He has been a member of the Board of the Jeanes Foundation and for two years has served as a member of the President's Fair Employment Practices Commission.

32b 1961

NAACP

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

NAACP Youth Council Voted Tops In Nation

By JACQUELINE McFEE

More than 20 members of the Kansas City Youth Council of the NAACP attended the annual convention of the national organization last week in Philadelphia and heard themselves cited as the "most outstanding youth group" in the nation.

The group made the trip by chartered bus, leaving here July 9.

The local group won the coveted Ike Smalls award as the outstanding youth council in the nation; a national office citation for the most successful Christmas Seals campaign; the Region IV Award of Merit and the Kelsey Beshears award as the best youth council in the state of Missouri. Their advisor, Mrs. Daisy L. Brown, won the Ike Smalls award as the nation's most outstanding youth leader.

The president of the local council, Miss Gloria Newton, was elected youth chairman of Region IV and was named representative to the National Youth Works committee, which directs the work of youth councils throughout the country.

Miss Newton also was named a member of the delegation to Washington, D. C., which called on President Kennedy last week to urge further administration efforts in pushing a civil rights bill in Congress. She was in the group which met also with Senator Stuart Symington.

In presenting the Ike Smalls award, Mrs. Isabel Strickland of Philadelphia called attention to the group's record, which included a $1400 contribution to the Freedom Fund; its membership increase from 500 to nearly 1500; its successful sit-in and stand-in campaigns in Kansas City restaurants and theaters; its participation in the recent efforts to gain equal job opportunity in downtown Kansas City stores and at the Hallmark Greeting Card company, and its large representation at regional and national meetings of the N. A. A. C. P.

The Youth Council sent a busload of members to the recent regional meeting in St. Paul in addition to the large group which it sent to Philadelphia last week.

In accepting the award, Miss Newton pledged the Youth Council to continued efforts to wipe out discrimination and segregation in Kansas City.

"We worked hard and we fought hard to deserve these awards, but we won't stop here," Miss Newton said. "Instead we will use this as an incentive to fight on. The youth of Kansas City have rededicated themselves to the cause of freedom and we will not stop until every vestige of segregation has been destroyed."

Miss Newton said the Youth Council would continue its effort to open up Fairyland park to all persons regardless of race and to press the fight for full employment opportunities. She said the group's next project would be to seek employment in public utilities.

NAACP names corps of special youth organizers

NEW YORK — Twelve persons have been named special youth organizers for the NAACP, Roy Wilkins announced last week. All of the appointees have been active in the NAACP's social action youth program.

They are being supervised by Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary, directed by Gloster B. Current, director of branches. The appointees, their home towns and assigned areas are:

Miss Evelyn Pierce, 19, Tougaloo, Miss., San Francisco; Amos Brown, 18, Jackson, Miss., Jackson; James Brown, 20, Savannah, Ga., state of Georgia;

Also: Lacy C. Streeter, 21, Durham, N.C., San Francisco; Callis Brown, 20, Durham, N.C., state of Florida; David Carter, 22, Columbia, state of South Carolina;

Also Miss Joyce Hughes, St. Paul, Minn., states of Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa; Granville Reed 3rd, 21, Chicago, states of Ohio and Michigan; Roslyn Cheagle, 20, Roanoke, Va., state of North Carolina; James Blake, 19, Charleston, S.C., states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

32b 1961 NAACP 52nd ANNUAL CONVENTION

More Laws Demanded By NAACP

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia

The executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says President Kennedy "has made an error" in failing to prod Congress for new civil-rights legislation.

But the secretary, Roy Wilkins, said he wasn't quarreling with the Kennedy administration, nor castigating it. He said the President "has done fine in appointment of Negroes to high offices" and eliminating segregation policies in plants that do business with the government.

"But we need more laws immediately, not only action under existing laws," Mr. Wilkins told a news conference Sunday on the eve of the NAACP's 52d annual convention. It opens a week of sessions Monday night with some 1,200 delegates representing nearly 389,000 members in 45 states.

Victories Cited

"A complete attack (to wipe out violations) on civil rights by the Kennedy administration requires new legislation besides executive action," Mr. Wilkins asserted.

The NAACP, in a 72-page report, said efforts by its members in 1960 were responsible for many victories against discrimination.

"The civil rights victory is just around the corner," the report said.

Mr. Wilkins echoed that view, adding, "The NAACP has created nationwide opinion that has made segregation dead. But there is no doubt that segregation practices will continue, and we will continue to fight them."

He praised the "freedom riders" in the South, saying their actions have awakened the complacent in the North who have thought that segregation is really over.

"It has jolted the North," he said.

Plans Disclosed

Mr. Wikins, however, declined to say whether NAACP members should join the "rider" project sponsored by the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE).

"We have other things to do," he said, such as ensuring the right to vote to every Negro, making housing available to anyone anywhere, eliminating all racial discrimination "where it is imposed by government—and this occurs in the North as well as the South."

The NAACP report said Negroes on the whole last year had won improvement in housing, education, church activities, and youth programs. It reported it had spent nearly $1,200,000 to carry out its activities.

One of the major features of the convention will be the "NAACP freedom train" that will take an expected 1,000 persons to Washington on Wednesday.

The NAACP said the train's purpose is to give delegates opportunity to meet their senators and representatives and "make it unmistakably clear to Congress and the administration that there must be action now on civil-rights legislation."

Associated Press Wirephoto

NAACP Holds 52d Convention

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, gestures as he talks to news conference in Philadelphia on eve of NAACP convention. Mr. Wilkins criticized President Kennedy for "his failure in not requesting the present Congress to pass civil-rights bills." Some 1,200 are attending the parley.

32b 1961

Wilkins Calls For May 17th Demonstrations In 45 States

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK --- Forty-five NAACP state conference presidents, representing 1,434 units, were called on this week to initiate plans for May 17th anniversary meetings and demonstrations outdoors at their respective state capitol buildings.

The Association's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, added that the NAACP state organizations should call for "ending of segregation and discrimination throughout your state in every phase of life."

This will mark the seventh anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's school integration ruling. However, only six per cent of the eligible Negro youngsters in the seventeen states and District of Columbia schools affected by the decision have been integrated.

As a result, two and a half million Negro children are still forced to attend separate and unequal schools.

Sat. 4-1-61

U. S. JUDGE ORDERS ALABAMA COUNTY TO STOP DISCRIMINATING AGAINST NEGROES

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., last week ordered Macon county authorities to quit discriminating against Negro voters.

The jurist directed county registrars to place 64 Negroes on the registration list within 10 days and ordered them to quit requiring prospective voters to write long sections of the Constitution. The jurist told registrants to limit the reading-writing test to "50 consecutive words."

Johnson said in his ruling, based on a four-day trial at Opelika, Ala., "The evidence in this case is overwhelmingly to the effect that the state of Alabama has deliberately engaged in acts and practices designed to discriminate against qualified Negroes in their efforts to register to vote."

Leader In AM Church Heads Board

Journal and Guide

Minister Elected To Post Held By U. S. Housing Boss

Sat. 4-22-61
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of the AMEZ Zion Church, was elected chairman of the NAACP's Board of Directors at the Board's regular meeting here April 10.

The unanimous choice of Bishop Spottswood was to fill the unexpired term (beginning Jan. 1961) of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who resigned following his confirmation as

Picture, Inside Page

Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

BISHOP Spottswood was resides in Washington, D. C., is the 58th bishop in the 164-year-old AME Zion Church. He was elected in 1952 after serving 34 years in the pastorate.

His membership in the NAACP dates back to 1919. He served on the executive committees of a number of NAACP branches in the cities where he pastored, including the Washington, D. C., branch from 1947 to 1952. He has been an NAACP national board member since 1955.

Heads National Organization

BISHOP SPOTTSWOOD
Heads NAACP Board

BISHOP Spotswood was educated at Albright College, Reading, Pa., Gordon College of Theology, Boston, Mass., and Yale Divinity School. The new NAACP Board chairman has a long history of social service, having served with the YMCA, the Urban League and various settlement houses. Since 1941 he has been a member of the General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Services Personnel.

BISHOP Spottswood has been a member of the National Council of Churches since its formation and is also a member of the World Methodist Conference.

Norfolk Va.

In 1919 Bishop Spottswood was married to Viola Estelle Booker who died in 1953. He has five children and 13 grandchildren.

NAACP

NAACP prexy asks support for 'Operations Mississippi'

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-15-61

NEWARK

Carlton B. Norris, president of the Newark Branch NAACP, Tuesday issued a special appeal for support of the National Association's "Operations Mississippi" campaign.

Mr. Norris said the Newark Branch will join branches throughout the country in raising money through the association's freedom fund to support the project.

He said the funds will be used to aid the Mississippi Conference of NAACP Branches locally, and also to conduct an educational campaign to tell the truth about Mississippi in detail to the country at large.

* * *

THE NATIONAL association has so far earmarked $40,000 to give legal assistance to nine Tougaloo College students convicted and fined for demonstrating against public library discrimination in Jackson, Miss.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, sent an urgent message to all branches asking support of "Operations Mississippi." The telegram said, in part:

"The NAACP will defend nine Tougaloo College students arrested and fined for attempting to use white libraries in Jackson, Miss.

"Shock and anger at use of police dogs and clubs on peaceful persons assembled to witness trial of students March 29 has swept nation.

"NAACP is mobilizing every possible strength to protect people from persecution by police and other authorities."

* * *

JACKSON POLICE last week used dogs and clubs to rout 100 peacefully assembled colored persons outside the courthouse during the trial of the nine sit-in demonstrators.

Mr. Norris said he would make a special appeal to Newark ministers to support the branch's "Operations Mississippi" effort.

Prepare For All-Out Bias Fight

The Call
Kansas City, Mo
Fri. 4-14-61

NEW YORK. — Headed by Dr Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi state NAACP organization, a delegation of NAACP officials from the Deep South state conferred here April 7 with national officers on strategy in the all-out campaign against Mississippism.

Known as "Operation Mississippi," the effort is described by Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary, as an "all-out and continuous" drive to eliminate discrimination in Mississippi.

This move was prompted by the use of snarling German police dogs on peaceful Negro citizens outside a Jackson, Miss., court house, March 29. They were awaiting results of the trial of the state's first sit-in demonstrators—nine NAACP students from Tougaloo Christian college who sought to use a public library.

The effort will be carried forward in all areas of activity, although the precise items and the exact timetable will emerge later.

Already the NAACP voter registration drive has been under way in Mississippi and will be expanded and pressed in order to increase Negro registration. Mississippi is the lowest in the nation on Negro voters, with less than 4 percent of the eligibles permitted to register.

Another sore point with Negro Mississippians is the double standard of justice in the state for white and Negro citizens. Recently Clyde Kennard, who at one time attempted to register at Mississippi Southern University, was sentenced to seven years at hard labor allegedly "agreeing to buy" five sacks of stolen chicken feed valued at $25.00.

When Medgar Evers, NAACP state secretary, called Kennard's conviction a "mockery of justice," he in turn was sentenced to jail and fined $100. The case is on appeal.

A young white lawyer in South Mississippi was given a suspended sentence for raping a Negro baby sitter for his children, but Mack Charles Parker, accused of rape of a white woman in 1959, was lynched.

Kansas City, Mo

Negro parents who signed petitions to school boards in 1955 and 1956 asking desegregation were fired from their jobs and many driven from town.

No school desegregation case has been filed in Mississippi thus far and it is expected that this will be considered in the pressing of "Operation Mississippi."

Conferees April 7 at the NAACP national headquarters included besides President Henry were Medgar Evers, field secretary for Mississippi; C. R. Darden of Meridian, Miss., member of the national board of directors; Jack Young, attorney handling the Tougaloo student cases; and from the national staff, Secretary Wilkins, Robert L. Carter, general counsel, John A. Morsell, assistant to the Secretary, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, Randolph White and Jesse DeVore, public relations staff, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeast regional secretary, and Herbert Wright, youth secretary.

Washington Writer Says

The Pittsburgh Courier

Kennedy Wants NAACP

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-22-61

To Tone Down Demands?

WASHINGTON (ANP) — A Washington syndicated columnist says the White House has moved, at the apparent wish of the President, to urge change and moderation in the tactics of the NAACP as the spearhead of racial pressures in the nation.

Charles Bartlett, who opines that Kennedy is irked by the protest organization's civil rights tactions, writes: "A lively scrap is clearly in prospect.

"Sharp words have been exchanged between White House and NAACP officials and if support develops within Negro ranks for the administration's stand, the effort against the NAACP pattern of activities may be pressed further."

Bartlett says, "The move suggests that Kennedy has decided as President to lend expression to the annoyance and dislike which many of his colleagues in the Senate and House feel for the schrill school of pressure politics that is assiduously practiced by NAACP officials."

NAACP Memberships Of 386,808 All-Time High, Current Reports

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-14-61

Steady growth in Dixie states cited

NEW YORK — Membership in the NAACP stands at an all-time high of 386,808, with members in 1,000 branches in 45 states and D.C.

These figures were given at the NACP's annual meeting on Tuesday at the national offices in New York.

Gloster Current, director of branches, in citing the membership figures, noted that despite efforts to discredit the association, there had been steady increases in Southern branches.

He cited particularly the Memphis branch with 5,532 membership largest in Dixie, and seventh largest in the nation. Honolulu has the newest branch.

* * *

THE 1.000 branches include youth councils, college chapters and 30 state conferences.

There are three regional conferences Southern at Atlanta; Southwestern at Dallas, Tex., and Western at San Francisco.

Top - ranking branch is Detroit with 24,000 members. Others in order are: Chicago, 15,025; Cleveland 13,507 Philadelphia, 12,585; Washington, 11,372; and Baltimore, 11,217.

Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary who completes 33 years service in February, was given special mention during the meeting.

Also introduced were new staff members including Philip Savage, former Baltimore student sitdown leader, now field secretary; and Mrs. Julia Wright of S. C. also a former student sitdown leader, named youth field worker. She has an application to the University of S.C.

Alfred Baker Lewis NAACP national treasurer, stated that the budget for 1061 will be a million dollars, as it was for 1960. The deficit of $62,000 is anticipated.

Largest sources of income are $415,000 from memberships from branches, $160,000 from other funds from branches, $105,000 from life memberships and contributions; $90,000 from holiday seals.

* * *

J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, counsel of the Washington Bureau, suggested a civil rights program for the new President by executive action.

He pointed out that 7 billion dollars in federal funds will go out this year to sate and local governments throuh grants of aid. He said the President, by executive order, can require dispersing of these funds so that they will not be used to support any facility operated on a segregated basis. He noted that in five states which have refused to desegregate the schools, Alabma, Georgia, Louisana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, from 15 to 22 percent of their entire educational budget comes from the federal government.

* * *

CLARENCE MITCHELL, head of the Washington Bureau, praised Arthur Spingarn, president of the NAACP, who said he had been been subjected to a barrage of scurrilous letters and publications because of his long association wit the NAACP.

Mr. Mitchell stated that under the 1957 civil rights laws there should be at least a dozen suits filed in Alabama and Mississippi to halt flagrant denial of the right to vote.

Of the task before Mr. Kennedy and his new administration, Mr. Mitchell said: "We hope the new administration will not come up with some new legislation on voting.

"We want legislation to desegregate schools, to release the payrolls of teachers in desegregated schools who are denied pay, to help those in the long lines of unemployed who are there not because they don't have the ability but because of discrimination on account of color.

"We hope the new administration wil not be guided by pseudo experts. There are too many people — a coalition of second - rate people giving first rate advice."

* * *

MR. MITCHELL ADDED: "We are not interested in a few jobs—we want the jobs, the executive action and the legislative action.

"In particular," Mr. Mitchell said, "one of the first steps Mr. Kennedy and his aides should take is to see that off base schools for children of military personnel like the one near Red Stone Arsenal in Ala., are operated without segregation.

"This new administration did not get in office in time to give us a Christmas present, but it can give us a New Year present if the Government of the United States starts its program of desegregation in Ga., Ala., Tex., and anywhere else it exists at Government expense."

* * *

HERBERT WRIGHT (Youth director) is his report noticed the opposition of some colleges in the south to NAACP youth councils.

Kelly M. Alexander of the Voter Registration committee, reported the following registrations:

80,000 in Alabama; Arkansas, 80,000; Florida, 185,000; Georgia, 175,000; Louisiana, 159,000; Mississippi, only 15,000; North Carolina, 185,000; South Carolina, 65,000; Tennessee, 125,000; Texas, 225,000 Virginia, 100,000.

Ironically, Mr. Alexander said, it was the colored vote in some southern states which kept them in the traditional Democratic column in the last presidential election.

Mr. Wright said an organized minority vote can win an election when there is a divided majority vote.

* * *

HERBERT HILL, speaking for the labor section of the NAACP noted that many unions still draw the color line in membership and job assignment.

He noted it is time the disparity between pronounced statements of democracy by some AFL - CIO unions and their activities are brought together.

Two new members, both attorneys, were elected to the Board of Directors and 14 other members were reelected.

The new members are Chester I. Lewis, president of the Wichita, Kans., branch and Joseph P. Kennedy, San Francisco, chairman of the South Area NAACP conference.

Reelected were: Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock; C. R. Darden, Meredian, Miss., Judge Herbert Delaney, New York S. Ralph Harlow, Northhampton, Mass., Max Delson, New York; the Rev. James Hinton, Columbia S.C.,

Also Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles; George K. Hunton, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Daisy Tompkin, Pittsburgh; Dr. Carl Murphy, Baltimore; Walter Reuther, Detroit; Arthur Spingarn, New York; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N.J.,

* * *

ALL OFFICERS of the Association including Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, were reelected.

As a guide to the Board which meets again next month, it was suggested that Bishop Spottswood, now vice chairman of the board, be made chairman, when Dr. Robert Weaver steps down.

Dr. Weaver, director-designate of Housing and Home Finance in the Kennedy administration, will resign his post when he is confirmed.

Among guests at the annual meeting was Dr. Allan Chalmers, Boston, former national treasurer, who was attending his first meeting in recent years.

He recalled that the Rev. Lloyd G. Foreman, the outspoken minister in the New Orleans school crisis, was a former seminary student of his.

* * *

THOSE WHO registered for the annual meeting session were:

NEW YORK

New York City Hon. Herbert T. Delany, John Hammond, the Rev. Henri Deas, George M. Fleary, Algernon Black, Jeane Nyilas, Wilhelminia Hudson, Amy Spingarn, Dr. Robert Weaver, A. Philip Randolph, Madison Jones, Richetta G. Randolph, Martha J. Ferrell, Arthur B. Spingarn. Mrs. Anna Caples Frank, Joseh M. A. Cox, Perry Sutton, Jim Heermanie, Miss Maggie McLaughlin, John L. Canaway, Dr. E. A. Jackson, Benona Bradford, Dalton F. McClelland, Alfred Hendricks, Leo Silverstein, Joseh C. Brown, Peggy Dickson, Clarence Scott, Herbert Norman, James Egert Allen, Miss N. Ramsey, Max Delson, Geroge K. Hunton, Paul Gibson Jr., John Kepke, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, James L. Josy;

Dr. Eugene Reed, Amityville; Miss Grace M. Johnson, Pleasantville; Minnie Lee Hayns, White Plains; Chester Alston, Jamaica; Mrs. Robert S. Brown, Rye; Mrs. Olive Campbell, Yonkers; Flora L. Harris, Rochester; Alice S. Reed, East Elmhurst; Warren H. Fields, Yonkers; Miss Doris Waters, Mt. Vernon. Mrs. DeLores Bell, Mt. Vernon.

PENNNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia; Calvin Banks, Theodore Spaulding, Morris Milgram, George Sellers, Dr. Harry Greene.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Alice R. Roye, Darby; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Joshua O. Thompson, Willow Grove.

NEW JERSEY

Wildwood: Mrs. Grace Gardner Gerry Lamont, Nicolla Attenbury, East Orange; Mrs. Mary Colson Woody, Edward Cross, John F. Davis, Samuel Williams, V. P. Scott, Neptune; Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Newark; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden.

Cape May Court House; Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Ina Gibbs, Mrs. Ike Smalls, Clarence Wright; Dorothy Lacy, Plainfield; Mrs. Octavia Collett, Montclair; Mrs. Grace Ferguson, Newark;

VIRGINIA

Richmond: John Brooks, W. Lester Banks, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Robert Robertson, Norfolk.

MARYLAND

Baltimore: Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, Dr. Carl Murphy, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phillips, Mrs. Vivian Evans, Marion Station; The Rev. S. P. Sanders. Crisfield.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Ella L. Anderson, Catherine Anderson, Miss Clotel C. Jefferson; Jeanetta H. Clark, South Norwalk; Alfred Baker Lewis, Old Greenwich.

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. Arthur Brown, Charleston; Dr. L. DeWuincey Newman, Columbia; Rev. J. M. Hinton, Columbia.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charles McLean, Greensboro; Kelly Alexander, Charlotte.

OTHER STATES

Beatrice Coleman, Providence, R.I.; W. Robert King, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles, Calif; Dr. Nathan Christopher, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Geroge Flemmings, Forth Worth, Texas; Edward A. Hailes, New Beford, Mass.; Edward Turner, Detroit, Mich.; Chester A. Lewis, Wichita, Kansas; Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Dorothea Combres, Lake Charles, La.; Bsihop Stephen G. Spottswood, Washington, D. C.; Mrs Ike Smalls. Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock, Ark.; M. T. Blanton, Chicago, Ill.

Because of Floyd Patterson NAACP Will End Up Ahead

MIAMI, Fla.—Heavyweight Champion Floyd Patterson said when he agreed to defend his title against Ingemar Johansson here at Convention Hall, March 13, he insisted on no segregation.

Then to prove he was serious about his declaration the 24-year-old champion made Feature Sports, Inc., put up a guarantee of $100,000 and said the sum would go to the NAACP if the money was forfeited.

WELL THIS week Patterson went one step farther. Declaring that he was confident the fight would be held without seating segregation Patterson promised to pay the NAACP $10,000 anyway.

Because of the champ's declaration the NAACP has to come out of the fight ahead.

On the eve of taking up fight quarters in Homestead, Fla., 30 miles from Miami, said his biggest concern with Florida will be getting acclimated to the weather conditions.

"I've been training since October and I know I'll be in shape for the fight," Patterson said. "What I'm interested in now is the Florida weather."

Patterson, who has been running his own business affairs recently, took time out to explain the reports of strained relations between himself and Gus D'Amato.

"Gus and I are still friends," Patterson said. "Our relationship has not changed. The big difference is that I want to know everything that goes on. Nothing can be done without my knowledge."

In Centennial observance—

NAACP claims South spending for propaganda

NEW YORK, March 18—(AP)—The NAACP said today it has asked its member units in 45 states to protest what it calls an "outpouring of pro-South propaganda during Civil War Centennial celebrations."

In a special memorandum, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said the pro-South feelings could "strike a hard blow at our present-day movement toward equality."

Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary, hit particularly at the Civil War Centennial Commission assembly to be held April 11-12 in Charleston, S. C.

THE COMMISSION'S New Jersey unit has complained that one of its members, a Negro woman, has been denied accommodations in the hotel which will serve as headquarters for the Charleston observance.

President Kennedy meanwhile has asked the commission to see to it that white and Negro members get equal treatment.

The commission contends it has no jurisdiction over racial customs in South Carolina.

Wilkins said Southern states have appropriated great sums of money in hope of "repudiating the great moral issue which lay at the bottom of the Civil War."

HE URGED MEMBER units to draft statements for release to the press, radio and television expressing "resentment at efforts to commemorate the Civil War with meaningless pageants and spectacles which overlook the real meaning" of the war.

Make it clear, Wilkins advised, that the Civil War was fought to preserve a union "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Wilkins said the scheduled celebration at Charleston is "a betrayal of everything the Civil War was fought for."

"Strict segregation will be maintained at Charleston and Negro members of state delegations will not be able to join with their colleagues," the executive secretary added.

Ye must be born again JFK aide tells NAACP

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

The NAACP needs a new tack and Clarence Mitchell needs to know about it, according to Andrew Hatcher, Associate White House Press Secretary.

"Any goal we have for the NAACP should be an extension of civil rights," Mr. Hatcher told the District branch kick - off membership meeting Sunday at Metropolitan Baptist Church.

"In 10 years, so many goals will have been achieved by the present Administration (Kennedy), the NAACP as an organization fighting for civil rights may be out of business."

He said that "the NAACP has to take on new challenges" in terms of employment opportunities, anti-delinquency and anti - crime programs, education and the ballot.

The speaker criticized Mr. Mitchell, who represents the NAACP National Office, for his recent charge that the Kennedy Administration is seeking to substitute Executive Orders for needed civil rights legislation.

In a blistering attack on the Administration, Mr. Mitchell called the New Frontier "a dude's ranch."

Mr. Hatcher said, "If he had had anything to say, no doubt the President would have heard him. All he had to do was come to the White House."

President Kennedy is open to ideas and is disposed to listening, Mr. Hatcher said.

Ole Miss May Be Target Of NAACP Appeal

Plans For Suit Mentioned In Funds Letter

JACKSON, Miss., March 19.—(UPI) — The NAACP says it "probably" will attempt to integrate the University of Mississippi soon.

In a fund-raising letter to Negro churches in the state, the organization said, "before you receive this letter we will probably be involved in a legal suit against the University of Mississippi to compel them to admit Negro students to the campus."

It is believed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is considering backing a lawsuit by a Jackson Negro youth who has applied for admission to the university. All Mississippi schools are segregated and there has been no integration lawsuit filed in the state.

CLERICS FIGHTING BIAS

N.A.A.C.P. Aide Cites Groups in All Southern States

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday there was "at least one committee of white clergymen in every state in the South" working for integration.

Mr. Marshall described the committees as a kind of clerical "underground" whose membership ranged from "six to eight in Mississippi to about 160 in Alabama."

Speaking before the City College chapter of the American Association of University Professors, the lawyer asserted that a recently scheduled meeting of some of the groups had been canceled for fear of economic reprisal. He said the meeting was to have been held in Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Marshall's remarks came in a question-and-answer session following a talk on Southern sit-in demonstrations.

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NAACP

CHURCHES
NAACP SPONSORED CONFERENCE

Lead in Integrating;

The Atlanta Constitution

Churches Urged

P-14 Sat 4-21-61

'Practice Will of God,' Asks NAACP-Sponsored Conference

Atlanta, Ga.

32b

By BRUCE GALPHIN

An NAACP-sponsored southwide religious leaders conference ended here Thursday with an appeal to all churches, Negro and white, to lead the fight against segregation.

In a statement adopted by the entire group, white churches specifically were urged to open their doors to all races.

The concluding statement echoed a theme expressed often during the two-day meeting at Clark College: That "many religious leaders in the past have failed to practice the will of God" in the matter of segregation.

AGAINST DUAL SCHOOLS

Speakers at Thursday's session also asserted that the NAACP's goal is not just "desegregation" of public schools but the complete elimination of the dual school system in the South.

The Rev. J. Metz Rollins of Nashville, Tenn., noted that seven years after the Supreme Court school decision, despite some "desegregation," the dual system has not been abandoned in any Southern city.

Leslie Dunbar, newly named director of the bi-racial Southern Regional Council, declared that it is "impossible" for a city administration to be "neutral" in desegregation crises.

Lack of firmness by mayors and police in some cities has led to riots and other disorders, he asserted.

Dunbar said that indecisiveness on the part of newspapers also has had disastrous results.

Further dissatisfaction with the roles churches have played in the fight against segregation was expressed by Father T. R. Gibson of Miami.

Father Gibson, who is appealing a state conviction for his refusal to disclose Florida NAACP records, declared "the followship in our churches is often ahead of the leadership." Laymen, he explained, have taken the lead in fighting segregation.

PRAISES BOYCOTT

Attorney F. B. McKissick of Durham, N.C., said Negroes had been far more successful in desegregating lunch counters and job opportunities in Durham by boycott than by moral arguments.

"We converted merchants in 36 hours," he summarized his NAACP chapter's elaborately planned campaign to induce merchants to hireNegro sales personnel.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, made one of the few defenses of the role of the churches.

"Almost the total civil rights struggle has paralleled the activities of the Negro church," he asserted.

In describing sit-in and other mass movement techniques, Walker said such mass demonstrations are necessary to develop esthusiasm among the rank and file.

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NAACP

MR. HERBERT HILL, SECRETARY
NAACP- LABOR DEPARTMENT

Union Racism Hit By NAACP

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 1-5-61

NEW YORK (AP) — The AFL-CIO has failed to eliminate trade union racism even though this was one of the goals of both unions when they merged five years ago, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said this week.

Herbert Hill, secretary of the NAACP's labor department told the annual NAACP meeting that job discrimination against Negroes is not limited to any one area of the country or to a few industries or union jurisdictions.

He cited as examples the manufacturing industries, skilled crafts, railroads and maritime trades.

32b 1961

NAACP

LAWYERS CONFERENCE

Jack Greenberg Calls Conference Of Lawyers

The Call P.1 Kansas City Thu

NEW YORK. — Jack Greenberg, general counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., announced this week that a working lawyers conference will be held in Washington, D. C., Nov. 17-19, for the purpose of exchanging ideas and legal theories on the defense of protest demonstrations such as Freedom Rides and sit-ins.

Thu. 11-17-61

Mr. Greenberg said all lawyers who are now involved in this type of litigation, including those from 14 southern and border states, have been invited to participate. The entire legal staff of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, along with Dean Spottswood Robinson of the Howard University Law School, and Professor Louis L. Pollak of the Yale Law School will attend.

Legal briefs and papers on the law involved in protest demonstrations will be distributed to the participants prior to the meeting. The sessions to be held at the Howard University Law School, will be open only to the lawyers invited.

Mr. Greenberg stated that he expects a coordinated plan of legal action to emerge from this meeting. Ideas and suggestions will be solicited from all the participants.

Legal Defense Fund attorneys began this month the defense of more than 250 Freedom Riders who have been arrested in Jackson, Miss., since the rides began in May, 1961. The Fund, Mr. Greenberg pointed out, is also assisting legally and financially the defense of approximately 2,000 Negro students arrested in sit-in demonstrations.

Mr. Greenberg made it clear that the entire resources of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund will continue to be placed behind lawyers defending those arrested in such non-violent demonstrations.

32b 1961

NAACP

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

THOUSAND DOLLAR CLUB MAKES PAYMENT ON NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—Mrs. Clara F. Miller, counsellor of the Thousand Dollar club of the St. Stephen Baptist church, is shown as she presents the second payment on an N.A.A.C.P. Life Membership to Mrs. Leonetta Washington, chairman of the Life Membership committee of the local N.A.A.C.P. branch. Mrs. Thelma Hamilton is president of the club. The presentation of the second check for $50 was made at the Bethel A.M.E. church at a public meeting held by the N.A.A.C.P. Sunday afternoon. Lee V. Swinton, NAACP president looks on.

NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN HUSBAND'S MEMORY.—Mrs. Vashti Phelps, 2948 E. 30th St., is shown presenting a check for $500 to Lee Vertis Swinton, president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch, in full payment of a Life Membership in the N.A.A.C.P. in memory of her late husband, David Phelps, outstanding N.A.A.C.P. worker who died on March 31. Mr. Phelps was the top membership solicitor in the branch for a number of years. The Life membership was taken out Sunday afternoon, August 13, at the Bethel A.M.E. church where the N.A.A.C.P. branch held an "Operation Mississippi" mass meeting. Mrs. Phelps is business manager of THE CALL.

Cardinal Becomes An NAACP Life Member

His Excellency, RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING, center, one of five Roman Catholic Cardinals in his country, is now a $500.00 life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He joined through the Boston NAACP branch.

At right receiving the Cardinal's check, is Kenneth Guscott, chairman of the branch's membership committee. At right is George K Hunton, executive secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council, and a member of the NAACP national board of directors. Presentation was made at Cardinal Cushing's residence in Boston.

OFFICIALS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Colored People flank His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, just after he became a life members of the civil rights organization. Surrounding the Cardinal are: Kenneth I. Guscott, Maceo A. Thomas, Mrs. Melnea A. Cass, Mrs. Katherine Watson Frederick and George K. Hunton.

32b 1961

Chester Lewis Named To NAACP National Board

WICHITA, Kas.—Chester I. Lewis, 32-year-old Wichita attorney was elected to the national board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P. at its annual meeting held in New York on January 3, it was reported this week.

A long-time crusader for civil rights, Mr. Lewis is presently the youngest adult member of the national board. He also is the only representative of the Kansas-Missouri area on the board. Since the death of Judge Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, a long-time member of the board, this area has not had a national board member.

CHESTER I. LEWIS

Born in Hutchinson, Kas., on August 8, 1928, Lewis was graduated with honors from the Hutchinson high school and the University of Kansas. In 1953, he received his law degree from the University of Kansas.

Lewis has been president of the Wichita N.A.A.C.P. branch from 1956 to the present time. He is a member of the Wichita Bar association and the American Bar association. He served as deputy county attorney from 1954 to 1956.

In N.A.A.C.P. work, Lewis has served as chairman of the Kansas State N.A.A.C.P. Legal Redress committee and at present is chairman of region 4 of the N.A.A.C.P. composed of the 10 states of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Lewis also is a member of the national N.A.A.C.P. labor committee.

A few of Mr. Lewis' accomplishments are: Obtained an injunction in federal district court against the city of Wichita for swimming pool discrimination; abolished discriminatory hiring practices at Boeing and Cessna Aircraft companies and the Coleman Lamp company; Brought about hiring of two Negro bus drivers on the Wichita Transportation system; active in breaking down restaurant discrimination in Wichita; instrumental in drafting and lobbying for passages of the new public accommodations law; instrumental in breaking down housing bias; abolished discriminatory policy of the Hanger restaurant in McPherson.

Obtained injunctions in Kansas Supreme Court against Parsons and Herrington for swimming pool segregation; instrumental in setting up Wichita's Human Relations Commission; instrumental in placing Negro teachers in Wichita junior and high schools; changed segregational policy of Wichita police department.

Filed a total of 43 civil rights suits and complaints; presently has suit pending federal court against the Kansas State Employment Service for racial discrimination practices, and brought about interested action of integration of the Wichita City Fire department.

Mr. Lewis has two daughters, Michelle, 7, and Brenda, 5.

NAACP

ATTY. CHESTER I. LEWIS
NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS
NAACP

32b 1961

NAACP

ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

The Louisiana Weekly

"FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS IN CIVIL RIGHTS." This is the inscription on the citation and medallion presented on Monday to Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, by the Midtown Lodge of B'nai B'rith. In presenting the Irving Slonim Memorial Award to Mr. Marshall, the Midtown Lodge president, Lavson F. Bernstein said: "This gentleman's life and work has been devoted to the advancement of colored people, their just rights for a richer life in our American democracy. He has contributed more to the advancement of civil rights than any other person." The presentation took place at the Hotel Delmonico in New York City, Park Avenue and 55th Street.

32b 1961

Thurgood Marshall Next?

The punsters have had a field day poking fun at the number of outstanding men, including President Kennedy, that Harvard University has contributed to government service.

Few have noted that the NAACP has been almost as rich a talent source as the famed Massachusetts institution.

The swearing in of NAACP Board Chairman Robert C. Weaver as administrator of the multi-million dollar U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency adds one more name to a long and distinguished list.

When it become apparent that Dr. Weaver was not available for the vacancy, New Yorkers turned unerringly to Judge Edward R. Dudley as the new Manhattan Borough president.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Dudley, as NAACP legal counsel, had succeeded in abolishing teacher pay inequities based on race, so widely prevalent in many states at that time.

Mr. Dudley left the NAACP to become legal counsel to Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands.

* * *

COULD IT BE more than coincidence that Mr. Hastie, also a former NAACP legal counsel, was tapped by President Truman as the first U.S. Appellate Court judge of color?

Even Mr. Eisenhower found the NAACP happy hunting grounds.

For chairman of the U.S. Board of Paroles and later as U. S. Customs Judge he picked Scovel Richardson, who cut his legal teeth in St. Louis as an NAACP lawyer successfully fighting racial restrictive covenants in St. Louis.

As the first White House aide of color, Ike picked E. Frederick Morrow, the NAACP's assistant field secretary, and for chairman of the District Public Service Commission, George E. C. Hayes, the NAACP lawyer, whose brilliance ended school segregation in the nation's capital.

* * *

PRESIDENT KENNEDY, following the lead of his predecessors, has choosen for his White House aide, Frank Reeves, 44-year old former NAACP legal counsel.

The record clearly indicates that men trained in the NAACP make outstanding public officials.

We boldly submit that President Kennedy will find also a wise and able Federal judge in Thurgood Marshall, the eminently successful NAACP special counsel.

If we lived in New York, we would urge his appointment. But since he is a Marylander, we think it a good idea anyway.

NAACP

ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

"FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS" — This is the inscription on the citation and medallion presented on Monday to Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, by the Midtown Lodge of B'nai B'rith. In presenting the Irving Slonim Memorial Award to Mr. Marshall, the Midtown Lodge president, Lavson F. Bernstein said: "This gentleman's life and work has been devoted to the advancement of colored people, their just rights for a richer life in our American democracy. He has contributed more to the advancement of civil rights than any other person." The presentation took place at the Hotel Delmonico in New York City, Park Avenue and 55th Street.

'I Have Dim View Of New Frontier,' Says Thurgood

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Thurgood Marshall lashed back on Thursday at suggestions that the "New Frontier" of President Kennedy is rapidly solving the problems of civil rights for colored people.

"As late as the present Congress, we find a dim view of the New Frontier in so far as civil rights are concerned," declared the director - counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Mr. Marshall was in Washington, D.C. to speak as one of the panel members at the 13th annual National Civil Liberties Conference.

The present administration was accused of leading the colored man on a "semi-annual merry go round in so far as civil rights are concerned.

"The Administration made no serious effort to change Rule 22," he declared.

The civil rights lawyer called for a new drive to end existing inequities in America.

"I would therefore suggest," he declared "that while international affairs and the economic structure of our country, damaged by high unemployment, are of prime importance to our Government, neither of these should be considered to the exclusion of a brand new determined and affirmative drive to the end that Congress shall take its place beside the Federal courts in the protection of civil rights for all.

"I believe the time for postponement has passed," Mr. Marshall said.

Commenting on the present Civil War celebration, he declared, "My overriding impulse is a sincere hope that we win this one. I say that because we certainly did not win the peace after the Civil War itself."

Thurgood blasts 'go slow' approach

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Civil rights leaders were told by a White House aide Thursday that they cannot afford to exist "in the ivory tower of professional professionalism" and should not overlook the area of political action in their fight.

The admonition came from Harris Wofford, a special assistant to President Kennedy. He spoke at the Civil Liberties Clearing House conference. Frank D. Reeves, also a White House aide, made a similar pitch.

Mr. Wofford said "It took the combination of Lyndon Johnson and a strong civil rights plank — the combination of a strong appeal to the South and a strong civil rights campaign, the combination of a large part of the white South and of colored voters, North and South — to elect Kennedy.

* * *

"IT WILL TAKE that same combination to move this country ahead on the new frontiers at home and abroad, in civil rights fights here and in human rights everywhere."

He warned against the tendency to prefer to "lose a long, long fight" for a civil rights bill in Congress than to win a "quiet, steady campaign for effective executive action."

In the last years, Wofford said, the Government has been flying on only one engine in civil rights, the Federal judiciary. But now, he promised, the executive branch "is beginning to turn" and he cited the President's executive order on Government employment and contracts.

BUT THE ADMINISTRATION was blasted by Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., as well as Rep. John V. Lindsay, liberal New York Republican.

Pointing out that the Administration made no effort to change the filibustering rule in the early days of this session of Congress and that colored people are now told there can be no civil rights legislation because the rule was not change, Mr. Marshall declared:

"Once again we struggle back on the semi - annual merry-go-round insofar as civil rights is concerned."

He said he spoke as a Democrat and one who believes that the Kennedy Administration is the vehicle through which civil rights will be obtained.

* * *

"THE TIME FOR protection of civil rights is now," he declared.

At the beginning of his address, Mr. Marshall noted that the centennial of the Civil War is now being celebrated. His "overriding impulse," he said, "is a sincere hope that we win this one."

Colored people did not win the peace after the Civil War, he said, because "the gamble" of the South that the North would give up the struggle for peace paid off.

The Hayes - Tilden compromise and the Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson buried the civil rights of colored people "in the bosom of the South."

(In the election of 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, appeared beaten by Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, 840 to 630 electoral votes. The 22 electoral votes of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, also Oregon, were contested. An Electoral Commission, appointed by Congress, decided that Hayes had won, 185 to 184.)

(The withdrawal of Federal troops followed. An alleged "deal" was made by which the Democrats agreed to give Hayes the election on condition that troops would be withdrawn and the freedmen and their descendants be left to the tender mercies of the Southerners.)

* * *

MR. MARSHALL said the first TV show on the Civil War centennial depicted students from The Citadel, a South Carolina military school, bombarding Fort Sumter. "The Citadel today is as rigidly segregated as it was then," he said, adding:

"The only change is that The Citadel today gets more money and material support from the U.S. Government than it did 100 years ago."

Mr. Marshall said ceremonies in Montgomery, Ala. commemorating the setting up of the Confederacy recalled the fact that Alabama is still rigidly segregated with not a single colored student integrated in any public educational institution.

"No state and no governor is more defiant of the United States Government than is Alabama and Gov. Patterson," he declared.

* * *

THE CIVIL WAR Centennial Commission, he said, is "bowing to the deep-seated prejudices" of Charleston, S.C., and holding a two-day meeting there, although colored members of state commissions have been denied hotel accommodations.

The only difference between the political and economic power structure of the Deep South 100 years ago and today Mr. Marshall said, is that the Dixie states have not signed the secession papers.

He attributed their failure to secede to their enjoyment of "federal aid, including patronage, federally - aided plants, highway construction, agricultural supports, Army camps, Air Force bases, special tax deductions and all of the myriad forms of wealth manipulated by the controlling committees of the House and Senate.

Slapping at apologists for the Kennedy Administration, Mr. Marshall declared that colored people "are sick and tired of hearing apologies for inaction in the field of civil rights and civil liberties."

* * *

TAKING A "DIM view of the New Frontier, insofar as civil rights are concerned," the NAACP lawyer pointed out it did nothing at the beginning of the current session of Congress to get the filibuster rule changed and is now saying that there can be no civil rights legislation because that rule was not changed.

He also said colored people are now told that it is more important to take care of the unemployment situation than to seek civil rights legislation.

Whether employed or not, he added, colored people daily "are being denied their civil rights in most areas of this country and reemployment alone will not change this."

Mr. Marshall also pointed out that the brunt of litigation to obtain and protect civil rights "has been borne by private organizations and will continue so, with the support of the Justice Department in varying degrees.

* * *

WITH THE EXCEPTION of voting and registration rights, he asserted, the machinery for the government taking over civil rights litigation is stymied by the failure of Congress to pass Part III of the civil rights bill.

Part III would give the Attorney General the power to bring suits to enjoin violations of constitutional rights, including the right to attend schools.

Pointing out that it has been seven years since the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools and today only 6 per cent of colored children in the South are integrated, Mr. Marshall said:

"Indeed, we have reached the point where the entire State of Louisiana has risen up in opposition to allowing four colored girls to attend elementary schools in New Orleans."

* * *

ON THE PLUS SIDE of the ledger, Mr. Marshall noted that many important legal precedents have been established in the federal courts of every southern states except Mississippi, "and I expect Mississippi to join the Union most any time, and I expect we will help them to join."

Mr. Marshall called for a "brand new determined and affirmative drive to the end that Congress shall take its place beside the federal courts in the protection of civil rights for all."

Congressman Lindsay told the Clearing House that he has looked vainly for a presidential message on civil rights and "am surprised that it has not come."

Vigorous application of existing legislative tools cannot do the job, he said. A committee set up by the President without statutory authority cannot do the job, he added.

Name Wichita Atty. to Nat'l NAACP Post

Chester I. Lewis, Wichita attorney, wasj elected to the National Board of Directors of the NAACP at its annual meeting held Jan. 3 in New York City.

A long-time crusader for civil rights, Mr. Lewis, 32, is presently the youngest adult member of the National NAACP board.

Born in Hutchinson, Kans. on

ATTY .CHESTER I. LEWIS

Aug. 8, 1928, he was graduated with honors from Hutchinson high school, the Kansas University College of Liberal Arts, and Kansas University Law School in February, 1953.

He is a member of the Wichita, Kansas, and American Bar Associations; ueputy county attorney from 1954-56; president, Wichita NAACP branch 1956 to present; Kansas State NAACP Legal Redress chairman; chairman of Region IV, NAACP, composed of 10 states, e.g., Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana; member, National NAACP Labor Committee.

Mr. Lewis has two daughters, Michelle, age 7, and Brenda, age

Civil Rights Fighter

A few of Mr. Lewis' accomplishments are: obtaining an injunction in Federal District Court against the City of Wichita for swimming pool discrimination; abolished discriminatory hiring practices at Boeing and Cessna Aircraft companies, and the Coleman Lamp company; brought about hiring of two Negro bus drivers on the Wichita Transportation system; active in breaking down restaurant discrimination in Wichita; instrumental in drafting and lobbying for passages of new Public Accommodations law; instrumental in breaking down housing bias; abolished discriminatory policy of the Hanger restaurant in McPherson; obtained injunctions in Kansas Supreme Court against Parsons and Herrington for swimming pool segregation; instrumental in setting up Wichita's Human Relations Commission; instrumental in placing Negro teachers in Wichita junior and high schools; changed segregational policy of Wichitaa Police Department; filed a total of 43 civil rights suits and complaints; presently has suit pending Federal Court against the Kansas State Employment Service for racial discrimination practices, and brought about interested action of integration of the Wichita City Fire Department.

32b 1961

N A A C P

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT DRIVE

Negroes push drive to get job-in rights

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Date 2-18-61

By The Associated Press

Southeastern leaders of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are making plans for a Negro employment drive during a regional meeting in Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Atlanta, NAACP regional secretary, said the drive comes on the heels of a number of successful sit-ins which have lowered racial barriers at many lunch counters in the South.

She said the sit-ins demonstrated the Negroes' right to spend money. Now, she said, "the Negro needs to make money without discrimination."

The Rev. A. Leon Lowry, chairman of the Southeastern regional board of the NAACP, criticized what he called nationwide discrimination in employment of Negroes.

He said Friday night that the Negro does not want to lose his identity but does want equal opportunity. "A new Negro has arrived who would end segregation from every prestige of American life," he said.

ABOUT 200 DELEGATES were present from North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

Lowry, a Baptist minister from Tampa, Fla., said the Negro is pressing for his rights in education, housing, recreation, and every field of public endeavor, including employment.

He noted that Abraham Ribicoff, secretary of health, education and welfare, had said that the unemployment included twice as many Negroes as whites.

The three-day NAACP meeting started while Negro students were picketing and staging sit-ins elsewhere in South Carolina.

NINETEEN NEGRO girls from Friendship Junior College paraded in front of Winthrop College at Rock Hill carrying signs proclaiming their right to enroll at the state-supported college for white women.

The pickets walked for about 20 minutes and then disbanded. The picketing occurred shortly after Winthrop College campus police turned away a car containing several Negro girls who said they wanted to enroll.

About the same time a dozen Negro students from Friendship made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain service at lunch counters in two downtown Rock Hill drug stores.

The Rock Hill chapter of the NAACP announced it would not sponsor an organized motorcade Sunday to visit students jailed in connection with sit-in demonstrations. About 500 persons took part in a motorcade last Sunday.

IN ATLANTA, however, Negro leaders went ahead with plans to hold a demonstration outside the Fulton County jail Sunday in support of 80 Negroes imprisoned on sit-in charges.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta said he thought the rally would be a grave mistake.

BISHOP GILL STEPHEN SPOTTSWOOD
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 4-22-61
P. 6

NEW NAACP BOARD CHAIRMAN— Bishop Gill Stephen Spottswood of the AME Zion Church, right, is congratulated by NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn. Bishop Spottswood succeeds Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who is now administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. At left, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, looks on approvingly.

NAACP selects AMEZ prelate

NEW YORK — Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of the AMEZ Church was elected chairman of the NAACP's Board of Directors at the board's Monday meeting.

Bishop Spottswood was a unanimous choice to fill the unexpired term (beginning Jan. 1961) of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who resigned following this confirmation as Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The Washington prelate is the 58th bishop in the 164-year-old AMEZ Church. He was elected in 1952 after serving 34 years as a pastor. He has been an NAACP member since 1919 and a national board member since 1955.

The new NAACP Board chairman has a long history of social service, having served with the YMCA, the Urban League and various settlement houses. Since 1941 he has been a member of the General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Services Personnel.

Wilkins Talks To Kennedy, Likes Civil Rights Outlook

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat 1-7-61

NEW YORK (AP)—A Negro leader conferred with President-elect John F. Kennedy Friday and said afterward he is satisfied the incoming chief executive will support all the Democratic platform pledges on civil rights.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said this includes a pledge to change the Senate rules to make it easier to shut off filibusters against civil rights legislation.

Wilkins spent almost an hour with Kennedy.

"I just wanted to talk about plans for civil rights," Wilkins told newsmen.

"I am satisfied that he understands the importance and the place of civil rights, and that his administration will support all the pledges of the platform."

Told there had been reports that he feels Kennedy has been soft-pedaling the civil rights issue, Wilkins replied: "I never said he has soft pedaled in the first place, so I couldn't say that he still is soft pedaling."

As for the party platform's strong civil rights plank, Wilkins said he regards Kennedy as one of the architects of the platform, and therefore thoroughly committed to it.

Wilkins also was questioned about the opposition of Sens. Willis Robertson, D-Va., and John Sparkman, D-Ala., to Kennedy's appointment of a Negro civil rights leader, Robert F. Weaver of New York, as chief of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Wilkins alluded to the fact they are Southern Democrats and said their opposition to Weaver was to be expected.

ROY WILKINS APPEARS ON RIGHTS BROADCAST

NEW YORK—Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary, took part in a panel on civil rights on the "Open M[illegible]" program broadcast Sunday afternoon by WNBC - TV and Sunday midnight by WNBC radio.

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Montgomery Ala.
1-7-61

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NAACP Protests 'White Team' Making Trip

Jackson Daily News
1-7-61

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested Wednesday plans to send an all-white U.S. track and field team to South Africa for a series of meets.

In a telegram to Dan Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary said the AAU "will insult every Negro athlete and every loyal American Negro family if it knuckles under the South African lily white policy."

Ferris said the athletic federation in South Africa had sent a list of 12 athletes, asking that three or four be made available for South African appearances in late March and early April. All of the athletes listed are white.

"We try to comply with the request of the association," Ferris said. "We make similar requests for foreign talent ourselves. I am not sure the particular athletes invited can make the trip. We can only pass along the invitations."

Among the athletes asked by South Africa were high jumper Joe Faust and sprinter David Sime.

Urge Negroes To Improve Selves

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Improvement within the Negro race by Negro citizens themselves was urged here this week at the third annual dinner of employes of The Kansas City Call.

Roy Wilkins, now secretary of the NAACP, but a member of the staff of the paper in the early Twenties, told the six guests of Publisher Ada [illegible] Franklin that the race must take "sober and realistic" action to improve the image of the race now held by many Americans.

The speaker denounced the distortions which he said were being used by opponents of Negro equality, but called for a frank examination of conditions and the adoption of more rigid standards in various aspects of group life.

For example, "our enemies quote figures on the number of arrests and change these into 'crimes.' Even a child knows that everyone who is arrested is not necessarily guilty of a crime. Many are released almost at once, others after a mistake has been discovered, others after a preliminary examination, and still others are tried and acquitted. Yet our enemies smear us by citing arrests as crimes and thereafter labeling the whole race as 'criminal.'"

The NAACP leader urged churches, civic clubs, fraternal orders and community organizations to help in group self-surveys and in launching programs of correction and group improvement.

Roy Wilkins Speaks At Spelman Thursday Morning

Atlanta Daily World

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will speak at 11:15 a.m. on Thursday, March 16, in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

Mr. Wilkins, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, but educated in Minnesota, was unanimously named Executive Secretary of the NAACP by the Board of Directors on April 11, 1955 to succeed Walter White.

Previously, Mr. Wilkins had served on the staff of NAACP as Assistant Executive Secretary, Editor of The Crisis, the official organ of the Association, and as Administrator.

Atlanta Ga.

From June 1, 1949 through May 31, 1950, Mr. Wilkins was Acting Secretary of the NAACP. During this period, he was chairman of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, composed of more than 100 national and local groups who sent 4,218 delegates from 33 states to Washington in January, 1950, in the interest of fair employment practices legislation and other civil rights bills.

The NAACP has had an interracial membership and corps of directors and officers since its founding in 1909. The 1959 paid membership was 350,000 located in 1,200 branches and youth groups in 45 states and the District of Columbia.

NAACP's Roy Wilkins Warns Against Racism

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

"We cannot win through hatred or envy of others. If we substitute black racism for white racism neither we nor the world will be any better off than we are now," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told an audience at Spelman College's Sisters Chapel yesterday morning.

Mr. Wilkins was introduced by Dr. Albert Manley, Spelman president, who stated, "the NAACP has been in the struggle for first class citizenship for the past half century and the organization has had only three executive secretaries in this span." Dr. Manley said, "Roy Wilkins has dedicated 30 years to the organization in various capacities."

Wilkins, in addressing the capacity crowd, and speaking on the Civil Rights issue, said: "Georgia and Atlanta have been battlegrounds, but only an extremist would say that Georgia has been the worst of the Deep South states. The state has its share of die-hard segregationists and racists, but against these we must count more than the usual timid handful of moderates and men and women of conscience."

CITES STATE LEGISLATURE

"The Georgia State Legislature has proved that under given circumstances, it can exhibit flexibility. It has enacted, at the request of Governor Vandiver, a local option law which will permit localities to do as local sentiment and circumstances dictate about school desegregation, without fear of reprisal by the state. This is the type of freedom the Deep South states should have given long ago to their localities and school districts. At the very time these states were screaming that the Federal government was forcing them with a Supreme Court edict, they in turn, were forcing their subordinate units to conform to a massive state resistance policy, regardless of local conditions," Wilkins stated.

MENTIONS AGREEMENT REACHED IN ATLANTA

Mr. Wilkins, who succeeded the late Walter White on April 11, 1955, as executive secretary of the 340,000 member organization, in making an appraisal of the agreement reached recently by Negro student - adult leaders and local merchants said, "From all reports there was more than a little grumbling over the agreement that was reached. Perhaps it is premature to adopt any adverse comment [illegible] the on-the-scene knowledge and [illegible] judgement [illegible]

The civil rights leader further stated, "When white men and women in a Deep South state sit down to negotiate on the abolition of racial segregation in public eating places, this in itself is a significant advance. Rarely (and only here and there since 1954) have people sat down knowing that what was to come out was the wiping out of racial segregation in public eating places."

In citing the inequities that exist in the segregated school system, Wilkins said, "In a segregated system dedicated Negro teachers at best can only recommend or put in a requisition. The committee downtown makes the decision-if the requisition happens to get by the principal. The net result is that Negro student John Smith loses out unless he has extraordinary determination. He may take make-up work and he may make the grade, but a year or two late. In most cases the demand upon him is too great and he punches out."

Wilkins said that according to the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action, in its booklet, "A Second Look at the Negro Citizen in Atlanta," (1) The practice is still in vogue of supplying Negro students with used or out-dated textbooks discarded by Atlanta's white students. (2) About half the Negro public schools have double sessions. (3) Vocational training is not first class.

The next time anyone pompously asserts that Negroes can't learn and don't achieve and that they are inherently incapable, these conditions might be cited, Wilkins said.

Wilkins charged the audience of students and local citizens to, "Prepare here in Atlanta to make a beginning on school desegregation, the energies, imagination and intelligence of hundreds of college students and graduates could be used effectively in enlisting the transfers of pupils from the old to the new system."

School desegregation does not proceed of its own volition. Parents must be given information and assurance on procedure. Parents wish the best for their children, but they wish also reasonable safety for them," he said.

"A year or two ago the NAACP was concerned with the category limitations upon Negro workers and a variety of other discriminatory practices at the Lockheed plant in Marietta. We found that a white graduae of vocational training in Atlanta and a Negro vocational graduate here were very, very different in what they could offer Lockheed. Because of their inferior training, many of the Negro lads could qualify for only certain types of jobs. Just a few weeks ago our labor secretary found 22 courses offered in white vocational training in Charleston, S. C. schools that are not offered in the segregated Negro schools of that city," Wilkins told the audience.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID TO SCHOOLS

In touching on the current battle being waged in the Congress on Federal aid to education, Wilkins said, "It would be literally a sin for the Federal government to underwrite segregated school systems which have been declared unconstitutional by the nation's highest court. I am not impressed by the argument that segregation in public schools is separate from public education. The spokesmen for this contention say, Let's do something for our public schools and take up segregation later." Wilkins said the segregated school system ought to be removed forthwith. It ought not be further subsidized by the tax money of all the people."

In concluding his attentive speech, Wilkins said, "All Americans, Northern and Southern, white and colored, are in this together. We fight for democracy together by living it together, or we run the risk of losing what we have. If I read the mood of my people and assess the times correctly, we shall continue in the future, as we have in the past, to press with all our available spiritual and material resources, without let-up, until that tide becomes a flood of victory for full freedom."

The Spelman College mixed chorus under the direction of Willis Lawrence James, head of the Atlanta University System music department, furnished music for the occasion. The group was accompanied by Dr. Grace Boggs and Mrs. Joyce Finch Johnson.

Miss Nancy Fesson, president of the Spelman branch of the NAACP shared the speakers platform with Wilkins and Dr. Manley.

32b 1961 NAACP MR. ROY WILKINS

NAACP Aide Pushes for New Laws, Is Wary of Backing Racial Riders

The Evening Star
8. A-4

PHILADELPHIA, July 10 (AP).—The executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says President Kennedy "has made an error" in failing to prod Congress for new civil rights legislation.

But the secretary, Roy Wilkins, said he wasn't quarreling with the Kennedy administration, or castigating it. He said the President "has done fine in appointing Negroes to high offices" and eliminating segregation policies in plants that do business with the government. Mon. 7-10-61

"But we need more laws immediately, not only action under existing laws," Mr. Wilkins told a news conference yesterday on the eve of the NAACP's 52d annual convention. It opens a week of sessions tonight with some 1,200 delegates representing nearly 389,000 members in 45 states.

Washington

Many Victories Cited

"A complete attack (to wipe out violations) on civil rights by the Kennedy administration requires new legislation besides executive action," Mr. Wilkins declared.

The NAACP, in a 72-page report said efforts by its members in 1960 were responsible for many victories against discrimination.

"The civil rights victory is just around the corner," the report said.

Mr. Wilkins echoed that view, adding, "The NAACP has created nationwide opinion that has made segregation dead. But there is no doubt that segregation practices will continue and we will continue to fight them."

He praised the Freedom Riders in the South, saying their actions have awakened the complacent in the North who have thought that segregation is really over.

"It has jolted the North," he said.

Wary on Rider Backing

Mr. Wilkins, however, declined to say whether NAACP members should join the rider project sponsored by the Congress on Racial Equality.

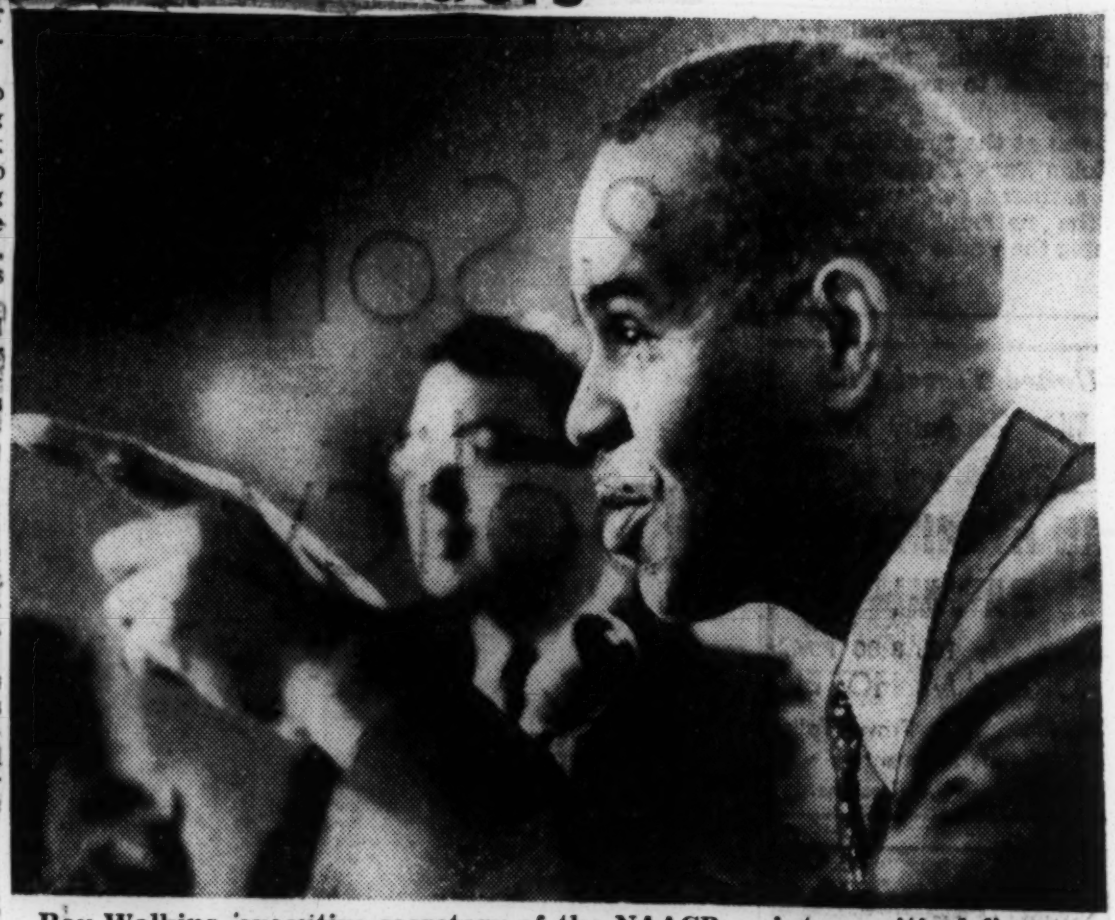
"We have other things to do," he said, such as insuring the right to vote to every Negro, making housing available to anyone anywhere, eliminating all racial discrimination "where it is imposed by Government, and this occurs in the North as well as the South."

The NAACP report said Negroes on the whole last year had won improvement in housing, education, church activities and youth programs. It reported it had spent nearly $1.2 million to carry out its activities.

One of the major features of the convention will be the "NAACP Freedom Train" that will take an expected 1,000 persons to Washington on Wednesday.

The NAACP said the train's purpose is to give delegates opportunity to meet their Senators and Representatives and "make it unmistakably clear to Congress and the administration that there must be action now on civil rights legislation."

Mr. Wilkins said, in criticizing the President's failure to ask Congress to enact a new civil rights law, that "civil rights is the most important domestic issue next to the Nation's economy."



Roy Walkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, points a critical finger as he tells newsmen that President Kennedy failed "in not requesting the present Congress to pass civil rights bills."—AP Wirephoto.

Atlantan Voted To NAACP Board Of Directors

Atlanta World
7-18-61

PHILADELPHIA (NNPA) — The NAACP convention Saturday elected four members of the seven-member committee which nominates candidates for the Board of Directors. The Board itself names three members of the committee.

The convention elected as its members Joseph Overton of New York City, J. H. Calhoun of Atlanta, Robertson D. Robertson of Norfolk, Va., and William Hardy of Indianapolis.

Overton, Calhoun and Robertson received 760 votes each. Hardy was elected as the youth member with 670 votes. There were 10 candidates for the four places.

The Board has named as its members of the nominating committee Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Dr. H. Claude Hudson of Los Angeles, and Dr. U. S. Wiggins of Camden, N. J.

The committee will nominate candidates for 16 places on the 48-member Board, one-third of which is elected each year.

NEXT NAACP CONFAB HERE

The annual NAACP Convention voted Saturday to hold its 1963 meeting in Chicago and its 1964 meeting in Washington, D. C.

The selection of the 1963 and 1964 meeting places was in accord with a decision made last year to select convention sites three years in advance.

The 1962 convention will be held in Atlanta. The selection was made a year ago at the St. Paul convention.

NAACP

VOTING ADVANTAGES

32b 1961

N.A.A.C.P. REPORTS VOTING ADVANCES

The New York Times

Political Action by Negroes Termed Widespread in '60

P. 8 C.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported yesterday that Negro political action last year increased in 95 per cent of the areas touched by the association's voter registration program. Mon. 7-10-61

The registration program was conducted in 400 cities and counties.

On the eve of its week-long national convention at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia, the N. A. A. C. P. asserted that the national Negro community as a whole "showed an increasing alertness to the gains and advantages possible for specific localities with large Negro electorates."

The sit-in campaign originating Feb. 1 in Greensboro, N.C., gave impetus to the association's drive toward desegregation, the annual report said.

Action in Savannah Cited

It made no reference to the Freedom Riders, whose campaign first attracted national attention last May.

With regard to the right to vote, the report declared that Negroes had received better treatment from city officials in areas where they had political strength.

In Savannah, Ga., the report said, the N. A. A. C. P. "was able to have the Negro community solidify its vote and thereby remove from office, in September, every public official up for re-election who participated in passage of an anti-picket law."

The law was said to have been aimed at young Negroes who had picketed downtown merchants as a protest against "Jim Crow practices." Ten candidates of a slate of fifteen supported by Negro voters were elected, the report noted.

It also referred to the "wade-ins," groups fighting segregation on beaches in the Southeast. These demonstrations were arranged by the N. A. A. C. P.

52 Students Expelled

The organization said that fifty-two students had been expelled or required to "withdraw" from schools as a result of sit-in or wade-in leadership.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., referred ironically in a foreword to the "supersonic speed of 1 per cent a year" at which school desegregation proceeded in 1960, six years after the United States Supreme Court had ruled pupil segregation unconstitutional.

The same "too fast" pace, he said, will insure "continuing demonstrations until substantial, not token change is effected."

The report referred to racial restrictions in the sale and rental of homes as "perhaps the most formidable barrier in the struggle for full equality of opportunity."

But it cited "some progress," in this field. An important development, it said, was the public recognition by both parties that housing discrimination was a key civil rights issue.

The association's membership increased 13 per cent during the year to 388,347, the report said. For the third straight year, is said, funds exceeded $1,000,000, with a substantial part coming from life memberships at $500 each. Expenses totaled $1,188,630.

Kennedy Criticized on Rights

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—Mr. Wilkins criticized President Kennedy for "his failure in not requesting the present Congress to pass civil rights bills."

The President has sought to implement the present civil rights laws by executive order "and this is very fine," Mr. Wilkins said at a news conference, "but we need more laws immediately, not only action under existing laws."

"We have no quarrel with President Kennedy's personal attitude on civil rights," he went on. "He has done fine in appointment of Negroes to high offices. But the President doesn't want to snarl the Senate with civil rights bills."

32b 1961 NAACP

N.A.A.C.P.: DIFFERENCES ON RIGHTS TACTICS

By PHILIP BENJAMIN
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, July 15—The week-long conventional here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has stressed the theme of unity and action on all anti-discrimination fronts, but it has also provided a window on some internal disssension.

Essentially, internal debate centers on whether the N. A. A. C. P. should continue in its traditional pattern of attacking segregation through the courts or turn to more dramatic action. For instance, when members of the organization went to Washington last week, the New York group wanted to picket the White House to demand presidential action on civil rights. But they were dissuaded from doing so, not by Washington authorities but by the N. A. A. C. P. itself.

It is no secret that many of the older, long-time members of the N.A.A.C.P. are not wildly enthusiastic about dramatic, headline-getting anti-segregation movements like the Freedom Riders. Under the aegis of the Congress of Racial Equality, Negroes and whites took buses rides in Southern states to challenge local laws blocking intermingling of the races in terminal waiting rooms. Many of the Riders were beaten, arrested and jailed.

"Proper" Actions

A middle-aged delegate to the fifty-second annual convention of the N.A.A.C.P. here stood in the lobby of the ultra-modern Sheraton Hotel the other day. He was talking about the train ride to Washington to urge Senators and Representatives to push civil rights legislation and the visit by a sixty-man delegation to President Kennedy.

"That's what I call action," he said. "That's the kind of thing we want. We don't need shows like Freedom Rides. That just stirred up a lot of trouble where there wasn't any trouble before. The best way to fight segregation is in the courts."

The N.A.A.C.P. leadership, personified in Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, chairman of the board of directors, makes official pronouncements supporting the Freedom Rides.

But although the N.A.A.C.P. has given its sanction, ex post facto, to the rides by providing funds for the legal defense of the arrested riders, the leadership is always at pains to put the Freedom Rides in what it considers their proper perspective.

Bishop Spottswood said in a speech the other night that the Freedom Rides were useful in dramatizing the injustice of segregation. But, he went on, "to suggest that its function in the great war goes much beyond this is to confuse a signal flare with a barrage."

The organization is justly proud of its record in pressing for civil rights for Negroes on all fronts—housing, education, employment, voting. It is equally proud of its methods—astute and dogged fighting in the courts by N.A.A.C.P. lawyers, under the direction of Thurgood Marshall.

The fact that many of the Freedom Riders chose to remain in jail to serve their full terms rather than put up bond and make test cases of their arrests irks some N.A.A.C.P. members. They think the riders were more interested in kicking up a fuss than going into court.

Nevertheless, the leader of the Freedom Riders, James I. Farmer, national director of C.O.R.E., was roundly cheered when he appeared a few nights ago at a mass meeting of the N.C.A.A.P. convention. He called the Freedom Rides a kind of "moral and tactical judo," but he clearly was attempting to demonstrate the essential unity among anti-segregation groups when he said that although there might be differences of opinion on tactics, there was complete agreement on goals.

However, many of the younger element in the fifty-two-year-old organization tend to consider the elders of the N.A.A.C.P. fuddy-duddys who are satisfied to go slow. Indeed, as James McBride Dabbs, a white South Carolinian, who is president of the Southern Regional Council, told the members the other day not entirely in jest, the N.A.A.C.P. "is becoming almost popular" in some Southern states.

N. A. A. C. P.'s Status

He noted that a South Carolina newspaper, The State, had asked recently why Negroes didn't continue the tried and true methods of the law, where they have been generally successful, instead of going in for sit-ins and Freedom Rides.

At this point in its history, the N.A.A.C.P. is at the height of its power and prestige. It has 388,000 members, compared with 50,000 twenty years ago. Last year it spent $1,200,000 in its fight for civil rights. Negro political action increased in 95 per cent of the areas touched by the association's voter registration program in 1960.

The "Young Turk" element in the N.A.A.C.P. appears at this stage to be a minority, but an articulate one. They desire to work within the framework of the N.A.A.C.P.

"We don't want to leave the N-double-A," a young man said the other day. "In this fight we need every organization possible. But we haven't had the kind of support the N-double-A can give us. We want to act now and not wait around."

Recognition of the growing demand of the youths to have a greater voice in the N. A. A. C. P. was given yesterday when the convention adopted a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment that would provide for representation of younger members on the board of directors. Under the amendment, three members of the youth and college section would serve on a board expanded from forty-eight to sixty members.

Changes Ahead?

Many of the youngsters of the N. A. A. C. P. would agree with Representative Adam Clayton Powell, of New York, who said in a speech here last night that "the piecemeal and tedious way of the courts has been thrust aside" in favor of what he called "the power of passive turbulence."

Some observers believe that there is bound to be a change in direction for the N.A.A.C.P. Having won its major legal battles—except for the myriad loopholes it is constantly endeavoring to close—the organization must now turn to mass social action, they say. What form this will take is problematical.

Although There Is Unity on the Goals There Is Disagreement on the Freedom Ride Method

TWO VIEWS OF THE FREEDOM RIDERS

Herblock in The Washington Post
"Anti-freedom rider."

Brooks in The Birmingham News
"Time for a passenger check."

Plan NAACP Conference For Religious Leaders

Leonard H. Carter, NAACP field secretary for region 4, announced this week that the region will sponsor its first annual Religious Leaders conference November 29 and 30 at the Paseo YWCA here.

Ministers from all over the 10-state region have been invited to attend. Similar conferences have been sponsored by the Southeastern and Southwestern NAACP regional offices. The region 4 conference has been endorsed by the Kansas City Interdenominational Ministers Alliance which has pledged full cooperation and support to the project.

In a special notice to all ministers in the region 4 area Carter stated: "Recognizing the moral and Christian issues involved in the civil rights struggle the NAACP recognizes and endorses the leadership responsibilities of the church. America is a greater land because of the moral foundations upon which the nation was built.

"The churches of this country have a distinct responsibilty for keeping those foundations firm and strong. Fortunately, the churches have an unfailing ally where this responsibility relates to the evils of segregation and discrimination against America's citizens of minority status. It is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. May they jointly endeavor in the days to come to achieve racial justice in the United States."

The conference highlight will be the appearance of the militant Father Theodore Gibson, Miami NAACP branch president, who will serve as guest speaker at the conference banquet, which will be held Wednesday, November 29, at the Park East hotel.

The most recent case involving Father Gibson resulted from his refusal to turn the membership list of the Miami branch over to the Florida Legislative Investigation committee. Father Gibson feared that turning over the names of NAACP members of Miami would subject them to reprisals.

For this courageous action Father Gibson was sentenced to six months imprisonment and $1,200 fine. The NAACP appealed the case and final argument will be made before the United States Supreme Court in December of this year.

The Rev. Edward J. Odom Jr., NAACP church secretary, will also be present during the two-day confab.

The regional office of the NAACP is located in room 231, Lincoln building, 18th and Vine Sts.

ANOTHER BELAFONTE SIGNS UP—Adrienne Belafonte, 12, v[illegible] mother, Margurite, heads the NAACP's special projects d[epart]ment, this week launched a letter-writing campaign to secu[re] additional NAACP junior life memberships. They cost $100 (payable in installments) and are designated for youngsters 12 and under.

Fate of Outlawed Ala. NAACP in Judges' Hands

The Pittsburgh Courier p. 2

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-28-61

(Courier Press Service)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Whether or not the NAACP may be authorized to resume its activities in the state of Alabama now rests in the hands of the justices of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, following arguments before the court in New Orleans last week.

The NAACP has been under ban in Alabama since May, 1956, when a state court restrained it from doing any business in the state and from registering as an out-of-state corporation.

Later the organization was fined $10,000 when it refused to produce its record of members and contributors. Mrs. Ruby M. Hurley, Southeast Regional Secretary, had to close her office in Birmingham and move to Atlanta.

■

TWICE the U. S. Supreme Court has reversed the cases involving the fine, but the Alabama courts have not followed through on NAACP legal efforts to remove the ban on operating.

A Federal District Court here recently ruled it had jurisdiction, but Judge Frank M. Johnson also declared it was not the type of case in which jurisdiction should be exercised. He apparently felt the state courts should act first.

NAACP general counsel Robert L. Carter of New York argued before the Court of Appeals that this decision should be overruled, since the state courts seemingly have no intention of taking up the matter, and that the Federal Courts ought to act.

Atty. Fred D. Gray of this city argued the case in the district court and filed the appeal to the higher court after Judge Johnson's ruling.

Ask U.S. To Rule On Ala. Ban On NAACP

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Robert L. Carter argued here Jan. 17 in the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that the NAACP "will never be permitted to function in Alabama" unless the Federal courts take jurisdiction over a 1956 temporary injunction action now frozen by the state in its courts.

Carter, NAACP general counsel, said that Alabama is "denying NAACP members their civil and constitutional rights."

He added that federal court action is needed if Negroes are to "enjoy freedom of speech and association and access to the state's courts."

BANNED IN 1956

The NAACP was banned from Alabama in 1956, without notice or opportunity to be heard. Alabama enjoined all Association activities, charging it failed to register as a "foreign corporation."

Subsequently, the NAACP was found in contempt and fined $100,000 for refusing to hand over membership lists. This move would have exposed Negro citizens to the naked violence often documented in Alabama current events, Carter said.

The U. S. Supreme Court voided the Alabama contempt ruling in 1958; threw out the $100,000 fine; and upheld the Association's right not to reveal its membership lists.

However, the Supreme Court did not say whether the injunction against the NAACP was valid.

6-MONTH DELAY

The Alabama high court held the U. S. Supreme Court mandate for six months before it elected to reaffirm its old contempt citation.

Alabama said this time that the NAACP was in contempt for reasons other than refusing to hand over membership lists. The NAACP returned the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court again struck down Alabama in June of 1959.

The case again rested in the hands of the Alabama high court, which again elected to do nothing.

The NAACP filed several motions, requesting the Alabama Supreme Court to send the mandate to the Circuit Court of Montgomery County so the validity of the injunction against NAACP activities could be tested.

'NO MORE MOTIONS'

Again the Alabama Supreme Court did nothing and advised the NAACP to file "no further motions on the matter."

A temporary injunction has been outstanding against the NAACP for four years and the Association has been unable to test its validity.

After waiting until June, 1960, the NAACP filed a complaint in federal court "seeking to enjoin state officials from refusing to permit the Association to register as a foreign corporation."

This phase of the case was argued last July and the district court admitted that it had jurisdiction, but concluded that it was not proper to act since the matter was in the state court.

The NAACP then appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit.

N.A.A.C.P. Attorneys Wage Suit To Re-Enter Alabama

The Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — In its latest move to secure the return of the NAACP to action in the State of Alabama, Robert L. Carter argued here, January 17, in the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that the NAACP "will never be permitted to function in Alabama" unless the Federal courts take jurisdiction over a 1956 temporary injunction action now frozen by the State in its courts.

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Permanent Order Sought on NAACP

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution P. 11 B

Attempt to Outlaw Organization Heard by Court on Its Merits

Jan. 12-31-61

By GROVER C. HALL JR.

Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 30—After five years of appellate scrimmaging, the State of Alabama's complaint against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was heard on its merits here.

It was in June 1956 that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, sitting in Montgomery, issued a temporary injunction outlawing the NAACP in Alabama.

Jones also imposed a fine of $100,000 upon the NAACP for refusing to produce certain of its records, among these a membership roster. The U.S. Supreme Court twice set aside the fine on the grounds that the NAACP could not be forced to identify its members as it might expose them to reprisals.

NAACP ATTORNEYS asked Jones to recuse himself on grounds of prejudice, but this he declined to do.

The issue now is whether the temporary injunction, age 5, is to be made permanent.

ALABAMA

The original restraining order against the NAACP was issued by Jones on the motion of Gov. John Patterson, who was then attorney general. Patterson's complaint held that the NAACP was not registered as an out-of-state corporation and that it fomented racial strife.

The state has since amended the Patterson complaint and now charges among other things that the NAACP sought to prevent by boycott the University of Alabama football team from playing in the Liberty Bowl.

The long journey of the case in the courts followed this route: the $100,000 fine was reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court, reaffirmed by the Alabama Supreme Court.

THEN, in June 1960, the NAACP went into the U.S. district court at Montgomery to ask that it void the restraining order still in affect against it. U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. denied the petition.

Johnson was sustained by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. But the Supreme Court remanded the case to Johnson, directing him to assume jurisdiction unless the state court acted by Jan. 2.

day, Asst. State Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison charged that the NAACP has carried on "illegal business" in Alabama since 1918 when it began operating in the state without registering.

Jones' opinion came only six hours after the hearing ended and he took the case under advisement.

Jones said he felt that the state's charges against the NAACP "have been proved by the overwhelming weight of the testimony" in the hearing.

The judge's ruling made permanent a temporary injunction he had issued in 1956 against operations of the NAACP.

In his final arguments Friday, NAACP general counsel Robert L. Carter of New York said the reason Alabama officials wanted the group outlawed was because "they disagree with the aims and purposes of the organization."

But Madison charged the NAACP with violating Jones' temporary injunction by operating in the state since 1956.

He accused the group of "aiding and abetting an illegal boycott" — the famed Montgomery bus boycott in 1955-56 which led to desegregation of local transportation facilities.

Alabama Shuts Out NAACP

P. 2 Dec. 12-30-61

The Atlanta Journal

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Friday night issued a permanent injunction against further operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama.

After a three-day hearing, Jones said that the NAACP "has been and continues to do business in the state of Alabama in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the state."

In his closing arguments Friday, Asst. State Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison charged that the NAACP has carried on "illegal business" in Alabama since 1918 when it began operating in the state without registering.

Jones' opinion came only six hours after the hearing ended and he took the case under advisement.

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NAACP Cited In Court Action

P. 15 Thurs. 12-28-61

The Commercial Appeal

Lawyers For Alabama Seek Permanent Injunction Against Group

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27.—The state charged Wednesday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People continued operations in Alabama in violation of a court order.

Attorneys for the state accused the pro-integration organization of assuming another name to avoid a temporary injunction issued in 1956 by Montgomery County Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Seeks Permanence

The state is seeking to have the temporary injunction made permanent.

The state tried to show that W. C. Patton, a field secretary for the NAACP in Alabama in 1957, served on a seven-man committee formed to promote Negro voter registration while the restraining order was in effect.

The state's first witness, former Montgomery Advertiser reporter Stuart Culpepper, said he attended a meeting in Atlanta Nov. 17, 1957 at which Patton's appointment was announced. Presiding over the meeting was Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

Earlier, Judge Jones denied an NAACP motion to dismiss the temporary injunction and said the order would remain in effect throughout the hearing.

In pre-hearing arguments, the NAACP charged the temporary restraining order was a violation of the United States Constitution. The NAACP attorneys claimed the injunction violated the First and 14th Amendments which embrace freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and equal protection under the law.

Denies Motions

Just before the oral arguments commenced, Judge Jones denied motions by the NAACP to permit whites and Negroes to sit together in the packed courtroom and to require that all attorneys—Negro and white—be addressed as "Mr. or Mrs." in the court records.

Judge Jones denied the motions on grounds they were contrary to the customs of his courtroom.

His temporary injunction restraining the NAACP from doing any business in Alabama. The injunction was based on a complaint by Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, that the organization was operating in Alabama without qualifying as an out-of-state corporation.

The original complaint also accused the NAACP of fomenting racial strife.

Permanent Ban Aimed At NAACP

The Commercial Appeal

Circuit Judge To Air Views On Temporary Injunction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26.—(UPI)—The state will seek a permanent injunction against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in oral arguments Wednesday in an effort to ban the integration-sponsoring organization from doing business in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones has set a hearing on the five-year-old injunction for 10 a.m.

In June, 1956, the state jurist issued a temporary order restraining the NAACP from doing business in Alabama. It was based on a complaint by Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, charging the group was doing business without qualifying as an out-of-state corporation.

The complaint also alleged the NAACP was causing racial strife in Alabama.

In addition to issuing the temporary injunction, Jones fined the NAACP $100,000 for refusing to make public certain records, including a list of members in Alabama.

The United States Supreme Court set aside the fine on two occasions. But the injunction remained in force and the NAACP tried to transfer the suit to United States Middle District Court here.

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. declined to accept jurisdiction of the case and his decision was upheld by the United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

However, the United States Supreme Court ordered that the case be heard by Jones no later than Jan. 2 or the Federal courts would assume jurisdiction.

After the original injunction was issued, the state amended its complaint with the charge the NAACP was continuing to operate in Alabama under another name.

NAACP said still operating in state

BY TRUDY CARGILE, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 28—The state prepared today to recall a former state president of the NAACP to the witness stand in an effort to show the outlawed organization continued to operate in violation of a five-year-old temporary injunction.

The hearing before Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones—in its second day—is to decide whether the temporary order will be made permanent.

State's attorneys are bringing in records of telephone calls which they contend show the NAACP continued to operate in Alabama under another name and in contempt of court.

W. C. Patton of Birmingham, last president of the NAACP before it was ordered to cease operations, was expected to be questioned further today about long distance telephone calls charged to him.

JONES HAS YET to rule on whether the records will be admitted in evidence. NAACP attorneys protested the records are invasion of privacy.

Calls linked with Patton included several to former NAACP President E. D. Nixon of Montgomery, C. G. Gomillion and W. P. Mitchell, Tuskegee Negro leaders, numerous calls to "Wilkins" in New York and two during 1961 to John Doar, legal assistant to the Justice Department in Washington, D. C.

Patton, called earlier to the witness stand, served at one time as president of the Alabama Conference for NAACP and later as field representativ . He estimated, under questioning, that there were some 35-40 branches of the organiza on in the state prior to 1956.

HE NOW SERVES as president of the Alabama State Coordination Association for Registration and Voting which Patton said was incorporated in 1957.

Patton was identified by Stuart Culpepper III, former Montgomery newspaper reporter, as an attendant along with W. P. Mitchell and the Rev. M. L. King, at a meeting in Atlanta during November. 1957. sponsored by the NAACP for its affiliate organizations and interested parties.

Culpepper said he was present at a press conference held by Roy L. Wilkins, executive secretary for NAACP, when Patton was appointed to a seven-man implementation committee on the board of registration.

TWO TELEGRAMS to a man in Washington were brought to the stand by T. A. May, district manager for Western Union in Birmingham, referring to the "association" and authorizing him to represent "our organization" in a plea for a contribution.

C. W. Lee, a Montgomery funeral director and former chapter director of the Montgomery NAACP branch, said the telegram, signed by Patton, referred to the registration group. Lee is treasurer of theo rganization. He denied that the new organization is another group for NAACP.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, with the help of Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion on the witness stand, read into court records Wednesday questions regarding the two organizations.

IN HIS ANSWERS, Wilkins denied any connection between the two groups and declared there is no affiliation between NAACP and other Alabama organizations at present.

Wilkins said Alabama presently has 29 members at large in NAACP who mailed in unsolicited dues. At the time the temporary injunction was imposed in 1956, membership was 6,226 while the largest membership recorded was 14,802 during 1946, Wilkins stated in his answers.

The judge denied a request by Robert L. Carter, chief council for NAACP in New York, that the Montgomery courtroom be desegregated for the hearing Wednesday.

JONES ALSO denied Carter's request that the court reporter be instructed to refer to Negro attorneys and witnesses as "Mr.," "Mrs." or "Miss" in the case record.

Motion by NAACP Council Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham to dissolve the temporary restraining order against the organization was also denied by Jones who ruled the order would remain in effect until testimony is heard in the case.

Shares, in his motion to dissolve the order, declared the case is without equity, shows no irreparable injury to the state and to oust would be to deney organizational rights as guaranteed by the constitution.

OTHER ATTORNEYS representing NAACP are Peter A. Hall and Orzell Billingsley Jr. of Birmingham and Fred D. Gray and Charles D. Langford of Montgomery.

In addition to Gallion and Madison, members of the attorney general's staff presenting the state's case are Leslie Hall, Willard Livingston, Taylor Hardin and William N. McQueen.

In other racial developments:

Two Baltimore groups announced plans for weekend "freedom rides" to Crisfield, the home town of Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes, where 10 persons were arrested Christmas Eve during sit-in demonstrations. The Baltimore civic interest group said it would sponsor a freedom ride to Crisfield Friday, and the Congress of Racial Equality is to sponsor a similar demonstration Saturday.

A MISSISSIPPI legislative investigating committee charged that Communists were dedicated to the overthrow of the government of Mississippi and linked the threat to racial activity in the state. The committee said efforts have been made to foment trouble between the races and that Communist literature promoting overthrow of the state government has been sent into the state without solification.

At Nashville, the Tennessee attorney general has prepared for submission to U. S. District Judge William Miller an order readmitting eight of the 13 freedom riders expelled from Tennessee A&I University. The order provides they would be readmitted to the winter quarter Jan. 2, pending a hearing. The judge ruled recently they were entitled to such a hearing.

The five others, dropped for "academic inefficiency," after their convictions in Mississippi last May and June, would be readmitted in accordance with regular university policy.

Chicago School Supt. Benjamin C. Willis proposed to the city school board that students in double-shift schools be allowed to transfer to schools which have vacant seats. The proposal followed criticism by Negro organizations which claim that Negro pupils are those primarily affected by double shifts.

NAACP fighting petition in court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27—A vital phase in the five-year long battle between the state of Alabama and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be thrashed out here today.

At issue is an injunction stopping the NAACP from operating in Alabama.

Alabama officials are trying to make the injunction permanent.

If they do, it means that other Southern states will have a way to stymie NAACP activity also,

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who issued the original order against the NAACP June 1, 1956, will hear the case.

THE PETITION put before Jones by then Atty. Gen. John Patterson claimed the NAACP was the force "organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro rdesidents of Montgomery . . . to compel to Montgomery City Bus Lines . . . to integrate seating arrangements."

The petition also claimed the NAACP had organized and paid for the arrangements and efforts that got Autherine Lucy into the University of Alabama for her short stay.

NAACP officials claimed its operations were legal and said it would fight the court ban.

NAACP spokesmen rejected the court demand that it produce its records, and lists of all its members and contributors in Alabama.

Judge Jones fined the NAACP $100,000 for refusing to list the names of its members and contribuotrs.

The NAACP took the fine to the U. S. Supreme Court but before the Supreme Court could rule Patterson brought the NAACP back into state court.

PATTERSON CLAIMED the NAACP had violated Jones' injunction by setting up several other organizations which continued NAACP-type efforts.

WHEN THE NEW issue in the case came up before Judge Jones, NAACP attorneys asked him to disqualify himself.

The NAACP argued that Jones, during his successful campaign for reelection, had referred to the NAACP frequently, and discussed his rulings against it.

Judge Jones stayed in the case.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Supreme Court threw out the $100,000 fine against the NAACP imposed by Judge Jones when the NAACP refused to disclose its membership and contributor lists.

The Alabama Supreme Court, which had already upheld the $100,000 fine once, upheld it again.

The NAACP took the fine back to the U. S. Supreme Court, and the court threw it out for the second time in June, 1959.

AND THE NAACP pushed for a quick hearing on the injunction, because the Alabama Supreme Court had ruled that it would stay in effect until the hearing was held and ruled on in Montgomery Circuit Court.

Late in 1959, the U. S. Supreme Court told the NAACP the injunction stands, until the Circuit Court rules.

In mid-1960 the U. S. District Court in Montgomery also said the injunction is for the state court to decide, and the U. S. Appeals Court concurred.

So the NAACP took the injunction issue back to the U. S. Supreme Court, and that court said unless the circuit court has a hearing by Jan. 2, 1962, the U. S. District Court should get into the case.

Judge Jones ordered the hearing set today.

IF HE RULES that the injunction stands, NAACP officials are certain to appeal it. And if he throws it out, state officials can be expected to fight the NAACP on a new front.

Either way, developemnts will be watched by other Southern state officials.

DEC.
ALABAMA
1. MR. ROY WILKINS
2. FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION

Roy Wilkins Claims Ban Respected

NAACP Leader Challenges Charge Of Flouting Court

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins Thursday said his organization has been completely inactive in Alabama since June, 1956, as he testified in a hearing in which the state seeks to put the NAACP permanently out of business in Alabama.

The state had earlier rested its case, in which it put emphasis on its contention that the NAACP has defied a temporary injunction against it by operating under a different name.

Wilkins acknowledged that the NAACP gave money and moral support to the Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses. But he said that it had ceased any activity within Alabama since Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued the injunction against it more than five years ago.

INFLUENCE EXAGGERATED

During his testimony, Wilkins observed that, "I think our (NAACP) influence with the Justice Department has been exaggerated."

He described U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy as "a self-starter" who did not need any prodding from integrationist groups.

Wilkins said that a letter produced by the state earlier in the hearing, in which a Birmingham Negro dentist E. W. Taggart and his wife sought funds for the NAACP, was a solicitation carried on by another group.

He said that in 1960 "The Links," a woman's social club, advised him that the club project for the year would be a solicitation on behalf of the NAACP—"a sort of chain letter idea."

INTRODUCED LETTER

The state had introduced the letter to show that the NAACP was continuing to solicit funds through its members after being ordered to cease its operations. State Toxicologist C. J. Rehling identified the handwriting on the letter as the same as that on the driver's license application of Mrs. Essie Taggart.

Wilkins also testified that, when an Alabama delegate was named to a committee in Atlanta in 1957, the NAACP made it clear that other groups would have to carry on the proposed Negro voter registration drive in this state.

The state had brought out that W. C. Patton, former state president of the NAACP, had attended the NAACP-sponsored meeting.

Wilkin's reference to Kennedy brought on an exchange with Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, who asked if Wilkins was aware that the U.S. Justice Dept. suits to force greater Negro voter registration has been "keeping us pretty busy."

KEEPING BUSIER

"I would have hoped, Mr. Madison," Wilkins replied, "that they'd have been keeping you busier."

Madison had asked Wilkins if his organization was responsible for greater Justice Department activity in the civil rights area.

Judge Jones, at the conclusion of the state's case, denied a motion by NAACP attorney Arthur Shores, of Birmingham, who ask- that the complaint against the NAACP be dismissed.

Shores argued that the state had failed to make out its case, and that the complaint was "strictly a matter of persecuting this organization," which, he said "is looked on very highly, with favor," except perhaps in Alabama and Mississippi.

Madison countered by asserting that the NAACP has operated in Alabama since 1918 without qualifying to do business as an out-of-state corporation in violation of state law.

He further said that the NAACP had acknowledged aiding "an illegal boycott" of Montgomery buses and had made "false charges against state officials."

The NAACP presented a series of witnesses to show that no similar injunction action had been brought against any other corporation for failing to register with the state.

But Jones declined to let the testimony into the record, saying NAACP attorneys would have to show that organizations similar in purpose to the NAACP had been duly registered.

Jones said he did not believe he had authority to compel Sec. of State Bettye Frink to bring to court all records pertaining to foreign corporations either registered, or against which the state had brought action in court.

Mrs. Frink said "the records are too volumnious to bring to court." She then acknowledged making a statement describing the NAACP as comparable to "a pack of mad dogs," under questioning by NAACP attorneys.

Circuit Solicitor William Thetford and Register in Equity George Jones said they knew of no similar actions taken in this circuit against out-of-state corporations.

NAACP attorneys also failed to be allowed to show that the First Manassas Corp., seeking funds for a Civil War Hall of Fame, had been advised by the State Dept. of Revenue it did not have to be licensed to solicit funds in Alabama.

Phone Probe Legality Sought By NAACP Here

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An NAACP spokesman said Thursday night the Federal Communications Commission will be asked to investigate legality of the state's getting a record of telephone calls charged to the former NAACP state president.

The record showed the date, place called and person called in every long-distance call from June 6, 1956, to the present, charged to the Birmingham number of W. C. Patton. Patton was state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before a state judge ruled, effective June 1, 1956, that the organization could not operate in Alabama.

The list of calls was read into the record Wednesday and Thursday at a hearing on whether a state court injunction against the NAACP will be made permanent.

ELEMENTS OF DANGER

Roy Wilkins, the NAACP executive secretary, said acquisition of the record by state's attorneys "represents an intimidation and a threat to the right of association. . . . it has all the elements of danger for the country generally, whites as well as Negroes."

An NAACP attorney asked in court how the state got the record before it was brought to court. William Eagerton, an employe of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., replied from the witness stand that such files are made available on "proper authority."

Wilkins emphasized that he was making no charge that any phones were tapped. And he said he meant no implication that the list was illegally obtained.

He said the FCC will be asked to determine whether any federal regulations for laws were broken, particularly those protecting rights of privacy and freedom of association.

The request will be made soon after the new-year holiday period, Wilkins said

Ala. Will Hear NAACP After 5½ Years Delay

Birmingham Herald P.1 Birmingham, Ala.

Wed. 12-27-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will finally get a chance to defend itself — after five-and-a-half years of dilatory legal tactics which effectively banned the organization throughout the State of Alabama.

Under direct orders of the United States Supreme Court, Alabama authorities scheduled the trial for Dec. 27, in the midst of the holiday season. The hearing will be held before Judge Walter B. Jones in the Montgomery County Circuit Court here.

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter announced this week that the Association's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP southeast regional secretary, would be called to testify in defense of the Association.

Without notice or warning, the Association was served with a restraining order and injunction, June 1, 1956 on the ground that it had failed to register as an out-of state corporation doing "business" in Alabama. The NAACP contended that it did not interpret this requirement as applicable to non profit organizations.

ISSUE RAISED IN 1956

Although the association had been operating in Alabama since 1918, this issue had not been raised until 1956, two years after the U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public education and in the midst of the year - long Montgomery bus protest.

Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, also charged the NAACP with "creating racial tension and unrest." He was able to secure a $100,000.00 fine and a contempt of court ruling against the NAACP because of the Associations refusal to reveal the names and addresses of its rank and file member and contributors across the state.

From this point, the case of Alabama vs NAACP was maneuvered through a maze of courts, with the NAACP trying vainly to receive a hearing in Alabama's state courts

Th case was carried by the NAACP to the U S Supreme Court three times. And three times, the High Court ruled against the State of Alabama.

Mr Carter has been the Association's chief legal strategist since the case emerged in 1956, presenting the association's argument before Supreme Court each time and participating in lower court pleadings.

He has been aided by Attorneys Fred D. Gray of Montgomery; Arthur D Shores, Orzell Billingsley, Jr., and Peter Hall of Birmingham; Mrs Maria L Marcus of New York City; and Frank D. Reeves of Washington, D C.

Justice John Marshall Harlan, the Courts' spokesman, said on June 30, 1958 that "This court has recognized the vital relationship between freedom to associate and privacy in one's associations...."

Justice Harlan pointed out in his lengthy opinion that exposure of NAACP members in Alabama would threaten them with "economic reprisal, loss of employment, threat of physical coercion and other manifestations of public hostility."

The Alabama case has great implications for the civil rights movement throughout the South, for other states have tried to block the NAACP with legalistic delays. Alabama has been the only state successful in banning the Association.

Ala. Says NAACP Still Operating Under New Name

Attorney General Herald P.1

Equality Motion Nixed As Foreign To Customs

By ELVIN STANTON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — The state charged Wednesday the NAACP continued to operate in Alabama after a court order banned it from doing any business in the state.

Alabama officials accused the pro-integration organization of assuming another name to violate a temporary injunction issued five years ago by Montgomery County Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

The allegations came in opening testimony in a hearing on a request by the state to make the temporary injunction permanent.

The state tried to show that W. C. Patton, a field secretary for the NAACP in Alabama in 1957, was named to represent the state on a seven man committee to promote voter registration among Negroes while the restraining order was in effect.

Wednesday 12-28-61

The state's first witness, Stuart Culpepper, testified he attended a meeting in Atlanta Nov. 17, 1957 as a reporter for the Montgomery Advertiser. He testified official announcement of Patton's appointment was made at the session presided over by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

Culpepper said Patton attended the meeting and that the NAACP official was photographed by reporters.

Culpepper was called after Jones denied a motion by the NAACP to dissolve the temporary injunction. The jurist said the order would remain in effect throughout the hearing.

In pre - hearing arguments, the NAACP charged the temporary restraining order was a violation of the U. S. Constitution. The N. A. A. C. P. attorneys claimed the injunction violated the 1st and 14th Amendments which embrace freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and equal protection under the law.

The organization said the state had presented no evidence to show that the group had done "irreparable" damage to the state as charged by Alabama officials.

Robert L. Carter of New York represented the NAACP as general counsel.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison represented the state with legal aid from the attorney general's office.

More than 30 witnesses were sworn in to testify, indicating the hearing may last for several days.

NO "MR. AND MRS."

Just before the oral arguments commenced, Jones denied motions by the NAACP to permit whites and Negroes to sit together in the jampacked courtroom and to require that all attorneys - Negro and white - be addressed as "Mr. or Mrs." in the court records.

Jones denied the motions on grounds they were contrary to the customs of his courtroom.

Jones granted one NAACP motion by dismissing state charges the NAACP tried to pressure state and city officials and, finally, Penn State football players into boycotting the Liberty Bowl game two years ago in Philadelphia because no Negroes can attend the University of Alabama.

The circuit judge issued the temporary injunction in 1956, restraining the NAACP from doing any business in Alabama. The injunction was based on a complaint by Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, that the organization was operating in Alabama without qualifying as an out-of-state corporation.

The original complaint also accused the NAACP of formenting racial strife in Alabama.

The NAACP denied the charge today and maintained the state was causing the strife by forcing its citizens to live under "ordinanced" laws.

Supreme Court Gets

The Ops American Ob

Ala. Ban Of NAACP

Sat 8-19-61

Petition protests stalling by state

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the United States Supreme Court to review lower federal Court judgments requiring the association to await action by Alabama state courts to determine the validity of an injunction banning NAACP activity in that state.

The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed with the Supreme Court on August 10 on behalf of the association by NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter of New York City, Fred D. Gray of Mongomery, Ala., and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

It seeks to bring to an end a five-year stalemate during which the NAACP has been enjoined from any and ail activity in the State of Alabama.

* * *

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY in the state has been suspended since July, 1956, when Alabama Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued an injunction banning the NAACP from operating in the state and further imposed upon the Association a fine of $100,000 because the organization refused to disclose its list of members and contributors.

In the meantime, the case has been twice carried to the United States Supreme Court which in June, 1958, invalidated the fine and returned the case to the State Supreme Court with a mandate for a lower court trial of the suit on its merit.

The Alabama Supreme Court refused to abide by the ruling of the United States Supreme Court. On appeal, the U.S. Supreme Court again reversed the Alabama court in a decision handed down on June 8, 1959.

* * *

THROUGHOUT THE period, efforts of NAACP lawyers to get the state courts to pass on the validity of the injunction decree proved unavailing. On June 23, 1960, the NAACP instituted proceedings in the United States District Court.

The District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals, with Chief Judge Tuttle dissenting, held that the trial of the case on its merit should be held in a state court.

Asserting that their efforts to secure action in Alabama courts have been futile, the NAACP lawyers petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for a review of the judgments of the lower federal courts.

* * *

THE PETITION alleges that the right of the NAACP "to a heariig to determine the legal and Constitutional validity of. . the injunction has been obstructed through a deliberate, purposeful and prejudicial use of state court process and procedures, despite petitioners' persistent efforts to be heard and two decisions of this court ordering a hearing be afforded."

There remains little doubt, the petition continues, "that unless the federal court asserts jurisdiction, petitioner will not be granted a hearing on the merits of this case in the forseeable future."

* * *

THE REVIVAL .of the NAACP in Alabama depends upon the outcome of this case. But more is involved, the petition asserts.

"The case raises an issue of fundamental importance to the administration of justice and the integrity of the court process in the United States.

"That is, whether petitioner, after being subjected to a penalty, can obtain relief in the federal courts when state officials by procedural maneuvers and deliberate design indefinitely deprive it of redress," the NAACP points out.

* * *

The Court's attention is called to the anti-NAACP role and words of Alabama Governor John Patterson and Circuit Court Judge Jones.

"It should be remembered," the petition says, "that these proceedings were instituted by Attorney General John Patterson, now governor of the state, who as a part of his gubernatorial campaign pledged "an all-out fight against the NAACP."

"He stated, '. . . I promise you that I will continue, as I have in the attorney general's office, to wage an all-out fight against agitators like the NAACP.'. . .

"The Circuit Court Judge, before whom the case is pending, made a similar reelection campaign pledge in a televised statement: "I intend to deal the NAACP, and its counterpart, the Montgomery Improvement Association, a blow from which they shall never recover."

It was this same Judge Jones who last May issued an injunction restraining Freedom Riders from entering Alabama.

U.S. Court Keeps Suit By NAACP

Judge Johnson's Dismissal Of Case Ruled In Error

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Tuesday that Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., erred in dismissing a case involving a suit filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP suit sought to enjoin Alabama state officials from enforcing an injunction prohibiting the organization from operation in Alabama.

The court Tuesday said that Johnson was in error in dismissing the case. It said that jurisdiction should have been retained without the court taking any action "so that in this action or in such supplemental proceedings as may be initiated the appellant (NAACP) may be protected . . ."

OBTAINED INJUNCTION

In 1956, Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, obtained an injunction against the NAACP in Montgomery Circuit Court, on the grounds that the group was doing business in the state without qualifying as a foreign corporation.

Judge Walter B. Jones also held the NAACP in contempt and fined it $100,000 for failing to produce the names of its members.

The U.S. Supreme Court later held that the state could not require the production of the names and that the contempt should fall. But the high court refused to consider the question of the injunction, saying that the question remained for the Alabama Appellate Courts to decide.

The records showed that the Alabama Supreme Court refused to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling and has reaffirmed the contempt. However, the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the Alabama court to do so.

The NAACP filed suit in June, 1960, in Johnson's court claiming that the legal procedures brought against it in the state were arbitrary and vindictive and in violence of due process of law.

Ala. Vs. NAACP

Says Louisville Newspaper:

Alabama Got What Was Coming To It

The Louisville Courier-Journal

ALABAMA is fast overtaking Mississippi in the race for the dubious honor of being the most unreconstructed state in the South. Alabama's vendetta against the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People has been carried to such extreme lengths that the U.S. Supreme Court, despairing of even rudimentary justice in that state's courts, has moved, at last, to bypass the state's judiciary. It is small wonder. For Alabama's courts have flagrantly defied the expressed mandate of the nation's highest court for three years.

A recitation of the facts of the case is enough to dispel any notion that we might be exaggerating the situation:

In 1956, Alabama filed a suit to eject the NAACP from the state because it had not registered as a foreign corporation. NAACP officials protested that they should not have to register on the ground that the organization is a non-profit corporation. Nevertheless, the NAACP offered to register. It was not allowed to do so. Then, on June 1, 1956, without notice to the association or a hearing, the state obtained a restraining order prohibiting the NAACP from registering or doing any business at all in Alabama.

Next, the state courts started to consider the "merits" of the case—whether the association should be required to or allowed to register. The NAACP was ordered to produce voluminous records, including the names of all of its Alabama members. It refused to do so, and was held in contempt and fined $100,000. This action was appealed to the Supreme Court, which set aside the contempt finding in June, 1958. But in January, 1959, the Supreme Court of Alabama reaffirmed the $100,000 contempt fine and held that the U.S. Supreme Court had misinterpreted the record.

THE COURT 'ASSUMED'

In June, 1959, the U.S. Supreme Court again reversed the Alabama courts, asserted that its previous ruling was binding, and "assumed" that the Alabama Supreme Court would pass the Washington mandate on to the trial court. It proved to be a rash assumption.

For a year, while the NAACP vainly pleaded for action, the Alabama court did nothing to pass the mandate on. Finally, in June, 1960, the NAACP went to a federal district court and asked for a declaration that the state restraining order was void and that it was free to operate in Alabama. Three weeks later the Alabama Supreme Court finally sent the mandate down to the trial court.

Still another delay ensued. The trial court refused to schedule a hearing. The NAACP was to meet yet another rebuff. The federal district court and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to give the association relief on the ground that the matter should be left to the state courts. This was a truly incredible ruling in view of the record.

This week the U.S. Supreme Court's patience snapped. It disagreed with the lower federal courts and ordered them to step in unless the state courts act by Jan. 2.

We recite this case history to demonstrate the manner in which Alabama has trampled upon the due process of law. In brief, the state courts have simply refused to give the defendant its day in court.

NOT THE ONLY OFFENDER

Alabama, of course, is not the only state that has taken punitive action against the NAACP. Either laws or court action have been used in many other Southern states, including Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, to force the NAACP to register and make public its records and membership. However, in other states the association has appealed and in each instance the punitive acts have been struck down by the federal courts. Indeed, in Arkansas, the state's highest court declared such punitive legislation unconstitutionall.

But Alabama, in effect, has denied the NAACP the use of the judicial process at all on the original issue of registration and on the restraining order outlawing its operations in the state. Moreover, it has deliberately flounted the expressed will of the U.S. Supreme Court on two occasions.

Frankly, we are amazed at the Supreme Court's restraint. It should have been clear long before now that the NAACP would not get justice in Alabama courts, and we are surprised that the Supreme Court did not bypass the state courts earlier.

But perhaps it will not be so lenient in the future, as a result of the Alabama experience.

32b 1961

Dec. 27 Hearing Date Set On Merits Of NAACP Case

The 5-year-old ban on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been bounced back and forth between the Supreme Courts of Alabama and the United States, has been finally set for trial on Dec. 27.

The U.S. Supreme Court had warned that, if the state courts take no action, the case would be handed over to the local U.S. District Court.

The date set for the trial, Dec. 27, is only five days before the Jan. 2 deadline set by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The case began in 1956, when Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a restraining order forbidding the NAACP from doing business in Alabama.

Jones later on in the case found the NAACP in contempt of court for failing to produce membership records. The U.S. Supreme Court then set aside the contempt finding in June, 1958.

But the following January the Alabama Supreme Court reaffirmed the fine, saying that the U.S. Supreme Court had failed to consider other reasons for the the refusal to submit the membership records.

The case was thereupon again appealed, and reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Last year, U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. turned down the NAACP when it sought to have his court force the state to register it to operate in Alabama. NAACP attorneys argued that state courts would never take action.

Johnson was upheld by the U.S 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Then, on Oct. 23, the U.S. Supreme Court said that if the state failed to go ahead with a final trial on the issues in the case the local federal court to take over.

Judge Jones Monday set the case for Dec. 27 at 10 a.m.

It was reported that NAACP attorney Robert L. Carter will present the case for the pro-integration organization along with Montgomery attorney Fred Gray. Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Gordon Madison one of his aides, are expected to represent the state.

NAACP Day In Alabama Court On December 27

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will finally get its long-delayed day in court here on December 27, just five days before the expiration of the time limit imposed by the United States Supreme Court in its ruling of October 23.

Banned from all activity in the State of Alabama since June 1, 1956, the NAACP has three times gone to the Supreme Court in efforts to secure relief from the state injunction. Three times the High Court ruled for the Association, but Alabama succeeded in evading execution of the Court's first two orders.

HEARING STYMIED

After each ruling, the NAACP attempted to get a hearing in Alabama courts on its motion to dissolve the temporary injunction which restrained all Association activities in the state. Unable to get a hearing in the state courts, the NAACP sought action in the United States District Court.

In its order of Oct. 23, the Supreme Court said if the state courts failed to allow the NAACP to test the legality of the injunction before Jan. 2, 1962, the federal courts would take jurisdiction.

This ruling, NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter said, "made certain that the state authorities could no longer frustrate the NAACP's five year effort to get a hearing of the case on its merits."

Last week, Judge Walter B. Jones of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, who issued the original injunction, announced that a hearing would be held in his court during the Christmas season.

November

NAACP

ALABAMA
TRIAL - DECEMBER 27, 1961

32b 1961

NAACP

OCTOBER

ALABAMA

State Ordered To Speed Test Of NAACP Ban

Montgomery Advertiser

Pers 10-24-61

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court acted Monday to speed up a legal test of a five-year-old ban on operation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama.

The court said that unless the state courts go ahead with a trial on the issues within a reasonable time—no later than next Jan. 2—the U.S. District Court in Montgomery, Ala., shall hear the case.

Involved is a state court order which the NAACP says bars it not only from organizational activities in Alabama but prevents it from taking any steps to qualify to do business in the state.

The state court order stems from a 1956 complaint by Alabama's attorney general that the NAACP was doing business in the state without qualifying as an out-of-state corporation.

TURN TO FEDERALS

The NAACP turned to the federal courts, it said, because it believed Alabama's state courts never would act on requests for hearings.

Alabama's officials were accused by the NAACP of "procedural maneuvers and deliberate design indefinitely to deprive it of redress."

Monday's decision set aside a ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., saying that the matter should be fought out first in Alabama's courts. The Circuit Court also has questioned whether a federal issue was involved.

UNSIGNED ORDER

The Supreme Court told the District Court to maintain jurisdiction and "to take such steps as may appear necessary and appropriate to assure a prompt disposition of all issues involved in, or in connection with, the state action."

The court's unsigned order noted that Justice Potter Stewart took no part in the decision. It gave no reason.

In a brief decision day the Supreme Court went through the process of changing its clerk. Chief Justice Earl Warren administered the oath of office to James R. Browning, the outgoing clerk, as a judge of the U.S. Circuit Court in San Francisco. Then Warren swore in the new clerk, John F. Davis.

High Court Speeds Test of NAACP Ban

Atlanta Constitution

Oct

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court acted Monday to speed up a legal test of a five-year-old ban on operation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama.

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Atlanta, Ga

1956 COMPLAINT

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TAKE STEPS

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WAS ASSISTANT

Browning had been clerk since Aug. 15, 1958. Davis has been second assistant to the U.S. solicitor general.

In other decisions the court:

Refused to hear an appeal by a Negro woman that a Richmond, Va. ordinance requiring persons on the streets to move on when ordered to do so by police is unconstitutionally vague. The woman, Ruth E. Tinsley, 58, was fined $10 for refusing to move along during picketing of a department store.

Granted an appeal to William Presser, head of the Teamsters Union in Ohio, from his conviction of trying to obstruct the work of the Senate Rackets Investigating subcommittee.

Agreed to hear again a dispute over use of salmon traps by Indians in Alaska. Involved is a state ban on such traps and an Interior department order authorizing them at the Indian villages of Kake, Angoon, and Metakatla.

Holt inherits Ark. battle with NAACP

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Date, 1-14-61

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. J. Frank Holt took office as attorney general of Arkansas this week and inherited a batch of legal cases involving the NAACP.

The litigation had consumed considerable time of the outgoing attorney general, Bruce Bennett. Several suits pitting Bennett against the NAACP still are pending and in most of them the litigation has been at a standstill for months.

In preliminary skirmishes in the state courts, Bennett won round after round against the NAACP. But the Federal Courts invariably upset the ruling.

ONE OF his main defeats was on the Bennett ordinance which he designed for Arkansas cities requiring the NAACP to register and furnish membership lists to the cities enacting the ordinance. The United States Supreme Court ruled the ordinance unconstitutional in an NAACP suit testing its validity.

Bennett's only clearcut victory was a default judgement for $437.50 awarded by Chancery Court to the state in a suit alleging that the NAACP owed that sum in corporation franchise taxes for seven years.

In this suit, Bennett won the judgment when the NAACP refused to obey a court order to open its records to inspection by Bennett. NAACP attorneys said this would be a "fishing expedition". The judgment included $350 in taxes and $77.50 in penalty.

NAACP may sue cops who arrested couple

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Officials of the local NAACP are considering whether to file a civil suit against policemen who arrested a man and his wife at their home on disorderly conduct charges.

Chief Municipal Judge John L. Smith Jr. dismissed the charges against Mr. and Mrs. James Ray Smith, 1300 block Girard St., NW, Friday on a motion by John Shorter, attorney representing the NAACP.

Charles Duncan, who heads the local NAACP legal committee, said a civil suit is being considered but "we haven't decided yet."

ACCORDING TO testimony at the trial, policemen kicked in the front door of the couple's home on February 11 after receiving a call that an officer was having trouble there.

Responding to the call were four police cars and a paddy wagon.

* * *

PVT. FRANCIS MCFADDEN, precinct 10, testified that police rushed to the basement after hearing "loud and boisterous noises" coming from the basement.

"People were leaving through the back door," the policeman continued. He stated the room contained a table with dice and cards on it, beer cans and whiskey.

No "policeman in trouble" was found, however.

Pvt. Anthony J. Mercurio accused Mrs. Smith of using profanity. She and her husband, along with two men guests, were subsequently arrested.

The officers denied striking Mrs. Smith.

The Pittsburgh Courier
1st 7-22-61

Embattled Pastor Thanks Courier

By ROBERT ROBINSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"If it were not for God and The Courier, I would have withered away. I would have thrown up my hands and quit the fight for the rights of man," the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, said.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson was in Washington with 1,200 other NAACP delegates who assembled to review current civil rights legislation with members of Congress and the President.

The pastor of Christ Temple Episcopal Church in Miami, he was convicted of contempt of court in Florida because he refused to surrender the NAACP membership roster.

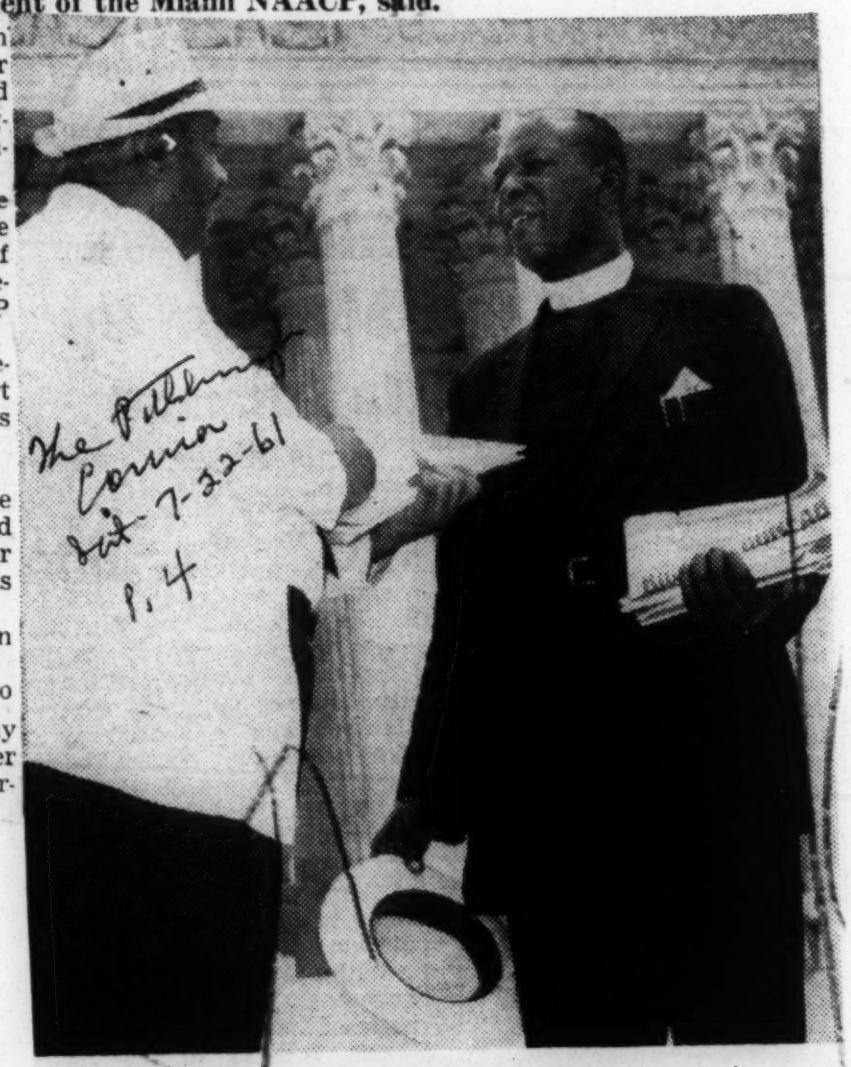
His appeal will be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court this fall, and his case is listed as Number 70 on the calendar.

Pittsburgh Pa

THE COURIER spotlighted the minister's case nationally and helped gather public support for him in his fight for civil rights in Florida.

For this the Rev. Mr. Gibson said:

"I am exceedingly grateful to The Courier for coming to my rescue, getting the truth over with the facts, to Christian America, in my case."



The Pittsburgh Courier 1st 7-22-61 p. 4

Rev. Mr. Gibson, right, interviewed by Courier's Robert Robinson in Washington.

32 b 1961 NAACP FLORIDA

Refused to Open NAACP Membership List

The Courier

Jailing of Florida Pastor Upheld

FR. THEODORE R. GIBSON
. . . jailed in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Supreme Court of Florida has ordered that Fr. Theodore R. Gibson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Miami and president of the Dade County NAACP, pay a fine of $1,200 and go to a Tallahassee jail for six months for refusing to open NAACP membership lists for a legislative body set up to probe the organization.

At the same time, the court dismissed identical penalties against the Rev. E. T. Graham, Miami Baptist pastor and former head of the NAACP there, who had refused to so much as answer whether he himself is a member of NAACP.

In freeing the Rev. Graham the court showed no signs of having seen light, but indicated it was obliged to do so by the sloppy questioning techniques of the legislative probers, who in seeking the Rev. Graham about his NAACP connections failed to explain that he was also suspected of "posing a threat to security" and therefore there was a "public necessity" to invade his privacy.

■

LEGAL CIRCLES here take it for granted that the probers were sloppy of necessity, and couldn't have proven Rev. Graham "subversive" had they tried.

"I consider myself as patriotic as anyone, though my patriotism is a hard one," the Rev. Mr. Graham has told The Courier earlier. "Each time I pledge allegiance to our flag, 'with liberty and justice for all.' I feel sort of like I'm lying. I and my people never have had full liberty, and we never have had justice; yet over all that, America is mine!"

Father Gibson, who must now pay the fine and go to jail unless his case is carried to the U. S. Supreme Court, told The Courier at the same time:

"As much as I dislike the idea of going to jail, I feel I am bound, morally, if it comes to that. This is a sacrifice I am prepared to make, and I think it is little enough.

"I shudder to think what would happen if the segregationists could get their hands on the membership lists of an organization like the NAACP," he continued. "I don't look at this as a personal matter at all, but rather as something which concerns all posterity.

"The people behind this fight are Little John and Little Mary, who have felt the shackles of slavery and bondage around them all these long years, and are just sick and tired and weary of this kind of living."

Fla. cleric's jail sentence appealed

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MIAMI, Fla. — NAACP lawyers are this week petitioning for rehearing of the six-month jail term and $1,200 fine of Father Theodore R. Gibson, president of the local NAACP branch.

They are seeking in the alternative, a stay of the sentence, pending a review of the case by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Florida Supreme Court this week upheld a lower court ruling penalizing the Episcopalian clergyman for refusing to testify about the NAACP membership list.

Such action would expose individual members to the wrath of Florida authorities and others.

The names are being sought by the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee, which started out four years ago to "seek out" communist infiltration in the NAACP's state organization here. To date, nothing has been unearthed.

* * *

THE INVESTIGATING committee came into being soon after the Miami NAACP, under Father Gibson's leadership, filed the state's first school integration suit.

Father Gibson's son, Theodore Jr., was one of the plaintiffs.

The militant minister again refused to reveal names of NAACP members at the November 29, 1959 hearing of the committee.

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City, who is handling the case along with G. E. Graves of this city, said that the Gibson litigation is of utmost importance to the civil rights struggle in the South.

"The effort of the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee is the latest," Carter asserted, "in a calculated effort to create a psychological climate that chokes NAACP activity.

"Southern strategists are seeking to intimidate non whites. This new warfare is more sophisticated than the lyncher's rope but just as deadly" Carter said.

FATHER GIBSON

Father Gibson Granted Stay Of 6-Month Term

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Father Theodore Gibson, Miami NAACP branch president, was granted a 60-day stay of execution of his 6-month jail sentence for contempt this week which will allow time for the United States Supreme Court to review his case. His conviction followed refusal to reveal names of NAACP members to a state legislative committee.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, who is represented here. Nothing has been unearthing Father Gibson along with

Atty. G. E. Graves, of Miami, said a writ for review of the conviction will be filed in the High Court within the time allowed.

The stay of execution was granted by the Florida State Supreme Court, January 17, following its denial of a plea for re-hearing of the case.

Meanwhile, Father David H. Brooks, a vice president of the Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches, revealed that a special fund drive to be launched February 12 will stress need for financial aid in the legal protection of Father Gibson, according to an announcement by Robert Saunders, NACP field secretary in Florida.

Aid Drive

The Florida NAACP state church committee will aid in the drive, he said by seeking $10,000 from churches. The Rev. J. B. F. Williams, president of the Jacksonville NAACP branch, is chairman of the church drive.

Father Gibson has been in the shadow of a jail sentence ever since he refused to testify before the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee which started four years ago to "seek out" Communist infiltration in the NAACP's state organization and followed his refusal to reveal names of NAACP members to a state legislative committee.

The investigating committee came into being soon after the Miami NAACP, under Father Gibson's leadership, filed the state's first school integration suit.

The militant Episcopal minister refused to reveal names of NAACP members again at the November 29, 1959 hearing of the committee.

He cited the anti-NAACP climate in the state and added that NAACP members would be exposed to endless threats, intimidation and actual physical violence in parts of the state.

Father Gibson Wins Stay Of Sentence

The Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 1-28-61

TALLAHASSEE, Fla (ANP)

Father heodore Gibson, Miami NAACP branch president was granted a 60-day stay of execution of his six-month jail sentence for contempt last week which will allow time for the United States Supreme Court to review his case. Father Gibson's conviction followed his refusal to reveal names of NAACP members to a state legislative

Atty G. E. Graves, of Miami, said a writ for review of the conviction will be filed in the High Court within the time allowed.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, who is represented here. Nothing has been unearthing Father Gibson along with

Supreme Court To Hear Appeal

Miami Leader Of NAACP To Take Conviction Before Tribunal

WASHINGTON, May 8. — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to hear the contempt appeal of the head of the Miami, Fla., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of colored People who refused records to state investigators.

The case of Rev. Theodore R. Gibson will be heard by the high court in its new term starting next October.

Gibson's contempt conviction was upheld by the Florida Supreme Court on Dec. 19, 1960. He was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,000 with an additional punishment of six months' imprisonment if the fine was unpaid.

Started In 1956

The state legislative hearings had been in progress since 1956 with a series of committees looking into possible communist infiltration of the NAACP.

Association officials refused to produce a membership list on grounds it would impair the freedom of association of existing and future members.

At one point, the state Supreme Court held that the list need not be turned over to the committee but that it must be brought in for ready reference by the witnesses.

On this basis, the Supreme Court denied Gibson and other NAACP officials a hearing on their objections last year. Gibson was found guilty of contempt on the basis on subsequent refusals to bring in the records.

His attorneys appealed to the high court on grounds that "before the state can harass (Gibson) and force the production of the NAACP membership list, some reasonable basis must be established that either he or his organization if suspect."

Other Actions

In other actions, the court:

Upheld again a lower Federal court decision in support of desegregation in New Orleans public schools. It involved a ruling by a special three-judge panel barring city and state officials from interfering with the operation of the city's public schools. The decision also had ordered the city to turn over daily to the parish school board the taxes collected for the schools by the city.

Refused a hearing in a controversial Boston TV award case, thereby sending it back to the Federal Communications Commission for further hearings.

Denied a hearing to three men whom the Federal Government wanted to remove from the Utah Road Commission for alleged violations of the Hatch Act.

Gibson case postponed to Dec. 4

NEW YORK — Argument in the United States Supreme Court on the contempt conviction of the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson of Miami, Fla., has been postponed to Dec. 4, NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter was informed this week. The hearing had originally been scheduled for Nov. 16.

At issue is a six - month jail sentence and a fine of $1200 imposed upon Father Gibson, an Episcopal clergyman and president of the Miami NAACP branch.

FATHER GIBSON ..was convicted of contempt of a Florida legislative investigating committee because of his refusal to verify his answer to questions based on the NAACP branch membership list.

The case is before the Supreme Court on appeal from a decision of the Florida State Supreme Court which upheld a lower court ruling requiring him to testify that certain persons named by the committee were or were not NAACP members. He was originallyy convicted in August, 1960.

UNAFRAID—Flanked by staunch NAACP workers is noted integrationist, Martin Luther King. The Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida NAACP (left) and Gibbs Junior College instructor, Leon Cox escort, "unafraid," Mr. King into Tampa's Fort Homer Hesterly Auditorium, site of a bomb scare due to Mr. King's appearance on behalf of the conference's "Freedom Rally." Cox notified the audience of 4,200, who had assembled to hear Mr. King, to evacuate the auditorium, so police could make a thorough search for the bomb, reported to police by an unknown party.

Fla. cleric wins stay of contempt jail term

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 1-21-61

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Father Theodore Gibson, Miami NAACP branch president was granted a 60-day stay of execution of his six-month jail sentence for contempt this week which will allow time for the United States Supreme Court to review his case.

Father Gibson's conviction followed his refusal to reveal names of NAACP members to a state legislative committee.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, who is representing Father Gibson along with Atty. G. E. Graves, of Miami, said a writ for review of the conviction will be filed in the High Court within the time allowed.

* * *

THE STAY of execution was granted by the Florida State Supreme Court, Jan. 17, following its denial of a plea for re-hearing of the case.

Meanwhile, Father David H. Brooks, a vice -president of the Florida State Conference of NAACP branches, revealed that a special fund drive to be launched Feb. 12 will stress need for financial aid in the legal protection of Father Gibson, according to an announcement by Robert J. B. F. Williams, president of the Jacksonville NAACP branch, is chairman of the church drive.

Court's refusal to rehear its decision against him.

The Florida court Tuesday denied a re-hearing of its decision upholding the conviction of the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson.

Gibson was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,200 by Leon County Circuit Judge W. May Walker after he denied Walker's order that he testify before a legislative committee investigating alleged communist infiltration of the NAACP.

Walker had also ordered Gibson to take with him for reference, membership records of his organization.

The Florida Supreme Court wrote no formal opinion to go with its refusal of a re-hearing.

It entered an order, however, staying imposition of the jail sentence and fine for 60 days in order to enable Gibson to appeal to the U. S. Court.

Fla. NAACP President Faces Jail

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Wk. Jan. 28-Feb. 3-61

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(UPI) — The head of the Miami branch of the NAACP was expected to appeal his contempt conviction to the U. S. Supreme Court following the State Supreme

Review Gibson Case, Supreme Court Asked

Atlanta Daily World 1-28-61

WASHINGTON — The NAACP appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court here this week to review a decision by the Florida Supreme Court sentencing Father Theodore R. Gibson, Miami NAACP president, to six months in jail and $1,200 fine.

The militant Miami clergymen has refused to release names of N. A. A. C. P. members to the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee.

Florida's high court upheld a circuit ruling penalizing the Episcopalian clergyman for also refusing to testify from NAACP membership lists.

NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter of New York City and G. E. Graves of Miami said in their brief that the state's investigation efforts really amounted to "harassment with the hope of discrediting and smearing the NAACP as being communist-directed."

Florida began its "investigation" of the Association immediately after the Miami branch, under Father Gibson's leadership, initiated the state's first school integration suit. Father Gibson's son, Theodore, Jr., was one of the plaintiffs.

Since its inception in 1956, the Committee has not unearthed any communists, N. A. A. C. P. attorneys pointed out that no legislation has been enacted to date as a result of the Committee's work for the past four years.

They argued that "disclosure of the names of members of the N. A. A. C. P. would constitute a deterrent upon the exercise of rights of freedom of association of the rank and file members of the N. A. A. C. P."

NAACP attorneys argue that the main issue of Father Gibson's case is whether he "can be compelled to produce his organization's membership list to testify concerning any person's associational status."

Father Gibson did offer to assist the Committee freely answering questions on the NAACP membership of any persons specifically cited by the Committee as being subversive. However, this did not satisfy the Committee.

On the other hand, the NAACP lawyers assert, when Father Gibson is required to produce the NAACP membership list, to verify his answers on alleged subversives, "the inference is that there is some connection between membership in the NAACP and subversive activities."

They also argue that before Florida can harass Father Gibson and secure the NAACP membership list, "some reasonable basis must be established that either he or his organization is suspect." This has not been done.

Father Gibson repeatedly made the point during his numerous hearings, that the anti-NAACP and civil rights climate in Florida would expose NAACP members to endless threats, intimidation and actual physical violence in parts of the state.

Supreme Court Asked To Reverse Cleric's Contempt Conviction

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON — Reversal of a contempt conviction of Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP branch, is asked in brief filed Thursday (Sept. 28) with the United States Supreme Court.

Father Gibson, an Episcopal priest, was held in contempt by the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee because he refused to produce the NAACP membership list or to identify as members of the Association names of persons read to him at committee hearings in Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 4-5, 1959. to——InnBrRterIee—c—ew .. .. ..

A state trial court held, on July 19, 1960, that there was no valid reason why he should not be required to produce the NAACP records at a committee hearing and ordered him to appear again with the records for questioning by the committee. At the second hearing, on July 27, 1960, he again refused to produce the records.

On August 30, 1960, a state circuit court adjudged Father Gibson in contempt of the legislative committee and sentenced him to six months imprisonment and a fine of $1,200.

The legislative committee was established in 1956 for the ostensible purpose of investigating alleged communist influence in organizations operating in the race relations and civil rights fields with a view to ferreting out organizations and individuals "advocating violence or a course of conduct which would constitute a violation" of the laws of Florida.

In accord with NAACP policy, Father Gibson refused to identify Association members and contributors on the ground that such disclosure would expose them to economic reprisals and other forms of persecution and discrimination.

Representing the militant clergyman are Robert L. Carter, N. A. A. C. P. General Counsel, and his assistant, Mrs. Maria L. Marcus, both of New York City; G. E. Graves, Jr., of Miami; and Frank D. Reeves of Washington.

Atlanta, Ga.

The brief they submitted to the Supreme Court on behalf of Father Gibson asserts that "the record fully documents the contention that the public identification of membership in the NAACP in Florida results in reprisals of various proportions." It cites instances of bomb threats, shootings, dismissals from jobs, telephone harassment, and threats of intimidation.

"The result of revelation of membership," the petition concludes, "rather than leading to legislation, would merely mean that ..... the NAACP would become completely non-existent in Florida.' The result of comparing lists of members with other lists of persons not even proved to be subversive, would merely lead to the discrediting of the organization without any showing of a nexus between the Communist party and the NAACP ..... This would be an intolerable ....

32b 1961

State Chief Of NAACP Is Rehired

U.S. Postal Chief Raps His Conduct

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — W. W. Law, president of the Georgia NAACP, was reinstated in his Savannah post office job Tuesday.

In ordering the reinstatement, Postmaster General J. Edward Day reprimanded Law severely and said he personally would not want someone "with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

Law, who was discharged in September, was charged with extended absence from his mail route, urinating on a lawn on his mail route and other infractions.

Postmaster Day said he was ordering the reinstatement because he did "not want to provide further ammunition for the determined publicity campaign to make a martyr of Law."

Law's firing became a nationally publicized issue when the NAACP blamed it on Rep. Elliott Hagan of the First Congressional District. Hagan was charged with promising in his campaign to get Law fired.

Hagan has denied the charge.

After Law was fired, a post office review board recommended that he be reinstated. The regional post office director, I. W. Askew of Atlanta, would not accept that recommendation, however, and Law remained fired.

In his statement Tuesday, Day rapped "partisans" of Law for "a vitriolic public attack" and "hate campaign" against the Post Office Department. He called the use of pressure in Law's behalf "shabby."

"It is with great regret that I reverse the act of the regional director, Day said.

"I must weigh the detriment to our 580,000 employes of this sustained attack against the detriment of retaining this single unsuitable employe in the department," he added.

"It is obvious that to Mr. Law the postal service is a decidely secondary interest and that he considers himself immune from the traditions, dedication, pride and discipline of the great family of postal employes.

"I assure all of our employes that I shall not permit this shabby use of pressure on Law's behalf to alter or discourage me in my determination to make the greatest strides ever toward non-discriminatory policies in the postal service," Day said.

OCTOBER

NAACP

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH- W.W. LAW
POST OFFICE EMPLOYEE
REINSTATED

32h 1961

NAACP

GEORGIA

Rev. Holmes Terminates NAACP Staff Employment

Atlanta World 8/6

Sat 8-5-61

Reverend Amos O. Holmes, Field Secretary in the Southeast Regional Office, NAACP, terminated his employment on the National staff Friday, August 4. He was appointed to the pastorate of the Centenary Methodist Church, Atlanta, on June 4,, and will give full time to the Church and a position as Secretary of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, Atlanta Ga

During the three and one-half years of employment by the N. A. A. C. P,, Rev. Mr. Holmes served as part-time pastor of the Alpharetta Methodist Church and the Alexander Chapel Church at Cartersville.

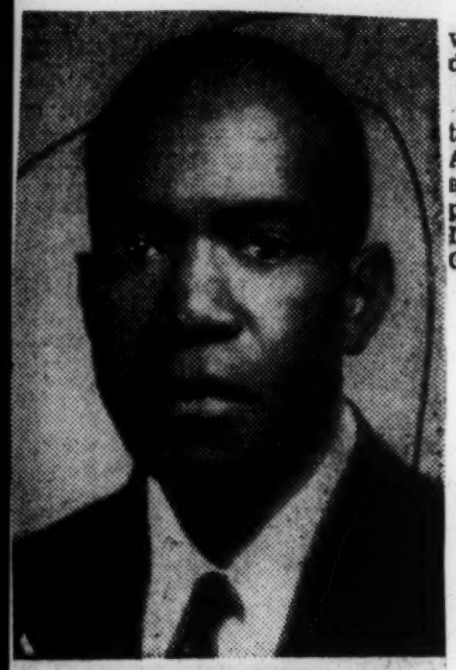
In a final report of Rev. Mr. Holmes to the National Association in New York on July 19, outstanding progress in the program areas of the NAACP showed the revival and organization of NAACP Branches in the larger cities of Georgia, with noticeable activity in direct action and voter registration in Atlanta, Augusta Decatur, Columbus, Macon, Maretta and Savannah, Youth Councils were organized and programs projected in Atlanta, DeKalb County, Brunswick Alabany and Macon. Newly chartered branches were organized in Rome, Griffin, and LaGrange.

Desegregation has occurred on buses in Atlanta and Savannah, and has been challenged in Macon, Augusta and Columbus. The University of Georgia, the Georgia State College of Business Administration, and the Public Schools of Atlanta have come under court orders to desegregate. Georgia Tech has voluntarily accepted applicants of the Negro race. Taxi cabs and the airport restaurants have been desegregated in Atlanta and Savannah. The airport facilities in Columbus are now under attack. Down town restaurants and lunch counters have been desegregated in Savannah, an agreement has been reached in Atlanta and negotiation is going on in Macon. Augusta lunch counter cases are in court.

A voter registration manual was edited, published and widely distributed voter registration drives organized over eGorgia in cooperation with the Georgia Voter League. Voter Registration has sharply risen about 25,000. Court rulings in Terrell County on Civil Rights Commission cases, and effective defense of Bibb County Grand Jury probes have come during the last three years.

A statewide increase of 1200 members has been reflected in the Association's mid-year report. The Field Secretary's dream of seeing a full-time Executive Secretary for the Atlanta Branch employed, and branch offices opened in Savannah and Macon has come true.

Vernon Jordan has been elected to the position vacated by the Reverend Mr. Holmes, who covered some 188.000 miles on the road.



W. W. LAW

NAACP President Law Dismissed From Postal Job

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — W. W. Law, controversial U. S. postal worker here and president of the Georgia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fired from his job effective Sept. 15, according to Savannah Postmaster J. M. Stubbs.

Law was reported to have led the successful 15 month boycott of Savannah department stores which resulted in the integration of lunch counters this year. He has long been noted as a vocal exponent of civil rights.

Stubbs said Law's dismissal was made "without regard to nationality, religion or political affiliation." Stubbs said the release was the result of charges substantiated by the Postal Inspection Service.

Law has insisted that the charges against him were "ridiculous," and said one of the charges against him was that he was "riding my bicycle to slow while delivering the mail."

The postal worker also stated that Rep. G. Eliot Hagan had vowed to have hi mfired. Hagan denied the accusation.

According to the U. S. Postmaster General, in an interview at Atlanta last month, Law will have a chance to appeal his case with postal authorities in Washington, D. C., and with the Civil Service Commission if he is a veteran.

Post Office Tells Why It Fired Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Post Office Department Friday disclosed the charges that brought dismissal of W. W. Law, Georgia head of the NAACP, from his mail carrier job in Savannah. They included an accusation he had committed an indecent act on the lawn of a home on his route.

The others were that he had mishandled forms used to guarantee forwarding of mail, had inflated the count of the mail volume he carried, had left his route regularly for lengthy periods to visit an office building and spent too much time in his mail deliveries.

COMPLETES REVIEW

A special three-man board concluded Friday a day-long review of law's appeal from his dismissal. Shortly afterward, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the NAACP, told newsmen he had testified at the review that Law's job was taken for political reasons. He charged that in this sense the issue involved represented an attack on the entire Civil Service system in the United States.

J. F. Kelleher, assistant to the postmaster general, responded almost immediately with a lengthy statement to the press saying the Post Office Department was "reluctantly" revealing the charges against Law "as a result of persistent and repeated distortions of the facts made in statements outside the department."

NOT TOLD

The charges had not been previously disclosed.

Mitchell, informed of the department's action, said:

"The Post Office Department is being grossly unfair in revealing the charges. It had said again and again it would not do so. It seems to me they are trying to divert attention from the issue.

"There was not the slightest bit of evidence introduced at the hearings or placed in the record that would support this type of thing (the charges). They have no bearing on the case."

He said it was now the top echelon of the Post Office Department that was trying to crush Law, "not just segregationists."

The three-man board met Friday behind closed doors and would not discuss the case with newsmen afterward.

32b 1961

NAACP

NOVEMBER

GEORGIA

NAACP Threatens Strong Protest If McNamara Speech Is Segregated

P. I. The Atlanta Constitution
Thurs. 11-2-61
Atlanta, Ga.

The NAACP threatened to stage a "dramatic" protest if Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara speaks to a segregated audience here honoring U.S. Sen. Richard B. Russell and Rep. Carl Vinson.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver immediately called on President John F. Kennedy and McNamara not to yield to "this unwarranted and unworthy pressure."

Vandiver said the affair honoring Sen. Russell and Rep. Vinson will be "a private dinner sponsored by private citizens and the guests will be close personal and political friends of the honorees."

McNamara is scheduled to be a principal speaker at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel on Nov. 11, and some 1,300 guests are expected to attend.

James Gibson, executive secretary of the Atlanta NAACP, said telegrams of protest have been sent to both President Kennedy and Secretary McNamara.

Gibson said that any demonstrations by NAACP members on the night of McNamara's speech here would "of course be nonviolent" and would most likely consist of picketing.

The telegram to the president, he said, declared that "we deeply deplore the suggestion" that McNamara "would consider speaking under segregated auspices." "If he insists upon appearing under such circumstances, we have no alternative, but to express our conviction in the most dramatic fashion available to us on the night of the scheduled appearance," the telegram said.

In the wire to McNamara, the Atlanta NAACP told him it was "greatly disturbed" by reports he would address "a segregated audience" here.

"Frankly, this frightens us and we sincerely hope you will reconsider for an appearance under such auspices will leave no alternative but for us to oppose this in any dramatic fashion possible," said the telegram which was signed by the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, president of the Atlanta NAACP.

Vandiver said in a statement issued shortly after he was informed of the wires:

"The protest relative to the Russell-Vinson Dinner registered by the NAACP is ridiculous, ill-considered and ill-timed.

"This is a private dinner sponsored by private citizens and the guests will be close personal and political friends of the honorees.

"I cannot conceive of the President of the United States or the Secretary of Defense yielding to this unwarranted and unworthy pressure.

"I am sure they will not."

Bid To 'Hush' Law Case Bared By NAACP Officer

Senate unit probe of reinstatement set by Johnston

WASHINGTON — The case of Wesley W. Law, Savannah, Georgia letter carrier, who was fired then rehired under protest by Postmaster General J. Edward Day has stirred up a hornet's nest.

Charges, countercharges and political moves in the case have been tossed back and forth within the past week to the extent that it appears it will be a long time before the case is finally settled.

As of Friday, Senator Olin D. Johnston, (Dem., S.C.), had ordered a Senate investigation of the reinstatement of Law. Johnston is chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

He advised his committee staff to obtain a full report on the case from the Post Office Department's regional office in Atlanta, and instructed that the report should include the charges on which Law was dismissed and testimony from the Department's hearing on Law's appeal of the dismissal.

Johnston's action he said, followed requests from Senator Herman Talmadge (Dem., Ga.) and Rep. G. Elliott Hagan (Dem., Ga.) to make a study "because of the unusal circumstances surrounding the firing and hiring of Law."

* * *

MEANWHILE, the case against Postmaster General Day, especially over the way in which he fired and then reinstated Law, was recounted in detail at a press conference called by Sen. Clifford P. Case.

The New Jersey Republican told a group of reporters that he decided to inject himself into the case, because he was convinced that the Post Office Department "is being used as an instrument in the perversion of justice."

Law, assigned to the Savannah Post Office, was summarily dismissed on Sept. 15, by Regional director J. W. Askew, of Atlanta, on five charges.

These charges included the making of a false report in connection with certain forms, expansion of his mail count, urinating on a lawn, quitting his delivery route for unauthorized periods, and taking excessive time to travel his route. A three - man review board voted to sustain only one of these charges and recommended only a reprimand as punishment.

* * *

SENATOR CASE said he wanted to straighten out the erroneous impression created by the Post Office release on the subject, and to prevent the recurrence of similar displays of injustices in the future.

In a lengthy chronological outline of the matter, he said repeatedly that there was absolutely no evidence to support charges of indecent exposure on the part of Mr. Law. He called this part of the Post Office's press release "defamatory," and one of the nastiest things I have ever seen."

He branded as a "snow job" the impression conveyed by Mr. Day's letter of reinstatement which alluded to certain political pressures brought against the Post Office by the NAACP and others.

* * *

IN REVERSING Mr. Askew, Mr. Day said in a statement that he was doing so "with great regret" and that he was reinstating Mr. Law, an "unsuitable employee", because he did "not want to provide further ammunition for the determined campaign to make a martyr of Law."

Senator Case said there was "incontrovertible evidence" that Rep. G. Elliott Hagan, of Sylvania, Ga., had used his influence with higherups to "get rid of Law" who was active in a successful civil rights campaign in Savannah.

He struck a blow at the Post Office Department's failure to observe its own departmental rules regarding appeals on the part of individuals recommended for dismissal.

When asked what he intended to do about the matter, the Senator said he was considering several courses of action, but would make a decision at a later date.

* * *

CLARENCE MITCHELL, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, also attended the press conference, in an advisory capacity. His comments suggested a "deal" by which Mr. Law would be quietly reinstated and the NAACP would drop charges that Rep. Hagan wanted the letter carrier fired to fulfill a campaign promise.

Mr. Mitchell did not name the person who suggested the "deal," but said that when the offer was refused the department retaliated by issuing a defamatory statement against Law.

He added that he contacted the Post Office Department press section after it made public the charges and was told by James F. Kelleher, special assistant to the postmaster general for public relations: "We were coming down to the wire and we had to do something."

* * *

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, the Law case has become an issue in the political fight for the 1962 Senate race in which Gov. Hollings is expected to oppose Sen. Johnston.

After Hollings made a statement last week saying he was sure Johnston would fire Law, the Senator replied with a "lesson in government" for Hollings, declaring it was not within his province to fire Law.

On the heels of this, Gov. Hollins delcared "I am shocked. Apparently this confirms the rumors that Sen. Johnston made a deal for NAACP support next year." In reply, Johnston said "I have never discussed with any NAACP anything about Law either directly or indirectly."

His 'regret' statement irks NAACP

(Editorial on Page 4)

WASHINGTON

A storm of angry protest was loosed about the head of Postmaster General J. Edward Day Friday after he had reinstated W. W. Law, Savannah mailman and president of the Georgia NAACP.

A United States Senator, NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins, the organization's general counsel Robert L. Carter, joined hands to brand Day "unfit for high office" and to demand that he resign.

In reinstating Mr. Law, who had been dismissed from the postal service on trumped - up Dixiecrat charges, Day announced that he was taking the action "with great regret" and then proceeded to smear the Savannah civil rights leader as "an unsuitable employe."

* * *

"I WOULD not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home," Day asserted, charging that Law's supporters in Congress were "motivated by political reasons."

Sen. Clifford P. Case, New Jersey Republican, who had come to Law's defense, immediately took sharp exception to Day's attack.

* * *

"MR. DAY," he said, "has used his office to make a vicious and unprincipled attack, wholly unsupported by the record in his efforts to humiliate and discredit the individual involved.

"The statement is shocking, offensive to decency and utterly without regard for fair play. Mr. Day's gratuitous remarks are based on a charge that was rejected not only by all three members of the postal review board which held the only hearing in this case, but also by the Refional Director in Atlanta who dismissed Mr. Law in the first instance.

". . . Mr. Day's statement is not only unwarranted, it is a cruel and deliberate effort to besmirch without justification."

NAACP SECRETARY Roy Wilkins denounced the postmaster general's attack upon Mr. Law as "unconscionable and unprecedented disregard for the record in the case. It reflects Mr. Day's contempt for colored persons as well as disdain of fair play. In light of this action, it is apparent that he is no longer an asset to the Kennedy Administration."

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter, branded Day's statement as "vicious, insulting and misleading."

"If Mr. Law is as unfit for service as the Postmaster General alleges, the charges against him should have been sustained. Not to do so is cowardly and dishonorable. I have grave doubts as to his suitability for the Cabinet post he holds."

Mr. Carter was associated with Frank D. Reeves and J. Francis Polhouse, Washington attorneys, in defending Mr. Law during the postal department hearing.

* * *

THE NAACP's Washington Bureau director, Clarence Mitchell, who is also an AFRO columnist, also called for Day's resignation.

"Mr. Day now reveals," Mitchell said, "that he will use his Cabinet post to smear the reputation of a mail carrier who dares to take a stand against discrimination. Mr. Day shows by his action that he is unfit for the office he holds."

Mr. Mitchell, who has been active throughout the case on behalf of Mr. Law, was a witness at the hearing before the departmental grievance committee. He testified that he had been informed by a high postal official that Mr. Law was going to be discharged even before formal charges had been made against him.

* * *

IN ATLANTA, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional director, charged that the Postmaster General appears to be "sympathetic to those who would deny colored citizens their rights and supports those who would use repressive, retaliatory measures against those who dare resist oppression . . . He is hardly the type of man to fill a responsible cabinet position in these times."

* * *

MEANWHILE Rep. Elliott Hagen (D., Ga.), who campaigned on the platform that he would get Mr. Law discharged, has called for a Senate-House investigation of the Law case.

He wired chairmen of the House and Senate postoffice committees seeking a congressional probe of what he termed "undue pressure exerted by the NAACP on Postmaster General J. Edward Day."

"My sympathy goes out to the employes of the Post Office Department in Savannah who today were forced to report to their jobs to work alongside an individual who, by the postmaster general's own admission, is an undesirable employe."

Hagen campaigned and was elected to Congress in Savannah on the pledge that he would get Mr. Law discharged.

Hagen's quarrel was not with Mr. Law's work performance, but with the fact he was the leader of a campaign which succeeded in getting buses, parks and even lunch counters of downtown stores desegregated.

GEORGIA

Ga. NAACP Begins State Conference

By HARMON G. PERRY

COLUMBUS, Ga. (SNS)—The Conference of the Georgia NAACP rolled into high gear Friday, which was busy with discussions, workshops and seminars. Prior to the beginning Friday's business an address from state president W. W. Law of Savannah, was delivered by state vice president Hosea Williams.

In his address by absentia, Law, who is expected to be present at the conference's final session Sunday, said we must continue to fight until we have freed the minds of men everywhere."

Williams himself urged greater effort by the state branch, saying—"There is nothing the opposition in Georgia would like to see more than to put the NAACP out of business."

A "get out the vote" workshop was conducted mid-morning, in which [illegible] Savannah, and Dr. C. Clayto[illegible]owell took the spotlight. The workshop discussion centered around ways and means to increase Negro voter registration throughout the state. Suggestions were offered by branches that had already been successful in voter registration.

The Savannah branch reported that it had "demanded and gained the respect of the politicians of that city through the strength of its registration campaign."

The branches were unanimous in agreeing on a stepped-up political action front by conducting voter registration campaigns in the spring of 1962. It was suggested that careful attention and planning should be given this matter prior to the official beginning of this campaign.

It was also recommended to the conference that full use of the youth could be utilized in conducting, not only voter registration campaigns, but all other NAACP activity. The youth division held its separate conference under direction of its president, James Brown, and also joined the adults in conducting the overall state conference.

A battery of state NAACP lawyers took the spotlight in giving a resume of pogress made in the areas of transportation, public and private facilities and police brutality. Attorneys Horace Ward, Atlanta, C. B. King, Albany, and A. W. Thompson of Columbus were optimistic about progress being made by the NAACP in the courts.

Thompson theorized that it would be the actions of the fanatical Southern politician that would provide the weapon which will eventually lead to the downfall of discrimination and segregation in all areas.

Atlanta civil rights attorney, Donald Hollowell brought the conference to a dramatic beginning on Thursday night with a challenging keynote address. He praised the NAACP for its efforts to improve the status of the Negro.

He said "for the past 52 years no other organization has been more in the forefront fighting for the rights of black people and all people than the NAACP."

He too urged a stronger Negro participation in voting, and said that a combination of money and ballots were the forces most respected by the politician. "If these politicians understand that the Negro vote can determine their jobs there will be a great change," Hollowell declared.

The state NAACP honored three branches Friday night for their contributions in eliminating segregation and discrimination throughout the state. They were the Savannah, Macon and Atlanta branches.

The conference also gave a special award to state president W. W. Law and the Rev. A. O. Holmes, of Atlanta, former state secretary.

Highlighting the conference was an address by Atty. A. T. Walden, who hailed the NAACP as an "organization which is doing the work of God in the fight for the rights of every human being."

Boycott in 45th Week

The Pittsburgh Courier p. 2

No Solution Yet in Savannah

By Trezzvant W. Anderson

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Roaring into its 45th week, still apparently with no end in sight, the NAACP boycott here was sparked Sunday at its weekly mass meeting by an address by the Rev. Otis Moss Jr., of Atlanta, vice-president of the Atlanta NAACP and a leader in the Appeal for Human Rights student movement there.

Pittsburgh Pa 2-4-61 p. 2

The meeting was held at Bolton Street Baptist Church, the Rev. W. N. Robinson, pastor.

The 44th mass meeting was featured by the presence of some of the dymanic young leaders from the Jacksonville, Fla., NAACP integration fight, led by Rodney Hurst, the 16-year-old president of the Jaxon NAACP Youth Council.

Hurst delivered a stirring address in which he detailed the phases of the fight in Jacksonville, where riots occurred last August.

Stat. 1-28-61

RUTLEDGE PEARSON, advisor of the Jaxon Youth Council, introduced Hurst and others from the council. Among them were: Roderick Freeman, Shirley Freeman and Catherine Russell, all of whom played key roles in the Florida situation.

Branch President Wesley W. Law chaired the meeting and praised the work of NAACP lawyers in the University of Georgia integration case. He also read a letter from Levy's Department Store querying Negro customers why they have not used their credit cards.

Levy's is a key target in the boycott movement aimed at stores on West Broughton St. A letter from a Negro lady told that Negroes would continue to ignore Levy's until the store ended all discrimination.

James Brown, president of the State Conference of NAACP Chapters, took over the chair and expressed satisfaction that a white person had applied for admission to Savannah State College, a Negro school. This, Mr. Brown said, will make Georgia truly democratic."

JACKSONVILLE'S Mr. Pearson deplored the fact that Savannah Negro school teachers are not supporting the NAACP boycott movement. He pointed out that classroom teachers in Jacksonville had whole heartedly backed the Jaxon efforts.

Mrs. Mary Boyd made a floral presentation to Mrs. Geneva W. Law, mother of Mr. Law, for the support she has given her son in his fight for freedom in Savannah. This meeting was at Bethel AME Church.

Dawson Charged With NAACP Branch Seizure

CHICAGO—(IANP)—A controversy is raging here over charges that Rep. William L. Dawson seized control of the local NAACP branch and pulled its fangs "making it just another harmless organization in so far as advancing the rights of Negroes in Chicago."

The original charge was made by Scott Arden, an NAACP member, in a letter to a daily paper. An answer written by Rev. Carl A. Fuqua, executive secretary of the branch was also published.

However, last week, Arden renewed his charge in another letter to the paper and local NAACP officials are conferring on what action to take.

32b 1961

NAACP

INDIANA

Civil Rights Now States NAACP Leader

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 1-26-61

Jeffersonville, Ind. — Dr. Ford Gibson, president of the Indiana Conference of Branches of the NAACP, addressed a mass rally of more than 300 citizens of Jeffersonville, Ind., at the Trinity Baptist Church this week, declared "Civil rights must be now or never".

The meeting was sponsored by the Jeffersonville branch of NAACP.

Speaking on the subject "Civil Rights," Dr. Gibson advocated "strong civil rights legislation" for our nation and an effective civil rights commission for the State of Indiana with the power to enforce the Civil Rights statues that would guarantee every citizen his full rights.

Dr. Gibson stated that every Negro voter in the Hoosier state should write a letter or card to his state senator or representative insisting on their support of Civil Rights legislation.

He further asserted that "too long have we waited for gradual integration, but if we are to enjoy full citizenship as Americans, we must demand integration now in all phases — schools, employment, housing, public accommodation, public offices, etc."

Before the mass rally more than 100 members and friends of the local NAACP attended a banquet held in the dining room of the church.

Music for the occasion was furnished by local talent, solos by Miss Bessie Leavell and Mr. Robert Grant; instrumental selections by Mrs. Rachel Allen and Mrs. Dorothy Hilliard.

Mrs. Iva Ross won the "Miss NAACP" contest. Proceeds from this program was sent to "Tent City", Haywood and Fayette County, Tenn.

E. W. Bates, president of the branch NAACP, presided and expressed appreciation to all participants for their splendid cooperation in making this special program a success.

With Panel, 'Coffee'; Viewing Goal of 1200

8 Captains Announced

The kickoff meeting of the 1961 membership campaign of the Des Moines chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held a week from tonight, (Thurs., May 4) at the Brotherhood youth center, 13th the Brotherhood youth center, 13th kickoff will include "Coffee" and a panel discussion on "Know Your Neighbor."

All captains are asked to report in 10 memberships each at the May 4 meeting which is open to the public.

ATTY. WRIGHT

Robert A. Wright is membership chairman, A. P. Trotter, co-chairman, and Mrs. June Franklin, membership secretary. Mrs. Georgine C. Morris will be in charge of board members and Mrs. Guy E. Greene will handle all publicity.

Captins

Captains appointed by Wright are Mrs. Ione Lloyd, A. P. Trotter, Marion Williams, June Franklin, Paul Davis, Edward C. Harris, Malcolm Hogan, and Georgine C. Morris. Serving on the finance committee are James Rhodes, Inez Morrow, Mrs. Greene and William Bell. Social chairman is Mrs. Alice Holbert.

Goal

The Planning committee will meet at Willkie House in the clinic room on Tuesday. The membership campaign desires to reach its quota of ship if you call.

PAY TAX EARLY, NAACP APPEAL

Action Urged to Meet Teacher Salaries

The New Orleans branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged all property owners in New Orleans to pay their 1961 city taxes as early as possible to insure the monthly payrolls of teachers in the city's public schools.

The NAACP endorsement of the plan advanced by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison was made Thursday by Arthur J. Chapital Sr., branch president.

"We are aware that the city taxes are not due until May, 1961," Chapital said. "However, we know that all property holders realize the necessity of fulfilling this request since it appears to be the only way by which our teachers will be paid for their services during the remaining months of the school term."

The New Orleans branch also designated Sunday as Citizenship Sunday. Victor Lele, chairman of the voter-registration committee, said that the objective of this project is to remind the citizenry that in a democracy one must accept the responsibilities of a citizen in order to enjoy the privileges.

Lele said that pastors of churches of all denomenation have been asked to comment in their sermons that day on the responsibility of each person to become a registered voter.

NAACP MAY CALL FIVE WITNESSES

Trying to Head Off Closure Election

A list of five witnesses expected to be called by an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a hearing set for Friday attacking legislation allowing local school boards to call elections in which voters could authorize closing of public schools was filed Tuesday in federal court.

The attack was filed by Negro plaintiffs from St. Helena parish, where public schools have been ordered desegregated and the school board has called an election for April 22.

A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the plantiffs, filed a note of evidence as ordered by the court listing these prospective witnesses.

Carl Stone, president of the St. Helena school board, who will be examined as an adverse witness to show what, if anything, has been done to comply with the court's desegregation order; the purpose of the election; the reason for calling "white public meetings" to support the election; the intention of the school board to close the schools if the election favors suc action; and the intention of the board to sell school property if the schools are closed.

James C. Meadows, secretary of the school board, who will be asked to identify minutes of school board meetings and leaflets advertising the "white public meetings."

John H. Hall, Ellis D. Howard, and Fred Higgins, who will be asked to testify as to actions in St. Helena parish to discourage Negroes from registering to vote in the election.

The NAACP attorney also told the court that he expects to introduce into evidence a copy of the legislation under attack, and excerpts of school board meetings showing what, if anything, has been done to comply with the court order.

Attorneys for the St. Helena school board have been ordered by the court to furnish a similar note of evidence by 10 a. m. Wednesday.

The case will be heard by a special three-judge federal court composed of Judge John Minor Wisdom of the United States fifth circuit court of appeals and district Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright.

Says Action By Appellant Should Be 'Protected'

NEW ORLEANS — The dismissing of a suit that claimed Alabama had acted in violation of due process of law against the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People, Tuesday was ruled as an error by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The count said in its ruling that an Alabama federal judge erred in throwing out the suit in which the NAACP appealed a state conviction that kept it from operating in the state.

The suit was brought by the NAACP in June 1960 in Federal District Court for Middle Alabama, claiming that legal procedures brought against it were arbitrary and vindictive, and in violation of due process of law.

The suit sought to enjoin Alabama state officials from enforcing an injunction which prohibited the organization from operating in the state.

The circuit court said Tuesday that the district court was in error in throwing out the case, and that jurisdiction should have been retained wihout the court taking any action "so that in this action or in such supplemental proceedings as may be initiated by the appelant (NAACP) may be protected."

The injunction was obtained by the Alabama Attorney General in 1956 against the NAACP in an Alabama state court on the grounds that the organization was doing business without qualifying as a foreign corporation.

Alabama then found the NAACP in contempt and fined it $100,000 for failing to produce the names of its members. The U. S. Supreme Court, however, held later that Alabama could not require the production of names and that the contempt should fall. But the high court refused to consider the question of the injunction, saying that the question remained for the Alabama Appelate Court to decide.

However, the Alabama Supreme Court refused to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court ruling, and has since reaffirmed the contempt. But the U. S. Supreme Court has refused to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the state court to comply with its ruling.

Court Upholds Bar To NAACP Members List

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The United States Supreme Court Monday upheld a temporary order barring Louisiana officials from enforcing two state laws being applied against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The case now goes back to New Orleans for further hearings before a special three-judge court. One of the laws would require the NAACP to produce membership records.

The other would compel local NAACP groups to submit affidavits that none of the officers of the national organization in New York is a member of a subversive organization.

ENTITLED TO PAY

In other actions, the court:

— Decided that three turncoat American Army privates who defected to the Communists in the Korean War are entitled to prisoner-of-war pay. The unanimous decisions said that the U. S. Court of Claims should adjudicate a settlement with Otho G. Bell of Olympia, Wash.; William A. Cowart, of Monticello, Ark., and Lewie W. Griggs, of Jacksonville, Texas. The trio returned to the United States and had been discharged by the Army after first refusing repatriation after the Korean War.

—Refused an appeal of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Duncan and two men who have been sentenced to death for the murder of her daughter-in-law in Ventura County, California.

Mrs. Duncan and the two men, Augustine Baldonado and Luis Moya, had claimed that excessive newspaper publicity made a fair trial impossible.

Ordered the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals to hold a hearing for James M. Bushnell who was convicted 17 years ago on robbery and assault charges without benefit of a lawyer.

U. S. Court Rules Dismissal Of Alabama NAACP Appeal An Error

Says Action By Appellant Should Be 'Protected'

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Battles NAACP With An Old 1924 State Law

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Louisiana argued before the supreme court last week that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) may be compelled to reveal its local membership lists under a 1924 state law.

Assistant Attorneys General William P. Schuler and M. E. Culligan, of New Orleans, told the high court that all "fraternal social and literary," organizations are now complying with the law, which was originally enacted to combat the Ku Klux Klan.

Justice Hugo L. Black wanted to know the reason given by the State Attorney General for enforcing the statute which had so long been ignored.

"Of hand, I'd say it would be his duty," Schuler answered. but, he said no specific reason had been given.

Both attorneys said in answer to justices, questions that no suit for non-compliance had been filed against any organization except the NAACP.

In answer to questions by Chief Justice Earl Warren, they said groups like the Elks and Moose file membership lists. Greek lettered fraternities, the American Legion, parent-teacher associations and even "ladies' garden clubs" sumbit lists, they said.

The state appealed after a special three-judge federal court in New Orleans on Feb. 29, 1960, found the law had been unconstitutionally applied to the NAACP.

Robert L. Carter of New York, an NAACP attorney, contended that the case is controlled by previous rulings of the high court.

A June 1958 decision held that Alabama could not force a membership disclosure in an effort to oust the NAACP from the state.

In February of 1960, the court struck down part of two tax ordinances of Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., which required local NAACP groups to reveal their memberships.

NAACP Membership List Case Before High Court

The Louisiana Weekly

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The Supreme Court, after hearing arguments last week, is weighing the question of whether disclosure of the NAACP membership lists would produce wholesale reprisals against members in the State of Louisiana.

The arguments were on a brief filed by the State of Louisiana in appeal to a three-judge Federal Court decision issued in New Orleans last year which voided a state law requiring disclosure of membership lists of "fraternal, social and literary societies."

NAACP Attorneys Robert L. Carter, general counsel, and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, asked affirmation also of the lower court's decision that the NAACP does not have to file annually in Louisiana affidavits attesting that none of its officers are members of subversive organizations. They contended that the state, in so doing, is acting unconstitutionally and is restricting the exercise of the right to freedom of association.

Attorneys for the NAACP said the "disclosure" statute, originally passed in 1924 to control the Klu Klux Klan, was never used until 1959 when it was applied to the NAACP. This use of the law, they said, is unconstitutional.

William Schuler, assistant Louisiana attorney general, who represented the state along with Assistant Atty. Gen. Michael Culligan, due to the absence of Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion, argued:

"The issue is simply one of whether a state can use its police power to protect itself against organizations which may endanger it."

The NAACP contented that the state is adequately supplied with alternate means of protecting its citizens and claimed the KKK advocates the abrogation of constitutional rights while the NAACP urges full compliance with the U. S. Constitution.

Arguments centered on evidence presented in the lower court by the NAACP alleging that severe reprisals would occur in Louisiana if its members' identities are made public.

Carter said that NAACP memberships throughout the state dropped sharply when it was known the disclosure law would be enforced.

The State of Louisiana's brief denied that NAACP members would be subjected to economic reprisals or physical coercion if their names were revealed to state agencies.

It contended that the examples supplied by the NAACP of alleged reprisals against its members whose names had become known were "exaggerated" and "dwindled to insignificant proportions" when examined carefully.

Culligan argued that if the NAACP lists remained secret, the state could not require divulging of the KKK rolls or any other secret society.

The Supreme Court has already ruled in similar but not identical cases involving Alabama and Arkansas that the states cannot enforce exposure of NAACP memberships if reprisals are likely.

The other Louisiana statute on which arguments were heard requires organizations such as the NAACP operating in the state to certify that none of its national officers or directors is or has been a member of any group cited as subversive by the U. S. attorney general or the House Un-American Activities Committee.

This statute was declared unconstitutional on its face by the district court in New Orleans on grounds that local NAACP members could not be held legally responsible for knowing all the activities of national directors.

Louisiana Case Before High Court

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — Louisiana argued before the Supreme Court Wednesday, April 26, that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People may be compelled to reveal its local membership lists under a 1924 state law.

Assistant Attorneys General William P. Schuler and M. E. Culligan, of New Orleans, told the high court that all 'fraternal social and literary," organizations are now complying with the law, which was originally enacted to combat the Ku Klux Klan.

Justice Hugo L. Black wanted to know the reason given by the state attorney general for enforcing the statute which had so long been ignored.

"Off hand, I'd say it would be his duty," Schuler answered. But, he said no specific reason had been given.

NAACP The Target

Both attorneys said in answer to justices' questions that no suit for non-compliance had been filed against any organization except the NAACP. In answer to questions by Chief Justice Earl Warren, they said groups like the Elks and Moose file membership lists. Greek lettered fraternities, the American Legion, Parent-Teacher associations and even "ladies' garden clubs" submit lists, they said.

The state appealed after a special three-judge federal court in New Orleans on February 29, 1960, found the law had been unconstitutionally applied to the NAACP.

Robert L. Carter of New York, an NAACP attorney, contended that the case is controlled by previous rulings of the high court.

A June, 1958, decision held that Alabama could not force a membership disclosure in an effort to oust the NAACP from the state.

Membership Loss

In February of 1960, the court struck down part of two tax ordinances of Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., which required local NAACP groups to reveal their memberships.

About a dozen NAACP affiliates in Louisiana filed their lists in 1957 and the rest of the 65 groups in the state no longer exist, Carter said.

All filing stopped after the Supreme Court's 1958 decision. Carter argued that between 1955 and 1959, the organization suffered a "frightening erosion" in membership and severe loss of revenue.

This was due in large part to fear of public disclosure, he said, with consequent economic and physical reprisals.

Schuler and Culligan maintained that the state did not have chance enough in the lower court to prove that there had been no harrassment of NAACP members.

Carter said the state can still attempt such a demonstration, even if it loses its Supreme Court appeal.

Culligan said one of the groups which previously filed actually had doubled in membership the next year.

"Perhaps that merely indicates great courage," Justice Felix Frankfurter remarked. 'Yes," Culligan shot back, "perhaps NAACP means 'National Association for the Advancement of Courageous People.'"

The lower court also found unconstitutional a 1958 law requiring NAACP subdivisions to file an annual affidavit swearing that none of the officers of the New York corporation belong to any organization cited as subversive by the U. S. Attorney general or the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This finding was alluded to only briefly in Wednesday's argument.

The court took the case under advisement. It will hand down a written opinion sometime before the end of the term in late June.

NAACP continues Louisiana fight

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sat 4

WASHINGTON

In arguments to be heard before the United States Supreme Court early next week the NAACP will again defend its right to function in Louisiana without crippling restraints being placed upon it by the state.

Association attorneys will ask the high court to affirm the decision of a lower federal court last year which held that its membership lists did not have to be turned over to the state or made public.

The NAACP attorneys, Robert L. Carter, general counsel, and A. P. Tureaud of Louisiana, will also seek affirmation of the lower court's decision that the NAACP does not have to file annually in Louisiana affidavits attesting that none of its officers are members of subversive organizatons on the ground that Louisiana in doing so restricts the exercise of the right to freedom of association which is unConstitutional.

Louisiana is appealing to the United States Supreme Court to upset the three-judge federal court ruling, of Feb. 6, 1960, and thereby validate two laws the state has invoked against the NAACP. One is a 1924 measure aimed at unmasking the Ku Klux Klan, which was resurrected in 1956 to apply to the NAACP.

The other law, aimed directly at the NAACP, required the association to file annually with the state an affidavit attesting that none of its officers belongs to any organization cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee or by the Attorney General of the U.S. as a Communist, Communist - front or subversive organization.

NAACP attorneys will argue that this latter statute "seems to be clearly in violation of basic due process requirements in that it seeks to punish in the absence of personal knowledge and for the activities of others over whom those subject to penalty have no control."

NAACP Defends Right To Operate In Louisiana

The Call Kansas City Mo
Law. 4-28-61 P.1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In arguments to be heard before the United States Supreme Court soon, the NAACP will again defend its right to function in Louisiana without crippling restraints being placed upon it by the state.

Association attorneys will ask the high court to affirm the decision of a lower federal court last year which held that its membership lists did not have to be turned over to the state or made public.

The NAACP attorneys, Robert L. Carter, general counsel, and A. P. Tureaud of Louisiana, will also seek affirmation of the lower court's decision that the NAACP does not have to file annually in Louisiana affidavits attesting that none of its officers are members of subversive organizations on the ground that Louisiana in doing so restricts the exercise of the right to freedom of association which is unconstitutional.

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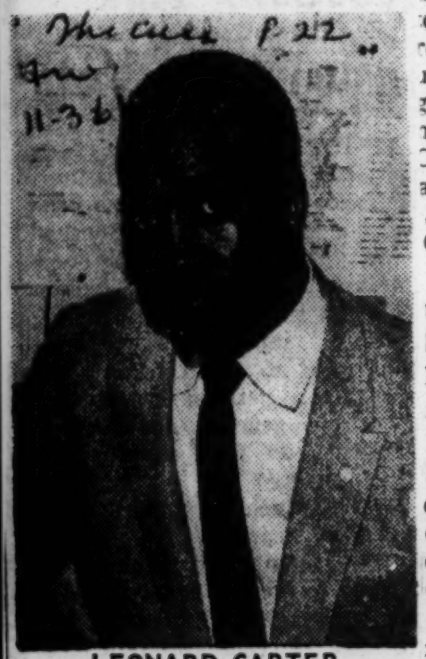
NAACP Regional Office Opens In Kansas City

The Call P. 22 Jan. 11-3-61

Kansas City Mo

Leonard H. Carter, NAACP field secretary for region 4, recently opened his regional office at 229 Lincoln Building, 1605 E 18th St., Kansas City.

The regional office has been transferred by the national office in New York to Kansas City from St. Paul, Minn. From the office here, Mr. Carter will direct the program of the NAACP in region



LEONARD CARTER

4 which consists of the states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Carter this week announced a broad program against racial discrimination throughout region 4. The program includes:

(1) The sponsorship of a Regional Religious Leaders' conference to be held at the Paseo YWCA, 1903 the Paseo, November 29. Invitations will be extended to all ministers in the ten states comprising region 4. The conference has been endorsed by the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Kansas City. Highlights of the conference will be a banquet sponsored at the Park East hotel with a nationally renowned speaker.

(2) On December 1, a Press conference and party is planned at which time a new program for expanding job opportunities will be announced. Featured participants will be Herbert Hill, national N A. A. C. P., Labor secretary; Attorney Lee Vertis Swinton, president of the Kansas City, Mo. branch of the NAACP; Edward E Fillmon, president, Kansas City Kas., branch of the NAACP; Attorney Chester Lewis, of Wichita region 4 chairman; Attorney Samuel Jackson, Topeka, regional legal advisor; Dr. C. R. Roquemore, president, Kansas State Conference of Branches NAACP and Mrs. Kelsy P. Beshears, St Joseph, president, Missouri State Conference of Branches, NAACP

(3) The Regional office will extend full cooperation to Mrs. Kelsy P. Beshears, and participate in an NAACP Missouri Lawyers' conference which will be held in St. Louis November 11. The purpose of this meeting will be to formally organize a State NAACP Legal committee, and to chart plans for ending school segregation in every county in the state of Missouri.

(4) The regional office will lend full cooperation and assistance to the Kansas State Conference of Branches in its announced plans. to push for the enactment of a Kansas Fair Housing Act in the next session of the legislature.

(5) The regional office will lend every possible assistance to the NAACP Iowa and Nebraska efforts to enact Fair Employment Practices legislation during the next sessions of their state legislatures.

(6) The regional office will work closely with the youth and college chapters throughout region 4. A new program includes increased services in career guidance, scholarship assistance and information, new direct action projects and the organization of new youth and college chapters.

(7) A Region-wide program to halt discrimination in housing on college campuses.

(8) The regional office will continue to assist the state conferences in organizing new NAACP branches.

(9) The regional office will work diligently to increase memberships and fund-raising efforts throughout the mid-western states.

(10) The regional office considers the problem of expanding employment opportunities as the major barrier blocking Negroes from first-class citizenship, and will place the greatest emphasis to the implementation of existing Fair Employment Practices Statutes, and by utilizing the President's Committee on Equal Employment opportunities.

Mr. Carter praised the Kansas City, Mo., branch for the excellent office facilities that have been made available to him since his arrival in this city.

Mr. Carter indicated that his office will issue weekly news releases commencing Monday, November 6.

NOVEMBER

NORTH CAROLINA
DURHAM - ALL WHITE NAACP CHAPTER

All-White NAACP Chapter Starts College Fund For "Test" Pupils

The Call p. 22 Jan 11-3-61
Kansas City Mo

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — An all-white chapter of the NAACP has made funds available for the college education of two financially underprivileged Negro girls who were "test cases" in the North Carolina public school integration.

Claudette Brame and Maxine Bledsoe willingly became "test cases" when city officials were under pressure to integrate Durham, N. C., public schools three years ago.

As top students at all-Negro Hillside high school, they no doubt would have won scholarships from some of the several Negro colleges that recruit and sponsor scholarships at Hillside each year.

Good Records

Both graduated with good records from previously all-white Durham high school last June. However, scholarships from Negro colleges went to Hillside graduates—as usual—and such awards were taken up by white students at Durham high. Thus frustrated in their life-long ambition to go to college, the girls drifted off into the type of menial jobs that the South reserves for Negroes.

The sad story of the girls' plight was written by managing editor Clanthan Ross and carried in a recent issue of the Carolina Times.

As a result the recently organized chapter of NAACP at all-white Duke university called a special session and voted a $200 contribution toward "a possible scholarship fund." The second contributor was Duke professor Robert Binkley.

Receive Contributions

Before long, Atty. F. B. McKissick, the girls' advisor, had a hastily organized scholarship committee which was receiving contributions from churches, civic and social organizations, and individuals throughout the country.

And at last count, enough money was on hand to pay for two full years of college for both girls. McKissick said numerous pledges had been made and contributions were still coming in. "There'll probably be enough," he said, "to send these girls to college—with all expenses paid—for the full four years."

32b 1961

NAACP

OCTOBER

NORTH CAROLINA

N. C. NAACP Convention Will Be Held Oct. 12-15

GOLDSBORO, N. C. — The 8th annual convention of the North Carolina NAACP will convene in Goldsboro Oct. 12 - 15. All sessions of the convention will be held at the Tabernacle, 500 Gulley street.

The activities of the convention will begin on Thursday with a Ministers Conference. The ministers will focus attention on "Religious Responsibility and the Desegregation Challenge." Bishop Raymond L. Jones of the Second Episcopal District AME Zion church, Salisbury, N. C., will keynote the conference. The ministers banquet on Thursday evening will feature Marion A. Wright, vice president, Southern Regional Council,, Linville Falls, N. C. Dr. Edward J. Odom, Jr., national church secretary, New York City, will be special guest.

THE CONVENTION organization will be held on Friday morning beginning at 10:30. The annual address of the president, Kelly Alexander, is one of the main features of the opening sessions of the convention. Also appearing on Friday morning will be the national treasurer of the NAACP, Alfred Baker Lewis of New York City.

Friday afternoon will feature workshops on "Effective Branch Operations, Membership and Fund Raising" with Charles McLean, and "Developing Effective Youth Branch Committees" with Herbert L. Wright, national youth secretary.

MRS. RUBY HURLEY will keynote the convention on Friday evening. Saturday sessions will feature such outstanding personalities as John M. Brooks, national voter registration director, Richmond, Va. who will direct a workshop on "Legislation and Voter Registration.' Herbert Hill, national labor secretary, will discuss "The Negro Wage Earner. Discrimination and Opportunity in Employment" and will also address a special Freedom Fund Dunner on Saturday evening.

Attorney C. O. Pearson, state legal chairman, will direct a workshop on the "Legal Program of the NAACP." Special guest for this session will be Attorney Derrick Bell of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., New York City.

ROY WILKINS, NAACP executive secretary,, will address the closing Civil Rights Mass meeting.

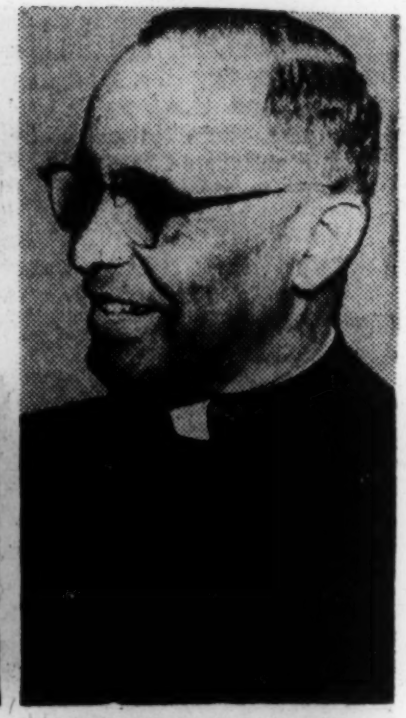
Youth sessions of the convention will be held all day Saturday under the direction of Dr. Marguerite Adams, state youth director, and Roslyn Cheagle president, North Carolina Youth Councils and College Chapters. Miss Julie Wright, Southeast Regional youth field secretary, Atlanta, Ga., will be guest at this session and also Herbert L. Wright, national youth secretary, New York City.

THE THEME of the convention is "Developing Effective Voter Registration and Equal Employment Paths to Freedom in North Carolina."

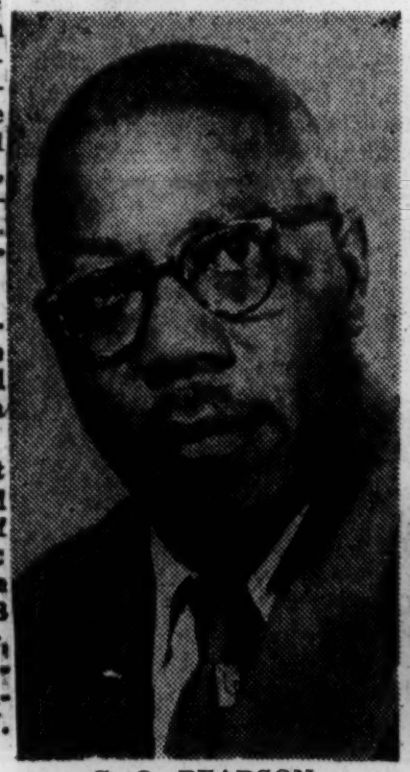
Dr. H. F. Cofield is president of the Goldsboro Branch and the following persons consist of the convention committees: The Rev. J. E. Arnette, the Rev. C. L. Park,s Mrs G B Hamilton, Mrs Betty Joyner, Mrs W. B. Starke, Mrs. Virginia Dawson, Mrs J. W. Weathers, Ernest Edwards and N. A. Stitt.

ROY WILKINS
Official Speaker

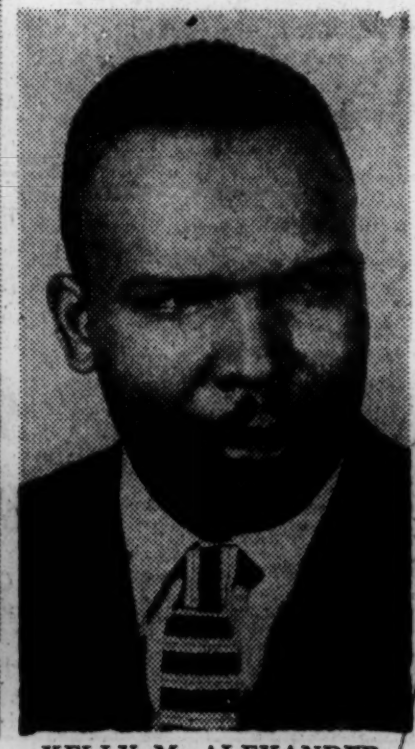
MRS. RUBY HURLEY
Keynote Speaker



BISHOP R. L. JONES
To Address Ministers



C. O. PEARSON
Workshop Director



KELLY M. ALEXANDER
State President

DR. EDWARD J. ODOM JR.
Church Secretary

In Goldsboro

Robert Williams asks U.S. to support war on South

NEW YORK — The following telegram from Robert F. Williams, president of the NAACP in Monroe, N.C., was read at the United Nations Thursday night by Cuba's Foreign Minister Paul Roa:

"Now that the United States has proclaimed military support for people willing to rebel against oppression, oppressed colored people in the South urgently request tanks, artillery, bombs, money, use of American airfields and white mercenaries to crush the racist tyrants who have betrayed the American Revolution and Civil War. We also request prayers for this noble undertaking."

And as the telegram was being read at the UN, newsman William Worthy read a copy of the message over a NYC radio station. He was at the station to participate on a panel discussing Cuba.

Clergy Join NAACP Drive

The Black Dispatch

"The 1961 membership drive is beginning to move as we would have it," said Ed Stamps, one of the co-chairmen. The Rev. W. K. Jackson, pastor of St. John Baptist church, and the Rev. J. B. Walker, pastor of St. Mary's C. M. E. church, are acting as co-chairmen of the Church Division and will work with Protestant churches throughout the city.

When approached and asked to work in the drive, the Rev. Mr. Jackson said that though he is a busy man, he will make a personal sacrifice to render this service because he believes that the NAACP is performing a useful function in the community and nation; one next in importance to the church as an organization.

Rev. Walker said that the Methodist connection has a long history of support for the NAACP nation-wide and that he is willing to do all he can to influence church leaders, church officers and church members of all faiths to join in making this 1961 NAACP membership drive the success it ought to be in Oklahoma City.

Stamps said that Rev. Jackson has asked every member of St. John to become a member of the NAACP in 1961, and that a membership committee has been set up by the pastor to carry on the drive in and among members of the church. In doing so, they may not limit themselves to church members alone. They may solicit and accept the membership of any and all of their friends and acquaintances and report them through their church committee.

McKnley Brown and Ed Stamps, co-chairmen of the drive, informed all campaign workers that the next report meeting is set for 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 28, at the 4th Street YMCA. Workers are urged to report the members they have at that time. The next meeting is Friday, March 31, same time, same place.

3 National NAACP Leaders To Speak at Mass Meeting; Here For Injunction Hearing

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.

Three national NAACP leaders will be featured speakers at a mass meeting scheduled for 8 p.m. Tuesday, May 2, at the St. John Baptist church, 2nd and Phillips. They are: Gloster Currant, director of NAACP branches; Atty. Robert Carter, general counsel; and Atty. Chester I. Lewis, president of the Wichita Branch NAACP and '61 appointee to the national board.

The trio will be in the city in connection with the injunction suit pending in the district court of Oklahoma county against the local NAACP branch and demonstrators, both white and Negro. Continued twice, the hearing is now scheduled for Tuesday, May 8.

The injunction suit followed the arrest of 13 demonstrators, including Catholic Priest Robert G. McDole, on disorderly conduct charges growing out of the much-publicized squat-in demonstrations staged March 11 in the Craven building lobby. The injunction asks prohibiting of demonstrations in the Cravens building. Should the judge rule the injunction permanent, other public buildings will probably use it to bar demonstrators.

Meeting Important

According to E. Melvin Porter, local NAACP head, the Tuesday night meeting is of grave importance and has been called by the executive board of the branch. Tentative agenda for the meeting is discussion of both local and national policy.

"We are indeed fortunate in having these three men with us," Porter continued. "Their years of experience will be valuable in aiding us to chart our future NAACP course."

Currant has recently been working on the "Tent City" case in Tennessee. He is also familiar with the South Carolina and Alabama civil rights cases. In his capacity as branch director, he has been making numerous visits to branches throughout the country in an effort to acquaint the groups with the overall problems of gaining first class citizenship. He is a former executive secretary of the Cleveland NAACP branch.

Top Civil Rights Lawyer

Atty. Carter is considered widely as one of the top civil rights lawyers in the country. He has appeared on behalf of NAACP branches throughout the United States in various legal cases.

Currant and Carter are scheduled to arrive here Monday, May 1.

Negro Role in Civil War Is Hailed by S.C. NAACP

Charleston, S. C. — Some 1,200 Charlestonians attended an NAACP-sponsored rally here this week highlighting the Negro's role in the Civil War. Special guests included Mrs. Madaline Williams and Joseph N. Dempsey, members of the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission.

It was denial of Charleston hotel facilities to Mrs. Williams, wife of Samuel Williams of the NAACP's National Board of Directors, that made a national issue of plans for a segregated Civil War observance. This prompted President Kennedy's intervention against participation by the National Civil War Centennial Commission in such an observance.

Former Slaves

Also present was Dr. Lorenzo Green of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., a member of that state's Centennial Commission. Dr. Benjamin Quarles, professor of history at Morgan State College, Baltimore, delivered the major address. He told the applauding audience that the Negro "did not tarry in the wings, hands folded" during the Civil War. Dr. Quarles said that "former slaves made up the bulk of the 180,000 Negroes who shouldered a gun in the Union Armies.

"Although not permitted to join the Army until the war was well on into its second year, Negroes made up nearly 10 per cent of the Union land forces," he said.

Dr. Quarles pointed out that 29,000 Negroes manned Union warships, "making up approximately one quarter of the total Navy." The distinguished educator, author of "The Negro in the Civil War", is currently working on "The Role of the Negro in the Revolutionary War" for the Oxford University Press.

3-Fold Role

Dr. Quarles summarized the Negro's Civil War role as being "threefold: he was one of the major causes of the war; he was the symbol of the war's goal to give 'a new birth of freedom.'

"And he himself played a vital role as an active participant on the battlefield and on the home front," he said.

Basic Issue

Rev. Matthew D. McCollom, first vice president of the NAACP's South Carolina organization, offered a resolution to the meeting which was unanimously passed.

"The system of slavery was the basic issue which precipitated the secession of certain Southern states, of which South Carolina was first," the resolution said in part. No attempt to glorify the Confederacy can be valid, for it was founded upon the principle of slavery—and slavery is the most immoral of all human relations. We are glad that the South did not win," the statement said.

Binding Wounds

The resolution called upon "all Americans of democratic mind to take the occasion of this Centennial as a period of national mourning . . . for the suffering, stigma and sin of slavery which this nation countenanced for two and a half centuries.

"On the other hand," the resolution concluded, "let the period of the Centennial be a time for binding up the wounds, erasing the barriers and for establishment of justice and equality."

Judge offers apology for jailing NAACP lawyer

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The courtroom arrest and 15-minute jailing of NAACP attorney Matthew Perry won an apology from Judge Fred R. Fanning here this week.

Mr. Perry was in court on Oct. 31 to defend Mrs. Gloria Rackley, a school teacher, charged with trespassing by using the white waiting room of the Orange Regional Hospital.

Mrs. Rackley went to the hospital for emergency treatment of her young daughter whose hand was broken in the physical education class of the nearby elementary school.

* * *

MR. PERRY was attempting to learn from the hospital's administrator, a witness, why he saw fit to enter the waiting room, "in the first place." When he sought a direct reply, Judge Fanning sustained an out-of-order objection by opposing counsel.

Mr. Perry then re-phrased his question. Judge Fanning became angry. Mr. Perry insisted that he knew how to go about "protecting the rights" of his client. Judge Fanning retorted that he knew how to to protect his courtroom.

The NAACP attorney still persisted that his line of questioning was valid whereupon Judge Fanning ordered him jailed for contempt.

When he returned to the courtroom, Mr. Perry said that he had meant no disrespect to the court. But he did not withdraw the question. Judge Fanning acknowledged that he had acted a bit "too hastily" and added that he understood Mr. Perry's zeal.

32b 1961

NAACP

Bishop Spottswood Will Address NAACP Session

Journal and Guide 10/21/61

Ref 10-7-61

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The Rt. Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood of Washington, D. C., bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, will be the keynote speaker at the 26th Annual Convention of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches to be held here Oct. 13-15.

NAACP officials, leaders and workers from every section of Virginia are expected to attend the conference. The delegates and visitors will be headed by Robert D. Robertson of Norfolk, president of the state conference, and W. Lester Banks of Richmond, executive secretary of the conference.

A DYNAMIC speaker and internationally recognized crusader for civil and human rights, Bishop Spottswood will set the tenor of the Virginia Civil Rights Confab at the opening mass meeting, Friday evening, Oct. 31, at 7:30 Eastern Standard Time, at the Court Street Baptist Church.

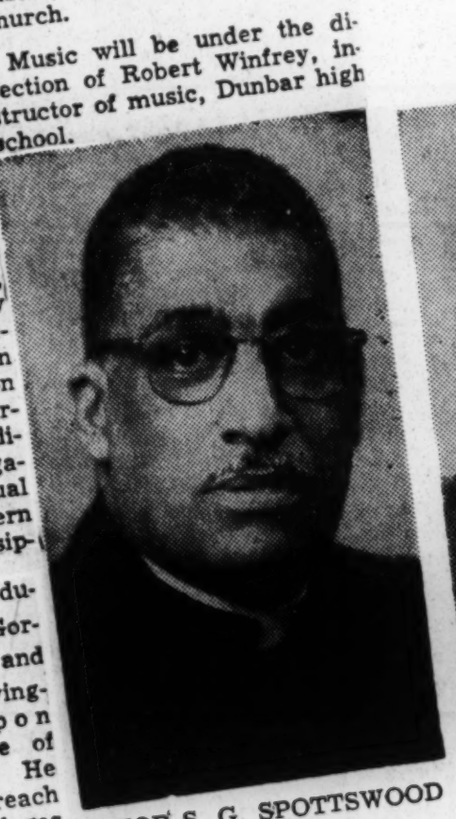
Bishop Spottswood was elected in 1952 after 34 years in the pastorate, serving churches in Washington, D. C., Buffalo, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., Winston-Salem, N. C., New Haven, Conn., Portland, Maine, Lowell and West Newton, Mass. Since his election, he has served as superintendent of the West Tennessee and Mississippi, South Mississippi, North Arkanas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Allegheny, Colorado and Texas conferences.

Joining the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1919, he has served on the executive committee of the local branches wherever he pastored. In 1947 he was chosen president of the District of Columbia Branch and served in that capacity until his election to the bishopric in 1952. Since 1954 Bishop Spottswood has been a member of the national board of directors, NAACP. He was unanimously elected chairman of the board, April 10, 1961, succeeding Dr. Robert Clifton Weaver.

BISHOP SPOTTSWOOD'S work in the pastorate was characterized by his devotion to the home missions task of the church, organizing missions, helping his bishop secure new edifices for embryonic congregations, and since his election he has sponsored the erection of seven new churches, purchased four representative edifices for existing congregations, organized a new annual conference and built a modern school building in the Mississippi Delta.

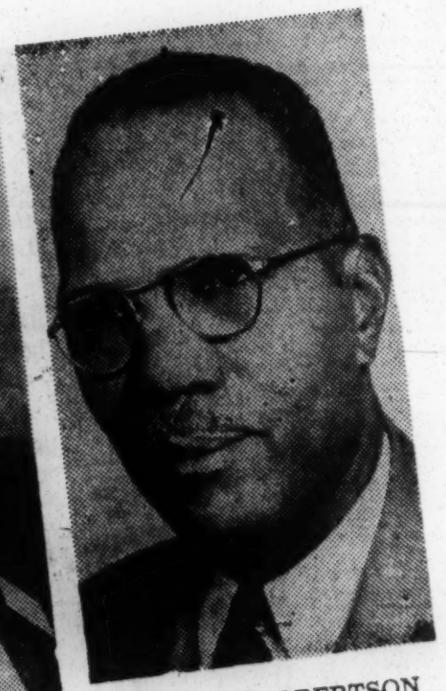
Bishop Spottswood was educated at Albright College, Gordon College of Theology and Yale Divinity school. Livingstone college conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity in 1939. He has been called upon to preach and lecture in many colleges and universities and is frequently programmed as a speaker in the field of civil rights.

OTHER PARTICIPANTS on the Friday, Oct. 13, program are: W. T. Johnson Jr., president, Lynchburg branch, NAACP and chairman, General Convention Committee; the Rev. Dr. H. M. Stevens, pastor, Fifth Street Baptist Church; Miss Patricia Ferguson, student, Dunbar high school; Dr. Clarissa P. Wimbush, past president, Old Dominion Dental Society and convention chairman; Eugene Williams, vice president, Virginia State Conference, NAACP; Dr. J. M. Tinsley,



BISHOP S. G. SPOTTSWOOD
Keynote Speaker

W. LESTER BANKS
Executive Secretary



ROBERT D. ROBERTSON
Virginia President

In Lynchburg Oct. 13-15

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 188

Civil Liberties Union enters NAACP-Va. fight

Asks relief from 'harassment...'

RICHMOND

A plea for court protection against a Virginia legislative committee that interfered with the anti - segregation activities of three Norfolk attorneys has been presented to the Federal District Court at Richmond.

In a case supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, the attorneys have asked for an injunction enjoining the committee from blocking their activities. The petition charged that First and 14th Amendment rights had been violated by the state officials.

The plaintiffs asked for an order against "further harassment, intimidation and other unlawful acts — done under color of law — as part of a conspiracy to prevent those who oppose Virginia's state - enforced and condoned racial segregation from opposing that segregation through use of the courts.

They also urged in their petition that the Chairman, J. C. Hutcheson, and counsel, William King of Virginia's Legislative Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice, be prosecuted for violation of the federal Civil Rights Act.

That law bars any governmental official from using his official position to deny an individual his civil rights.

* * *

THE APPEAL to the federal court is the outgrowth of a move by the Committee last September 7 against the colored attorneys, Joseph A. Jordan Jr., E. A. Dawley Jr., and L. W. Holt.

The men have been involved since 1957 in more than 35 cases which challenged racial segregation or discrimination.

Among their clients have been the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Lynchburg, Petersburg, Portsmouth and Hopewell, Virginia Improvement Associations.

Committee representatives have investigated friends, relatives and clients of the attorneys, the petition said.

Accompanied by Norfolk city police, representatives of the Committee visited the offices of Jordan, Dawley and Holt and tried unsuccessfully to seize confidential papers and notes dealing with anti-discriminaton cases.

* * *

THE AMERICAN CIVIL Liberties Union, which supports the suit, believes that the Committee's action impinged on lawyer - client relations.

It contends that the Committee could not argue it was merely investigating possible violation of state law because the state attorney general has jurisdiction over investigations directed toward prosecution.

Several years ago the Virginia legislature passed statutes for bidding barratry (incitement to litigation). At the time, the lawmakers were accused of trying to halt suits opposing segregation and to hamper the work of the NAACP.

* * *

"THE SOLE FUNCTION of this (Hutcheson) Committee — and its predecessor," the plaintiffs declared in their petition, "has been to investigate, harass, intimidate and urge the prosecution of those lawyers who are willing to handle cases which may result in an end to some of the forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination so prevalent in Virginia."

Since the Committee could not investigate attorneys representing clients who want to impose racial segregation — because no such suits have been filed — its existence and the laws on barratry are "special legislation and an insidious conspiracy to attack individuals opposed to unconstitutional racial practices," they asserted.

The Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice earlier turned down an ACLU request that it investigate to determine whether the Committee, through its activities, was violating the Federal Civil Rights Act.

Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General in the Division, expressed doubt that the Committee's work constituted a violation of federal criminal law.

He thought legal questions rising from the Committee's efforts to obtain membership lists of anti - segregation groups and to enforce its subpoenas would be accorded fair hearings in the courts.

Ask Supreme Court to knife Va. law

Sat 11-11-61

WASHINGTON

The NAACP asked the U.S. Supreme Court last Wednesday to strike out a Virginia law which forbids the association from providing plaintiffs in civil rights suits NAACP attorneys without charge.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP chief counsel, charged that the Virginia law—one of several passed during a special session of the 1956 General Assembly—is unconstitutional.

If the law is upheld, Mr. Carter said, the statute will affect the whole civil rights effort and deprive colored people of one of the most effective weapons used to combat racial discrimination.

* * *

HENRY T. WICKHAM, representing the State of Virginia, told the justices:

"We are not here complaining about the results obtained (by the NAACP in its school suits) but by the methods by which those results are obtained."

He accused attorneys accepting such cases of malpractice on the grounds that they violated both the lawer's code of ethics and Virginia laws as well.

The Richmond attorney further stated that the malpractice question would not even arise if plaintiffs were unable to pay, or if they were given funds to hire any lawyer, or if the NAACP only recommended attorneys.

ONE OF Virginia's "massive resistance" (to desegregation) laws, Chapter 33 of the Acts of the 1956 General Assembly would penalize, including disbarment, of attorneys who —

Accept "employment, retainer, compensation or costs" from the NAACP or any organization which raises funds to be used in civil rights litigation in which the organization has no financial interest.

The state is merely exercising its police powers, declared Wickham, when it brings proceedings against attorneys engaged in such activities.

* * *

MR. CARTER, however, charged the Virginia law is unconstitutional because it violates the "due process" and "equal protection" clauses.

He said that the NAACP "does not go out soliciting clients," but does make known through its publications that it will "supply lawyers and necessary funds to file suits seeking enforcement of constitutional rights for persons who ask for such assistance."

The attorney added that the Virginia law singles out the NAACP for special attention.

* * *

THE NAACP appealed to the Supreme Court after the Virginia Supreme Court upheld the validity of the statute last year. A three-judge Federal court held in 1957 that the law should be interpreted by the state courts.

The case got in court when the association asked for injunction which would prevent the state from enforcing the law.

ELECTION RECALL SOUGHT

Norfolk NAACP Head Rapped by 'Militants'

NORFOLK, Va., Mar. 1 (AP). —The re-election of Norfolk's NAACP president, who says he believes in integration by negotiation, is being challenged by dissidents who claim he hasn't been militant enough.

Robert D. Robertson, who was re-elected president of the Norfolk NAACP in December and who also heads the Virginia State NAACP, had this to say about the action:

"So long as we are accomplishing the ends we seek through peaceful negotiation, with the courts as a last resort, we will continue to follow that line of procedure, and not become out-and-out radicals because three or four members of this branch or any other branch wish us to be so."

Thirty-one dissidents, charging "lack of militancy" and "inactivity" under Mr. Robertson, have forced a recall of a December election which returned him as president of the Norfolk chapter.

Roy Wilkins, national secretary of the NAACP, informed Mr. Robertson on Feb. 14 that the December election was "null and void." New balloting was set for March 13, with Oliver P. Hill, a Richmond attorney, supervising.

F. A. Dawley, one of three Negro attorneys representing the 31 challengers, charged that Mr. Robertson would not recognize a slate of opposition candidates, presented by petition at a November meeting of the NAACP. He also said Mr. Robertson called the December election meeting without proper notice.

Mr. Robertson said integration and reopening of Norfolk schools and integration of department store lunch counters here are sufficient answers to charges of inactivity against the Norfolk NAACP

Virginia NAACP case gets Constitutional test

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court Monday decided to review the decision of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upholding a Virginia statute making criminal the activities of the NAACP in giving legal aid to colored persons testing the legality of racial segregation.

The case involves the Constitutionality of a law passed at the 1956 special session of the Virginia General Assembly.

The statute deals with solicitation of any legal or professional business or employment and provides for the disbarment of lawyers guilty of "malpractice or any unlawful or dishonest or unworthy or corrupt or unprofessional conduct."

The statute was a part of Virginia's "massive resistance" plan to avoid the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

SUIT WAS brought in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond by the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., against Albertis S. Harrison Jr., attorney general of the state; the cities of Richmond, Newport News and Norfolk and the counties of Arlington, and Prince Edward.

The Circuit Court held that the law did not violate the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly and is Constitutional.

The court also held that the NAACP, its officers and branches are engaged in improper solicitation of legal business and employment, and that attorneys who accept employment from the NAACP in cases which the NAACP pays the legal fees and costs, are violating the law.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals held that the law is a proper regulation of the legal profession and a valid prohibition upon the activities of the association.

The NAACP contends that Virginia may not make criminal its activities and those of its branches in paying the costs and expenses of suits brought by colorcd persons to protect their Constitutional rights to be free of racial discrimination.

Quits NAACP Race

Candidate Claims Wilkins Interfered

NORFOLK, Va.—Mrs. Evelyn Butts pulled out of the Norfolk NAACP election in the face of what she termed "illegal" intervention on the part of Roy Wilkins and Virginia NAACP Secretary Lester Banks.

Mrs. Butts charged that the pair had "illegally, unfairly and improperly intervened in the Norfolk NAACP election, in support of the local presidential candidate, Robert D. Robertson, whose election in December was set aside by the National Board as being illegal and unconstitutional."

Mrs. Butts was seeking the office of president on a slate which aimed at the ouster of the Robertson ticket.

She had called for a "new, democratic, honest, militant and active Norfolk branch NAACP."

In quitting the race he said, "We cannot accept a situation in which we must tolerate a dictatorship which is allegedly fighting for democracy and justice, regardless of whether it is supported by certain intermeddling and state officials."

To Examine Anti-NAACP Virginia Law

WASHINGTON, — (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to examine a Virginia law which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People claims may destroy it in that state.

The court will hear arguments some time next fall on the NAACP's appeal from a Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals ruling that the law is valid.

The statute in question regulates the practice of law. It strengthens previous satutes barring solicitation of legal business by a person who is not a party to a lawsuit and has no direct interest in it.

The Virginia court interpreted the law to mean the NAACP is "engaged in the unlawful solicitation of legal business" for its attorneys in connection with the anti-segregation fight.

The NAACP has spearheaded many of the lawsuits to end segregation in the South. It sponsored the suit which evoked the Supreme Court's famous school desegregation ruling.

The appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court was filed by NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter of New York and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond.

They contended that the law as applied to NAACP activities "infringes rights of freedom of speech and of association, denies due process and equal protection of the laws and constitutes an effective barrier to free access to the courts raised against those seeking relief from racial discrimination imposed by state officials."

The law was part of a legislative package passed by a 1956 session of the Virginia legislature when the state was following a policy of "massive resistance" to school desegregation. Virginia has now abandoned this policy but the NAACP lawyers said resistance "is still a potent force in the state today."

VIRGINIA BRIEFS

Leadership Need Seen By NAACP

RICHMOND, April 17 (AP). —Negroes need a new kind of leadership that disavows "gradualism" and shows it is not afraid to go to jail, a membership meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told here yesterday.

The Rev. Milton E. Reid, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Petersburg, said the "old leaders" of Negroes were afraid for their jobs, for the deeds on their houses, for their religion —and of going to jail.

When white and Negro boys and girls rebuff their parents, violate laws and go to jail "for freedom," the Rev. Dr. Reid said, "I tell you the kingdom is coming."

He spoke at the Fifth Street Baptist Church before about 200 persons as the Richmond NAACP branch launched its 1961 membership drive.

Pulaski Scion Visits

PULASKI, Va., April 17 (AP). —The people of Pulaski will open their homes tomorrow to a sixth-generation descendant of the military hero for whom their town was named.

When Wanda Pulaska arrives for a two-day visit, there'll be gifts galore awaiting: Inevitable things like the key to the city, but also a life-sized doll.

Wanda is only 7 and recently flew to the United States from her home in Poland. She's a direct descendant of Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish soldier who fought for this country in the revolution.

NEW CENTENNIAL SKIRMISH

NAACP Hits Use Of Stars and Bars

SPOTSYLVANIA, Va., April 17 (AP).—The Confederate flag on the license tag that Spotsylvania County sells to motorists apparently will stay there, despite the outraged protests of Negro leaders.

"I don't see that anything can be done about it now," says A. Miller Arritt, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. "It's just something to call attention to the Civil War Centennial."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, however, see the flag-on-the-tag affair in a radically different light.

"An unforgivable insult to every colored citizen of the county," the executive secretary of the Virginia NAACP conference, W. Lester Banks, calls the presence of the rebel battle flag on the county license.

The NCAAP's Spotsylvania County branch officially protested the license early last week. It said its protest was ignored by the Supervisors. Last Saturday, the State NAACP joined in the fray.

With the help of the State organization's legal counsel, the county NAACP fired off a brand new letter to the supervisors which said Negroes feel "personally degraded" by having to carry the license on their cars.

The letter said Negroes are being compelled "to imply that we thank the confederacy for doing its best to keep us in physical bondage."

Mr. Arritt remarked that the matter was brought up awfully late in the game.

The county already has sold more than 4,000 tags—or 90 per cent of all it has—the supervisors' chairman said. They've been on sale since March 15 and the deadline for buying them was last Saturday.

The supervisors, Mr. Arritt said, originally asked State Penitentiary officials for a county license that would call attention to the centennial commemoration. All license tags are made at the penitentiary.

Later the supervisors received two sample tags, Mr. Arritt said. One bore a Civil War cannon, the other the Confederate battle flag.

The supervisors chose the one with the cannon but were told the city of Fredericksburg had beaten them to the punch, so they had to settle for the tag with the flag, Mr. Arritt explained.

Apparently sensing defeat in its fight to have the tags withdrawn, the NAACP suggested Saturday that people who don't like the flags on the license plates can simply cover them up.

Flag of Dixie Irks NAACP

RICHMOND (AP).—The Virginia conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today took angry exception to the flag that decorates Spotsylvania County's 1961 auto license tags.

The ensign irrevocably stamped on the county tags happens to be a likeness of the Confederate battle flag.

Today, the State NAACP conference placed itself squarely back of its Spotsylvania County branch in a request that the county board of supervisors immediately suspend issuance of the license plates.

The supervisors' action sanctioning use of the rebel flag as part of the license plate "is an unforgivable insult to every colored citizen in the county" said W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the State NAACP conference.

Mr. Banks said both he and the county NAACP branch rejected "the feeble explanation" by the supervisors that the flag's presence on the tags was "a mystery."

Virginia NAACP Youth Unit Plans Yule Store Jobs Drive

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 14.—An assault on racial discrimination in private employment is being planned by the youth division of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

James F. Gay of Norfolk, director of the youth and college division, hinted that the drive would start around Christmas when the stores hire more sales people for the Christmas buying.

The youth division is meeting in separate session during the three-day convention of the Virginia Conference of the NAACP. Mr. Gay said his group will present its plans tomorrow to the adult organization.

Under the program being planned by the youth group, qualified Negroes will apply for selling jobs at the stores, Mr Gay said. If they are turned down when whites are hired, Mr. Gay said conferences will be attempted with store managers and that if this does not produce results, other measures will be taken including boycotts.

Mr. Gay also said that plans are being made for stepping up attempts to desegregate hotels and motels. He added that the youth division plans to "take the initiative" in getting more Negroes to apply for entrance into white high schools in Virginia.

Big Vote Drive Planned

NAACP officials said that a massive voter registration drive among Negroes will be undertaken.

At the adult session, Mrs. Barbara Marx, member of the Virginia NAACP board of directors, accused the Arlington County School Board of lagging behind the community in accepting racial desegregation.

Mrs. Marx, an Arlington white woman, criticized the school board for cutting out school-sponsored social activities after schools were desegregated there.

Noting that parents of ninth graders at Stratford Junior High School sponsored an integrated prom off the school premises, Mrs. Marx said that the "community is ahead of the school board" and that the "conservative board drags its feet."

Virginia Negroes were urged by several speakers not to accept anything less than integration of schools. There were claims that white officials in various localities are trying to "brainwash" Negro parents by providing new schools which remain segregated.

"They have given us two new schools," said C. I. Siler of Princess Anne County. "What should we do? We're lived peacefully down there and we don't want to go around with a chip on our shoulder. The program is not as good as in other schools. Do you think it would be right and sensible if we plunged ahead and tried to integrate?"

No Compromise

"We are asking equal education for our children and should accept nothing else," responded Robert D. Robertson, State NAACP president. "We want integration and we want it now."

Mrs. Audrey Williams of the Fairfax County NAACP chapter said her group hopes next year to triple the 104 Negroes attending formerly white schools. Fairfax and Arlington have the highest number of students in integrated schools among the Virginia localities.

Virginia NAACP Asks U. S. Action on Schools

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 16.—The Virginia branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have asked the United States attorney general to seek "immediate" reopening of Prince Edward County public schools.

Delegates meeting here in a convention which ended yesterday also pledged new drives to break down racial barriers in employment and other fields.

The group proposed a massive voter-registration drive among Negroes. And Walter Tucker, NAACP attorney from Emporia and the southside fourth district, said he would become the first Virginia Negro candidate of this century to seek a seat in Congress next year.

Prince Edward County schools were mentioned frequently during the three-day convention. The southern Virginia county closed its public schools two years ago rather than submit to racial integration.

A resolution passed by the convention urged Attorney General Kennedy to "exert all legal authority to reopen the Prince Edward schools immediately." Prince Edward Negroes are receiving no schooling, while white children are going to private schools set up by parents.

Convention speaker Daisy Lee Bates, Arkansas NAACP president who gained prominence during the fight to integrate Little Rock schools in 1957, declared that "When Prince Edward County officials refuse to provide education it is the responsibility of the Federal government to that children get an education—in a desegregated surrounding."

She said the parents of children in Prince Edward County who are being robbed of their heritage would be glad to have a small share of the $15 billion which she said the United States had given to Dictator Franco's Spain.

Mrs. Bates said that President Kennedy has sent his military advisor, Gen. Maxwell Taylor to survey conditions in South Viet Nam and that the United States is helping other peoples over the world but that no one is doing much for the Negro in Mississippi.

"Maybe Mississippi is too far away. Maybe the color curtain is harder to penetrate than the Iron Curtain," she said.

Among resolutions approved by the delegates was one urging equal job opportunities for Negroes.

Another resolution proposed a "determined effort" to bring about desegregation of all public schools in Virginia "by sheer weight of numbers applying" for admission to white schools.

A few Black Muslims produced a flurry at the final session of the NAACP convention yesterday. The Muslims, whose leader is Elijah Muhammed, handed out literature declaring their opposition to integration. They also tape recorded the rally at E. C. Glass High School after the protest of State NAACP President Robert D. Roberts on.

32b 1961

NAACP

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin NAACP in Civil Rights Vigil; 600 in Stay-in

Madison, Wisc.—Encouraged by increasing support and expressions of confidence in their project, including a telegram from NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, members and friends of the NAACP in Wisconsin were prepared this weekend to continue their 12-day-old round-the-clock civil rights vigil in the State Capitol here.

Stay-in

As the current session of the State Legislature neared adjournment, Lloyd A. Barbee, president of the Wisconsin State NAACP and leader of the stay-in demonstration, re-affirmed the Association's determination to remain on guard until a Fair Housing Practices bill is enacted or the Legislature adjourns.

The vigil continues even though the lower house, on Aug. 10, voted 53 to 39 for indefinite postponement of consideration of the measure. Meanwhile, the Senate was scheduled to vote on a similar measure on Aug. 11.

Foresight

In his telegram to the Wisconsin NAACP, Mr. Wilkins hailed "the dramatic demonstration on behalf of a Fair Housing Practices bill" and gave assurance of "hearty endorsement" by the NAACP national office.

"We commend you upon your foresight, courage and perseverance in maintaining civil rights vigil in State Capitol and pray that the strongest bill be enacted," he said.

Reputation

"Wisconsin has long enjoyed a reputation for progressive legislation," Mr. Wilkins continued. "It is now time that it join seven other states in enactment of laws banning racial or religious discrimination in the sale, rental or lease of privately financed as well as publicly aided housing. We stand firmly with you in this effort to secure passage of such sorely needed legislation."

The vigil has been maintained continuously since July 31 with some 600 men and women of both races participating in the demonstration in shifts of 16 persons each. The participants station themselves at the base of the 16 columns in the rotunda of the capitol.

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NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Chicagoan Named To Head National Postal Employees

Chicago Defender

Once again a Chicagoan has been chosen to head the National Alliance of Postal Employees. In the July election of this union of postal employees Ashby G. Smith, 6918 Calumet ave., was elected president over Robert "Bob" White, president of the Washington, D. C., branch of the Alliance.

7-29-8-961

Smith, who is completing his first term as vice president of this organization, will be installed on Aug. 18 at the National Convention in Detroit, Mich.

He will succeed Atty. James B. Cobb of Washington, D. C., who has served as president since the death of Chicago's Ashby B. Carter, in 1953.

Ashby Smith, a veteran of 33 years in the Chicago Post Office and more than a quarter century as a member of the Chicago Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees has served for 15 years as editor of the branch's official organ the "Voice."

He has also served the branch as legislative chairman, delegate to seven consecutive National Biennial conventions, and chairman of the Bowling Tournament committee.

Chicago Ill.

A graduate of the University of Chicago and of the University of Chicago Law School, the Alliance's newly-elected president is active in Chicago's community life.

He has served as president of the 69th-Calumet Block Club. He has been a member of the Board of Park Manor Neighbors, a community conservation group with 90 affiliated block clubs since 1953 and served as president of this organization from 1957 through 1959.

Smith is president of Citizen's Housing Committee, a city-wide organization working for a sound housing program for Chicago.

P. 2

He is a member of the Chicago Branch of NAACP, which has awarded him two citations for membership recruitment, and of the Illinois Division of the Civil Liberties Union.

He is married to P. Melba Smith, a teacher in St. Edmund's Parochial school, and has one son, Ashby, jr. Smith is employed by the Illinois Department of Labor and is a graduate student in Commerce at Roosevelt university.

32b 1961

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN

Terminates Feb. 26

NACW Regional, State Presidents Sponsor Frederick Douglass Month

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan 2-18-61
2013

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frederick Douglass Month is being observed all this month by some 100,000 members of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs as a tribute to the work of the noted abolitionist in bringing about the end of slavery in the United States.

The observance coincides with the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War. It was issued through a proclamation announced by Dr. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit, Mich., national president of the women's organization.

■

ALL DURING FEBRUARY NACW affiliates in 41 states and the District of Columbia will sponsor programs honoring Douglass. The activities will be climaxed Feb. 26, when approximately 700 persons are expected to gather here at the Sheraton Park Hotel for a musical program to launch the NACW's year-long drive to restore the Douglass home, located in the Anacostia section of Washington, D. C.

An advisory committee, headed by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president-emeritus of Howard University, is expected to announce restoration plans at that time. The committee includes 25 distinguished educators, government officials and businessmen from throughout the country. It will advise NACW on how the home can be restored and maintained as a national shrine.

■

THE PURPOSE of the restoration, according to Dr. Gragg, is "to preserve to posterity the memory of the life and character of the late Frederick Douglass—a great American, who did as much to abolish slavery as any man of his time."

Located at 1411 "W" St., Southereact, the Douglass Home contains many of the abolitionist's records of the anti-slavery movement; his "Freedom Papers," dating back to 1846; "The North Star," his monthly publication, and many other historic documents of the era. John Brown's flag and spear are among the relics.

■

THE HOME was bequeathed to the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association in the will of the late Helen Pitts Douglass, widow of the abolitionist. NACW joined the association in the ownership and management of the home in 1916. Since that time the property has undergone extensive renovations, including erection of a caretaker's cottage at the cost of $10,000.

Plans for the home restoration launching for late this month have not been completed, but the program is expected to feature many of the nation's leading women, including leaders in the field of entertainment, government, business, athletics, education and the professions.

Local observances of Frederick Douglass Month is being directed by regional and state presidents.
—HAZEL GARLAND.

College group focuses on integrating theatre

The Afro-American Baltimore
Sat, 4-8-61
p. 13

By RAY BOONE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A five year program aimed at integrating the American Theatre was proposed by Dr. Granville Sawyer, new president of the National Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts at its conference here last week.

Dr. Sawyer, of Tennessee State University, said that broadening opportunities in the American theatre demand that NADSA's 17 member colleges produce "something better than a kindred gathering every one or two years."

"In a nutshell," he said, the task is to "perform a 25-year job in five years."

* * *

ONE OF the unique provisions of his program is to encourage schools to give "cultural activities" in much the same way they do major sports.

Young dramatists deserve a program he said, "to improve their education . . . and prepare them to take advantage of change" which is opening new doors to opportunity.

Negro Market Developers To Hold Clinic In Philadelphia

The Negro Market In An Expanding Economy Is Theme

Philadelphia.—Concentrating on "The Negro Market in an Expanding Economy," members of the National Association of Market Developers will hold a three-day marketing clinic and convention, May 18-20, at Philadelphia's Hotel Sheraton.

Members of NAMD, salesmen, researchers, public relations and advertising people from all over the nation will begin registration on Thursday, May 18th to participate in the workshops and panel sessions bearing on marketing, sales, advertising and public relations.

A number of notable individuals in the fields of marketing, research and sales are programmed. Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of Sociology, Haverford College, Pa., heads a list of speakers on the lead-off panel, Friday, May 19, subject "Inventory of Negro Market Trends."

Ron Schiller, vice president, Barkas, Shalit and Schiller, New York City public relations consultants, will address the Friday luncheon, following greetings from the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce.

Franklin H. Whittaker, assistant to the Director of Public Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce; Dr. James A. Bayton, professor of Psychology, Howard University, and Paul Morton, promotion director, Philadelphia Daily News, are scheduled for afternoon sessions on "Public Relations," "Marketing Research" and "Advertising."

A workshop session on "Public Relations" on Saturday morning will be headed by George Caruso, director of Public Relations for Schmidt's Beer of Philadelphia. Joseph W. Christian, marketing counsel or New York and NAMDer, will preside over a discussion on "Market Research," while William P. Grayson, vice-president, Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago, will chair the "Advertising" session of the day.

Henry G. Parks, president, The H. G. Parks Co., Inc., distributor of Parks Sausage, Baltimore, will be the luncheon speaker, Saturday, May 20. A business session for delegates only will follow the luncheon, Saturday afternoon, with reports from officers, committees and local chapters and election of officers.

A meeting of the board of directors, to be followed by an evening social, will close out convention activities.

Eston Collins, Jr., Mitrana School, is the general chairman and Maitland Russell, Brecker Art Studio, program chairman. Registrar is Clarence A. Dockens, Deputy Commissioner of Records, Philadelphia.

Convention panelists include William G. Curtis, executive director, National Negro Licensed Beverage Association; Moss H. Kendrix, director, The Moss H. Kendrix Organization; Herbert H. Wright, Department of Public Relations, Philip Morris Co.

John H. Stengstacke, publisher, Chicago Daily Defender, and president, National Newspaper Publishers Association; LeRoy W. Jeffries, vice president, Johnson Publishing Co., and president, NAMD; Jesse J. Lewis, president, Jesse J. Lewis & Associates, Birmingham.

William G. Porter, assistant to General Sales Manager, Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, James "Bud" Ward, MHKO associate for Carnation Milk Company; H. Naylor Fitzhugh, NAMD executive director; Wendell P. Alston, Humble Oil & Refining Co., New York; Julian Nicholas, Pepsi-Cola Co., New York.

Christopher Conners, Coca-Cola Bottling Co., of Philadelphia; Orville Swafford, Baltimore Coca-Cola Bottling Company and Mr. Collins.

NEGRO MARKET DEVELOPERS TO HOLD MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

Philadelphia — The board of directors of the National Association of Market Developers and leaders of NAMD's Philadelphia Chapter met jointly here last week-end to review plans for the association's 8th annual Marketing Clinic and Convention, May 18-20.

A highlight of the clinic will be a full morning's session on important developments in the Negro market during the year 1960, while several workshop sessions are planned in which attention will be given to marketing techniques, sales promotion, advertising and public relations. A number of experts in the respective fields of interest have been invited to lead clinic sessions.

Two luncheons and an awards banquet have been scheduled in connection with the clinic-convention, which will be headquartered at Philadelphia's Sheraton Hotel. Awards designated by NAMD honor the late James A. "Billboard" Jackson, pioneer market developer. They are given in recognition to outstanding achievement in areas of marketing and allied fields.

NAMD Presidtnt LeRoy W. Jeffries, Chicago, and Eston C. Collins, Philadelphia Chapter president, presided at the planning sessions. Others participating were Howard Woods, St. Louis; Carl D. Anderson, H. Taylor Fitzhugh, NAMD executive director, Theodore R. Hagans, Moss H. Kendrix, Alvin Talley, Earl Towles, Rosemarie Tyler and James "Bud" Ward, NAMD chapter president, Washington, D. C.

Wendell Alston and James Avery, New York; Orville Swafford, NAMD Maryland state director, and Roland Wheatley, Baltimore; Christopher Conner, Vera Gunn, Maitland Russell, Juanita Simms, William T. Stansbury, William Talbert, and Bettye Walker, Philadelphia.

NB&PW Hold Mid-Winter Executive Meeting In N. J.

Journal & Bundle
Norfolk, Va.

CAMDEN, N. J. — A number of interesting events highlighted the mid - winter meeting of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's clubs, Inc. when the executive committee met at the Walt Whitman Hotel here with the Business and Professional Women of Camden and vicinity as hostesses.

The two - day meeting, which opened with three workshops, was held last weekend with Mrs. Florence Allen Holmes, national president of New York presiding. Mrs. Maude McCombs, president of the Camden Club, and Mrs. Camilla Lockwood, co - chaired the sessions' committee on arrangements.

Sept. 2-18-61

AMONG THOSE participating in the first three workshops "Implementation of the national program on the local and natonal levels," "Re - evaluating the Junior Program," and "How the National Committee Chairman can best Unite the National and Local Club programs."

Discussants were Miss Eureka Whord, of Philadelphia and district governor of the Northeast region; Mrs. Edith Terry Wilson, district governor of the North Central region, of Youngstown, Ohio, Miss Ethel Moore, of Newark, N. J., an organizing governor Mrs. Jessyce Hayden, national 3rd vice president, of Birhmngha, Ala.; Mrs. Louise Wilkerson, president of the Central Nassau (New York) club; Mrs. Dorothy Moore, president Waterbury, Conn. Club; Mrs. Lenore E. Rainey, president Pittsburgh, Pa. Club and Mrs. Helen Butler Brown, 1st vice president, New York Club.

THE WORKSHOPS were followed by a reception arranged by the host club. The social spotlight, however, was focused on the Executive committee luncheon which was held last Saturday afternoon with the Mayor of Camden as special guest.

The afternoon's feature was chaired by the young New York custom - designed milliner, Miss Linda Page, fashion counselor for the Association. She presented Miss Louise Gardner of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in charge of Consumer service in Fashion, geared especially for women audiences.

MISS GARDNER showed a sound picture, "What the Well-Dressed Woman will Wear — Fashion, Winter and Fall, 1960-1961." This delightful peek into the world of fashion was followed by an equally charming monologue entitled "Clubwomen of the Sixties," which was presented by the organizations chairmna of protocol, MISS Arleathia J. Overton, of the Philadelphia Club.

As a fitting climax to the weekend session, the host group entertained at a soiree.

In addition to the workshops business sessions and gay social events, Dr. Uvee Mdodana rbouin, of New York and the organization's United Nations Observer, was in charge of an interesting program on Africa which had as its key speaker, E. D. Bgubeni, a New York divinity student from the Union of South Africa.

The Executive committee, consists of all national officers.

National B-P Women Hold Meeting in New Jersey

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept. 2-18-61

CAMDEN, N. J. — A number of interesting events highlighted the mid-winter meeting of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

The executive committee of the organization held its sessions at the Walt Whitman Hotel here with the Association of Business and Professional Women of Camden and vicinity as hostess group.

■

THE RECENT two-day meeting featured three workshops with Mrs. Florence Allen Holmes, national president of New York, presiding. Mrs. Maude McCombs, president of the Camden Club, and Mrs. Camilla Lockwood co-chaired the arrangements committee.

The workshops were on "Implementation of the National Program on the Local and National Levels," "Re-evaluating the Junior Program," and "How the National Committee chairman can best Unite the National and Local Club Programs."

■

Discussants included Miss Eureka Whord of Philadelphia, district governor of the northeast region; Mrs. Edith Terry Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio, district governor, north-central region; Miss Ethel Moore, Newark, N. J., an organizing governor; Mrs. Jessyca Hayden, national third vice president of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Louise Wilkerson, president of the Central Nassau (New York) Club; Mrs. Dorothy Moore, president, Waterbury, Conn., Club; Mrs. Lenore E. Rainey, president, Pittsburgh, Pa., Club, and Mrs. Helen Butler Brown, first vice president, New York Club.

Workshops were followed by a reception arranged by the local club. The social spotlight, however, was focused on the "Executive X Committee Luncheon" with the Mayor of Camden as special guest. A fashion show was featured at the luncheon.

■

THE WEEK-END was climaxed with an ultra smart cocktail soiree the final night.

In addition to the workshops, business sessions an gay social affairs, Dr. Uvee Mdodana Arbouin of New York, and the organization's United Nations observer, was in charge of an interesting program on Africa which had as its key speaker E. D. Bgubeni, a New York divinity student from the Union of South Africa.

The program was extremely significant in that it answered a lot of questions for B-P members on Africa, which is one of the group's major projects.

Distinguished Women Will Appear on B. and P. Convention Programs

The Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 10-14-61

PHILADELPHIA — This city will be host to the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, this week-end, Oct. 12-14. Headquarters will be in the Sylvania Hotel, Juniper and Locust Sts., Phila., Pa.

Miss Eureka Whord is president of the host club; Mrs. Helen Moore, past president of the Philadelphia club is convention chairman.

Mrs. Edith Davidson is local program chairman; Dr. Zelia S. Evans, national second vice president of Montgomery, Ala., is national program chairman.

Mrs. Florence Allen Holmes, New York, is national president. On her agenda are: a reception Wednesday for "early birds;" a coffee hour on Thursday, tours and a public meeting followed by a reception.

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Dr. Zelma George, Cleveland, Ohio, will be the speaker at Saturday's luncheon to be held at the Franklin Hotel. The annual presentation of awards will be made during the luncheon.

■

Mrs. Alice Dunnigan, distinguished Washington, D. C., member of the President Education Committee, will give the keynote address during the Rededication Service. Mrs. Lenore E. Rainey, Metropolitan Administrative Assistant of the Pittsburgh YWCA, will be moderator for a symposium on "New Frontiers in Group Dynamisc."

Greetings will be brought by Charles Bynum, National Foundation, New York City; Dr. Maybelle L. Weaver and Mrs. Alma John radio station WWRL, New York.

Place Wreath On G. W. Carver's Grave

Mrs. Florence Allene Holmes, of New York, national president of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. (left) and Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine (right), past national president and now Ambassador-of-Goodwill for the Association, pause for a moment's reflection as they place a wreath at the grave of the late Dr. George Washington Carver in Tuskegee, Ala., in memory of his death 17 years ago last month.

Business-Professional women from 16 cities at conference

CAMDEN, N.J. — The National Association of Business Clubs held the mid - winter meeting of the executive committee, here, last week end, drawing members from 16 cities.

The sessions were held in Walt Whitman Hotel, with the Camden club as hostesses. Mrs. Florence Allen Holmes, of New York, national president, presided. Mrs. Maude McCombs, president of the Camden Club, and Mrs. Camilla Lockwood, were co-chairmen of the committee on arrangements.

THE TWO - DAY meeting featured workshops on "Implementation of the National Program on the Local and National Levels," "Re-evaluating the Junior Program," and "How the National Committee Chairman Can Best Unite the National and Local Club Programs."

Among the discussants were Miss Eureka Whord, of Philadelphia and district governor of the Northeast Region; Mrs. Edith Terry Wilson, of Youngstown, Ohio, district governor of the North - Central Region; Miss Ethel Moore, of Newark, N.J., an organizing governor;

Also Mrs. Jessyca Hayden, of Birmignham, Ala., national third vice president; Mrs. Louise Wilkerson of the Central Nassau, N.Y. Club; Mrs. Dorothy Moore, president of Waterbury, Conn. club; Mrs. Lenore E. Rainey, president of Pittsburgh, Pa. club and Mrs. Helen Butler Brown, first vice president of the New York club.

* * *

THE WORKSHOPS were followed by a reception. A luncheon was held Saturday afternoon with the Mayor of Camden as special guests.

The afternoon's feature was chaired by New York custom-designer milliner. Miss Linda Page, fashion counselor for the Assocation, who presented Miss Louise Gardner of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Miss Gardner showed a sound picture. "What the Well - Dressed Woman Will Wear — Fashion, Winter and Fall, 1960 - 1961." This delightful peek into the world of fashion was followed by an equally charming monologue entitled "Clubwomen of the Sixties," which was presented by the organization's chairman of protocol, Miss Arleathia J. Overton, of the Philadelphia Club.

* * *

THE HOSTESS group entertained at an ultra - smart cocktail soiree.

In the bevy of smartly attired women enjoying the festivities were:

Bertha Perry Rhodes, Philadelphia; Minnie B. Hurley, New York; Marion Bryant, first national vice president, in charge of membership, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Yvette Tinner, Gladys Emanuel of Philadelphia;

Eddie Mae Talem, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Marcella Williams, Helen Craig Goins, Philadelphia; Wilnette B. Price, Atlantic City, N.J.; Jeanette Smith, Mary Jackson, Rachel McNeil, Josephine B. Keene, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Keene are among the organizations founders.

Also attending the cocktail party were:

Eleanor Lankford, Muriel Cumberbatch, Lillian Saunders, Clara Johnson, Ruth Wilson, Alberta D. Davis, of Detroit, Mich.; Marian Williams, Josephine Primas, Daisy Bailey Jones, Virginia Roper, of New York; Hattie Butts, Jessie Powell, Anne M. Hines, Florence Lucas, Margaret Blecher, national recording secretary of Columbus, Ga.; Edna M. Dabney, national financial secretary of Washington, D.C.; Marian Hughes, Alice Ford, Bertha Daisey, Hazel Daisey, Virgie Biggins and Helen E Moore, past president of the Philadelphia Club.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the workshops, business sessions and social events, Dr. Uvee Mdodana Arbouin, of New York, and the organization's United Nations Observer, was in charge of an interesting program on Africa. Key speaker was E. D. Bgubeni, a New York divinity student from the Union of South Africa.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE Committee, which meets twice annually, includes:

Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Mariar Bryant, Pittsburgh, first vice president; De. Zeliz S. Evans, Montgomery, Ala., second vice president; Mrs. Jessyca D. Hayden, Birmingham, Ala., third vice president;

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus, Ga., recording secretary; Mrs. Edna M. Dabney, Washington, financial secretary; Mrs. Wilnette V. Price, Atlantic City, N.J., corresponding secretary;

Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, New York City, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Bolar, Detroit, Mich., editor of "Responsibility"; Miss Barbara Roy, Washington, junior recording secretary; Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, Washington, Ambassador of Good Will;

Also governors and founders, including Mesdames Ollie Chinn Porter of New York City; Mrs. Bertha P. Rhodes of Philadelphia; Mrs. Anna F. Broadnax of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Ruth Handy of New York; Mrs. Florence M. Hill of Philadelphia; Dr. Lucy E. Thompson of Chicago and Mrs. Marie L. Harrison of East Orange, N.J.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO MUSICIANS, INC.

Chi Music Association Hosts NAMN Conference

The Pittsburgh Courier

CHICAGO—With the coming of the 38th annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians Inc., Kenneth Brown Billups, president, Chicago, on Aug. 20-25, will become the scene of the largest musical and cultural activity in the country.

The nation's leading musicians, artists, composers, conductors and administrators are slated to attend the five-day session with the Chicago Music Association, Theodore Charles Stone, general chairman, serving as host.

Music folk from far and near will assemble at KAM Temple, 50th St. at Drexel Blvd., to participate in one of the largest meetings in the long and colorful history of that organization.

THE ASSOCIATION contains two well organized units, the adult group; the youth division, Mrs. Sadie Hardiman, Indianpolis, Ind., director and the junior division, Miss Josephine C. Inniss, Chicago, director. In fact, there will be three meetings at the same time each working on its own divisional program.

During the daily schedule there will be clinics, workshops and conferences, featuring prominent music leaders and outstanding lecturers and speakers.

Nightly concerts will feature some of the nation's top talent in the serious music field.

Delegates representing branches of NANM scattered throughout the four regions, Eastern, Southern, Midwest and Central, under the leadership of Dr. Booker Bridges, New York City; Mrs. Gladys P. Henry, Jackson; Mrs. Grazia Barnes, Richmond Heights, Mo., and Harriet Hines, Champaign, Ill., are expected to be among the large gathering.

Among other prominent leaders of the association scheduled to attend the Chicago convention include Leroy H. Boyd, executive secretary, New York City; Ruth Calemese, secretary, Champaign; Isabel C. Coleman, assistant secretary, Philadelphia; W. Russell Johnson, treasurer, Philadelphia; Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas, vice president, New York City; Mrs. Lillian Dunn Perry, vice president, New Orleans, and Clarence Hayden Wilson, president emritus, St. Louis.

Pittsburgh Courier

NATIONAL BOARD members include Mrs. Constance Berkstei er, New York City; Warren Sweeney, Brooklyn; Eugene Hancock, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Isabel Collins, Dover, Del.; Chauncey Northern, New York City; Dudley Archer, Brooklyn, and the host Theodore Charles Stone.

Carl R. Diton, veteran music critic and distinguished musician for more than 50 years, serving as public relations director of the association; Dr. J. Roy Terry, chaplain, St. Louis, and Joseph A. Thomas, chairman of the patron of arts department, New York City, are expected here.

—More for Your Money in The Courier—

NARAS Elects Cannonball

NEW YORK—Julian (Cannonball) Adderley has been elected to the board of governors by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (New York chapter).

NARAS is dedicated to the purpose of maintaining and improving the standards of the recording industry.

BUSINESS IS UNDER WAY—Checking the record, Ruth Calemee (seated at right), recording secretary of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., goes into business for the 38th annual convention, to be held at K.A.M. Temple in Chicago, Aug. 20-25. At a meeting of the executive board, Miss Calemee, of Champaign, Ill., gave her report. Pictured are Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas, director of branches, New York City; Russell Johnson, treasurer, of Philadelphia; Dr. Ruth Allen Fouche, finance chairman of the Chicago Music Association, host to the convention, and Mrs. Sadie Hardiman, national supervisor of the NANM youth drive.

NAPE makes integration a two-way street for all

Afro American D.C.
Sat 4-30-61
Baltimore Md

By EDWARD PEEKS
WASHINGTON

The National Alliance of Postal Employees (NAPE) is making direct efforts to recruit more white post office workers, because "whites have a right to belong to the best organization."

"We feel that we are the best grievance organization among postal employees," the AFRO was told in an interview by Ashby G. Smith, new NAPE president, who said the recruitment move squares with NAPE's belief that integration is a two-way street.

* * *

"WE think whites have a right to belong to the best organization," Mr. Smith said in the offices of NAPE headquarters at 1644 11th St., NW.

An impish smile passed over his brown face below the bald crown of his head. His face sobered, then he added:

"Whites who belong to our organization have joined in the past mainly because they have seen the effectiveness of the organization.

"In many cases, there was no direct effort to recruit them."

* * *

THEY belong to some 25 of NAPE's 117 branches in 37 states, Mr. Smith said. The organization has a total membership of 22,000.

"Some of our branch officers are white," he stated. "For example, the education director of our Detroit branch."

Americans of Asian descent belong to branches on the West Coast, he said.

NAPE convention voted this year to allow the several branches and 10 districts of the alliance to hire organizers to carry out plans for growth and expansion.

This move was among others "to make us a more disciplined organization," Mr. Smith said.

ASHBY G. SMITH

NAPE is reorganizing its health and insurance program to meet new demands and competition for the membership of postal employees, he stated.

* * *

"FOR a long time we were the only postal organization that took in all postal employees, letter carriers, clerks, supervisors and all," he said.

Now there is the National Postal Union, a comparatively new organization, which is growing with a bid to all post office workers.

The union started a few years ago after a split erupted in the United Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Another organization is the Letter Carriers, which figures in the various moves and discussions for "merger," which means integration in general terms.

* * *

"ON THE question of merger," Mr. Smith said, "we don't take a never stand against it, but at this time we don't think there is a postal organization in existence that can do the things we want to do.

"While they can work well for bread-and-butter propositions, they have not shown the ability to create equality of opportunity for all in the postal service.

"Until we feel that they can do this job, we aren't going to give into me ger."

Mrs. Archer Keeps National Bankers Treasurer's Post

Birmingham World 10-11-61

NEW YORK — At the annual meeting of the National Bankers Association which was held September 2th through 30th, 1961 in New York City all of the officers were reelected. They are: B. Doyle Mitchell, President; J. J. Nickens, Vice President; Mr. E. E. Tillmon, Secretary; and Mrs. Nettie Archer, Treasurer.

Birmingham

The following persons attended. B. Doyle, Mitchell, President, Industrial Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.; E. E. Tillmon Executive Vice President, Douglass State Bank, aKnsas City, Kansas; Mrs. Nettie Archer, Vice President, Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Georgia; John H. Wheeler, President and I. O. Funderburg Cashier, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; L. Wilson York, Cashier and A. L. Jennings, Assistant Trust Officer, First State Bank, Danville Virginia; Peter S. Ridley, representing Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Virginia; J. W. McGlockton, Director, Carver Savings Bank Savannah, Georgia; and Mrs. Harriet Wright Hines Vice President, Citizens and Southern Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The 1962 Convention will be held jointly with the National Business League in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bar Group To Seek Negro U. S. Judges

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — When the 36th annual convention of the National Bar Association convenes in the Statler-Hilton Hotel here August 9-12, one of the chief items on its agenda will be consideration of means to implement the association's program for appointment of Negro lawyers as federal judges.

Already, the Kennedy administration has under consideration the names of several Negro lawyers and judges for membership on federal benches. Among these are Attorney George W. Leighton, and Superior court Judge James B. Parson, both of Chicago; Attorney William T. Coleman Jr., Common pleas Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, both of Philadelphia; and former municipal court Judge L. Howard Bennett, of Minneapolis, Minn.

During a 30 - year period, there have been more than 360 federal judgeships in the U. S. within the power of appointment by the President. Of these, only six have been held by Negroes. One, a lifetime appointment, is held by William H. Haste, in the Court of Appeals for the third judicial circuit, Philadelphia. He was appointed in 1949.

Among other things which the lawyers will have on their convention agenda are constitutional revisions, seminars and lectures on new and recent developents in law.

At the public meeting of the group, the lawyers are expected to hear an address by Atty. Jack Young, Jackson, Miss., who is prominent in "Freedom Riders" defense cases. At the banquet session, Assistant U. S. Attorney General Joseph Dolan will be the principal speaker. Another guest speaker will be actor Raymond Bur who portrays "Perry Mason," in the television series beamed weekly across the nation.

In addition, the annual presentation of the C. Francis Stradford Awards will be made to those selected as the "most outstanding lawyers of the year."

1,000 Negro Lawyers Hail Gains in Rights

NBA HEARS "MASON"—Principal speaker for the National Bar Association's banquet at the 36th annual convention, in the Hilton Hotel, in Los Angeles, was TV star Raymon Burr (third from right) of the "Perry Mason Show." From left: Judge Wade H. McCree of Detroit; Cecil F. Poole, former Pittsburgher and assistant U.S. attorney for Northern California; Atty. Jewel Rogers, NBA secretary; Mr. Burr, and the Rev. and Mrs. James H. Hargett of Los Angeles. Burr's subject was "World Brotherhood."

By JOCK WILLIAMS

LOS ANGELES—The nearly 1,000 members and wives attending the 36th annual convention of the National Bar Association meeting here at the Statler Hilton Hotel took part in one of the most challenging series of sessions in the history of the Negro lawyers' organization.

The sessions extended from Wednesday, Aug. 9 through Saturday, Aug. 12. Named president of the powerful association was Nashville Councilman, Atty. Robert. E. Lillard. Chicago Atty. (Mrs.) Jewell Stradford Rogers was elected secretary, and Atty. Louis Pouncey Thurman, Kansas City, Mo., assistant secretary.

One highlight of the 36th annual meeting was the talk given by TV star Raymond Burr of the Perry Mason show. Burr's topic was on the subject of "World Brotherhood."

ATTY. W. H. HAWKINS of Nashville was named treasurer. Others elected to office included:

Theodore W. Coggs, Milwaukee, first vice president; Reuben E. Lawson, Roanoke, Va., second vice president; Theodore W. Crowley, Chicago, third vice president; Charles Waugh, Muskegon, Mich., fourth vice president.

To the executive board, the following were elected: Maceo Turner, Atlantic City, N. J.; William S. (Turk) Thompson, Washington, D. C.; George W. Crockett, Detroit, Mich.; J. F. McClelland, Nashville, Tenn.; C. Francis Stradford, Chicago, and T. J. Henry, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONVENTION was called to order by Atty. James R. Akers Jr., president of the Langston Law Club (Los Angeles), whose organization was a co-host of the convention.

The local chapter of NBA and the Wives of Bench and Bar, under the presidency of Mrs. Geri Branton, were co-hosts.

Convention chairman, Leo Branton Jr., affirms that many dignitaries of the legal profession from various sections of the country participated in the discussions and seminars for "reducing to a minimum every aspect of racial segregation in America." Among the participants were George W. Crockett Sr., of Detroit; Jesse O. Dedmon Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Loron Miller, Los Angeles; Judge Vaney A. Jones Jr., Chicago; Judge Wade H. McCree, Detroit; Euclid L. Taylor, Chicago; A. A. Lenoir, dean Southern University Law School; Maceo H. Turner, Atlantic City; Edward B. Toles, Chicago; William S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; D. L. Hollowell, Atlanta; Claudia H. Shropshire, Detroit, and Thomas H. Neusom, Los Angeles, Far West NBA regional director.

THE NEXT ANNUAL convention is to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., and to be co-hosted by the NBA chapter of that city and the Atlantic Law Association (white). Date of next year's convention to be decided at the first meeting of the newly elected executive board.

Among the featured highlights of the opening day luncheon, honoring the judiciary, was the address by Judge David W. Williams, of the Los Angeles Municipal Court. Judge Williams proclaimed that:

"As one of the founding members of the Langston Law Club, I can assure you that you will find in our local group, men and women who are dedicated to the opportunities for service in their profession and who uphold expected ethical requirements. It is to the credit of our people that in a state known for its tough bar examination, we welcome from six to ten new admittees each year.

"In a state of 20,000 lawyers, it is estimated that approximately 400 are Negroes, and with a statewide total of 500 judges, it is hoped that our six members will

Another highlight of the convention was a public meeting on Thursday night at the Holman Methodist Church. The principal speaker was Atty. Jack H. Young, chief counsel for the Freedom Riders in Jackson, Miss.

32b 1961

NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS LEAGUE

Unanimous Vote Re-Elects Dr. Katie E. Whickham NBCL President

Chicago, Illinois — Enthusiasm and interest of the 2,000 in attendance at the 42nd Annual Convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League proved that it was truly the kind NBCL had been striving for, — one "Bigger and Better" held on the spacious convention floor of Hotel Sherman here in the City, with President, Dr. Katie E. Whickam (re-elected by unanimous vote), presiding at the business sessions.

Other officers elected were: 1st Vice President, Maude Gadsen, N. Y.; 2nd Vice President, Mary Clark, Texas; 3rd Vice President, Louise Chapman, Mo.; 4th Vice President, Willie Smith, N. C.; 5th Vice President, Aline Jefferson, Mo.; 6th Vice President, Carolyn Diamond, Pa.; 7th Vice President, Marie Edwards, Wash.; 8th Vice-President, Betty Lanier, Va.; 9th Vice President, Georgia M. Brown, Calif.; Corresponding Secretary, Cordelia Jennings, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Margaret Mitchell, Md.; Financial Secretary, Ella Martin; Treasurer, Doris Clark, D. C.; Chairman of Finance. Alberta Mayfield, Okla.: Chaplain, Cleo Holmes, Ark.; Historian, Vernice Hardy, Mich. Trustees: Ruth Valentine, Va.; Doris Ford, Va.; Helen Nunnaly, Tenn. Pearline Dewberry, Texas; Florence Ellerbee, N. Y.; Bessie Ransom, Texas; Laura Hughes, Indiana; Wellika Goodman, Ore.; Serena Patterson, Pa.; Ruth Jackson, Ala.; Calmese Russell, Miss.; Ruth Matthews, D. C.; Elizabeth Chattard, La.; Roxanna Pitts, N. C.; Parthenia Bell, Miss.; Marie Smith, Pa.; Executive Board: Mada P. Edwards, La.; Thelma Parker, Mich.; Willie M. Hooks, Ark.; Lilly Franklin, Pa.; Pauline Humphrey, Iowa; Viola Crossland, N.Y.; Ernestine Flores, Ill.; D. A. Julius, Fla.; Rosa Pointer, Texas; Bertha Ervin, Ohio; Martha Cobb, Ky.; Blance White, Md.; Gladys Herron, Ohio; and Bessie Rivers, Ill.

Dr. Whickam and her cabinet have already begun working for even a "Bigger and Better" Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1962.

DR. ERTHA M. M. WHITE of Jacksonville, Fla,. chats with Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York at the banquet of the National Business League in NYC, where he was speaker. Dr. White was present at the first meeting of the National Business League called 61 years ago by the late Booker T. Washington. League held its annual convention in New York last week.

MRS. HOLLOMAN and GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

Rockefeller Sparks NBL, NBA Meet

NEW YORK — Many of the nation's outstanding Negro businessmen gathered at the plush Waldorf-Astoria recently, to hear Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller address the National Business League and National Bankers Association, during a lavish banquet climaxing a two-day convention.

Highlight of the conference was a series of workshops conducted by the U. S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education and Welfare, and the New York State Department of Commerce.

One of the most important phases considered by the board of directors of the National Business League was organization of a national council to promote financial cooperation in the Negro business community.

Plans were made for a conference on small business, which will be held in Washington, D. C., Nov. 30 through Dec. 2, under the leadership of Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr.

32b 1961

Tennessee State hosts 1st of 5 NDSL parleys

The Agricamerican PA

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Some 39 representatives from 25 Southeastern colleges and universities heard Atlanta's Dr. A.V. Boldt, higher education regional director, discuss the National Defense Student Loan Program at Tennessee State University last week.

Meeting on Tennessee State's campus for the first time, the occasion was the first in a series of five National Defense Student Loan annual area conferences being held this year.

* * *

DELEGATES came from Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina.

The student loan program, known to educators as Title II, is designed to aid students (who ordinarily would not be able to attend college.) in meeting their financial obligations.

Participating in the program are 1,497 schools in the nation, 200 of them in the southeast.

* * *

DEAN JOSEPH A. PAYNE, of TSU stated that "Over the past three years Tennessee State has received $225,000 from the program, and there are 300 students currently participating here."

Other Federal representatives attending the conference were Dr. S.V. Jeter, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, and Dr. J. M. Smith, regional representative of the U.S. Office of Education, Atlanta.

Nat'l Dental Association Board Meets in Washington

WASHINGTON—Dr. R. O. Venson, Memphis, Tenn., chairman executive board, National Dental Association, has called the officers for the mid-winter board meeting Feb. 11 and 12 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, here.

Dr. Venson

Plans and programs for national committee chairmen will be presented to the board for its approval.

Chairmen appearing will be Drs. W. J. Walker, Chicago, and Garrett Ridgely, Washington, D. C.; Drs. G. W. West, Memphis, and Herman Stamps, Washington, D. C.; Drs. A. Robert Brown, Chicago, and William K. Collins, Washington, D. C.; along with Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Tuskegee, editor Journal of National Dental Association; Dr. Millard R. Dean, and Dr. Adna L. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

Interracial Dentists To View Post-Graduate Telecast Here

WASHINGTON—On Wednesday evening, April 26, members of the National Dental Association and the American Dental Association will witness an important achievement in postgraduate dental education as announced by Dr. William K. Elliott, president, National Dental Association.

Television dental clinics, the first national closed-circuit telecast in the dental profession presented by the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry in consultation with the American Dental Association.

The telecast will show "live" clinics and discussions of key procedures in dental practice, by a distinguished group of clinicians from several universities.

Six southern cities: Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Memphis, Miami and New Orleans for the first time will have dentists of both races in attendance.

In Atlanta the same hotel that barred Negroes from the Georgia State Dental meeting lifted this ban at the demand of Proctor and Gamble, Division of Dental Research, sponsors of this clinic.

Only in New Orleans and Houston was it necessary to change hotels. In Houston it will be viewed from the Music Hall and in New Orleans from the Masonic Temple

It is hoped and expected that this initial step will lead to a continued close cooperation on a professional level between the two new separated groups.

This Television Dental Clinic will make a significant development in the annals of dentistry.

Dentists Outline Service to Africa

WASHINGTON—The National Dental Association at its 48th annual convention installed Dr. John B. Singleton. Nashville, Tenn., as president.

Other officers elected were Dr Richard Layne of St. Louis, president-elect and Dr. Matthew Mitchell, Washington, vice president, along with four three-year executive board members, Drs. H. R. Primas, Pittsburgh; M. R. Dean, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Hawlins, Miami, and W. L. Miller, Greensboro, N. C. New members of the junior executive board are Drs. H. C. Edwards Jr., Washington, D. C. and C. R. Williams of Texas.

Also selected was Dr. Wilvor Waller of Pittsburgh as regional executive board member, and zone vice presidents Drs. F. E. Baker, Philadelphia, Zone 1; W. H. Benson, Chicago, Zone 2; Lawrence A. Patton, Roanoke, Zone 3; J. W. Houser, Rome, Ga., Zone 4; Evangeline Upshur, Little Rock, Zone 5 and J. L. Brown, Longview, Tex., Zone 6.

THE ASSOCIATION has a project for a group of American dentists to render dental services along with a team of physicians from the National Medical Association to Ghana and other African countries.

Dr. H. R. Primas of Pittsburgh, is chairman of the African Affairs Committee and has on record more than 80 dentists who have completed applications indicating the time they can devote and especially their knowledge of the French language.

The African pilot survey should get underway in November of this year.

Highlighting the social program was the invitation of Ambassador and Mrs. William M. Q. Halm to the dentists and their wives to be the guests of the Embassy at a reception.

AN EXCLUSIVE tour of the White House and laying of a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier were principal features of the tour of the nation's capital.

George L. P. Weaver, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs spoke to the combined meeting of the National Dental Association and the Ladies Auxiliary and Dr. Weaver addresed the Ladies Auxiliary at a special luncheon affair.

The 1962 convention is scheduled for Detroit's Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

32b 1961

NATIONAL DIRECTORS AND MORTICIANS ASSOCIATION

National Funeral Directors Name Felton Purnell President

HOUSTON — Felton H. Purnell, prominent Houston mortician, was installed as president of the National Directors and Morticians Association at the body's recent convention in Washington, D. C.

A native of Baton Rouge, La Mr Purnell is a product of Southern University and Tuskegee Institute. He is married to Mrs Margie Givens, and father of two children.

Mr Purnell broke into the funeral business at an early age in his home city. He hit the Houston scene under the direction of the late T. M. Fairchild.

F. H. PURNELL

32b 1961

National Funeral Directors End D.C. Convention

The National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association, Inc. just completed another successful convention on the 11th of August at the beautiful Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

More than 600 funeral directors and their families enjoyed a wonderful week of business sessions, social activties, and sightseeing.

Climaxing this four day meet was the President's Ball, where the following Officers were installed for 1961-62.

F. H. Purnell, President, Houston, Texas.

Robert H. Miller, General Secretary, Marianna, Arkansas.

William W. Beckett, Chairman of Board, Louisville, Ky.

Perry J. Brown, Vice-Chairman of Board, Greensboro, N. C.

Charles R. Law, Secretary of Board, Baltimore, Maryland.

Handy B. Beckett, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Penna.

Theodore R. Hawes, 1st Vice President, Chicago, Illinois.

C. W. Lee, 2nd Vice President, Montgomery, Alabama.

J. W. Renfro, 3rd Vice President Cincinnati, Ohio.

Malverse H. Mack, 4th Vice President, New York, New York.

J. R. Weatherly, Chaplain, York Alabama.

T. C. Chapman, Sergeant-At-Arms, Mt. Vernon, New York.

W. H. Jefferson, Financial Chairman, Vicksburg, Miss.

J. W. Renfro, Chairman of Executive Committee.

Charles L. Whigham, District Governor, District No. 1, Newark, New Jersey.

Arlington S. Phillips, District Governor, District No. 2, Baltimore Maryland.

E. Perry Palmer, District Governor, District No. 3, Sumter, South Carolina.

Orville E. Hambright, Sr., District Governor, Distrct No. 4, Chicago, Illinois.

R. E. Strickland, District Governor, Dstrict No. 5, Talledga, Alabama.

H. H. King, Distrct Governor District No. 6, Ruston, La.

Nathan W. Thatcher, District Governor, District No. 7, Kansas City, Kansas.

Leon Harrison, District Governor, Distrct No. 8, Los Angeles, California.

NATIONAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND MORTICIANS ASSN., INC.

32b 1961

National Housewives' League Closes 24th Louisville Meet

Atlanta World 9-10-61

By J. BENJAMIN HORTON

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Delegates and visiting members of the National Housewives' League of America, Inc., invaded this city for its 24th convention August 28th through Sept 1st., last. Convention headquarters was at the Plymouth Congregational Church. The theme of the convention was: "The Housewives' League, Forward March," With New Frontiers." The Louisville Housewives' League was host to the conference with Mrs. Lois W. Morris as convention chairman and Mrs. Mattie Andrews, program chairman.

Composition of the local host chapter included the following persons: Mrs. Verna Smith, president; Mrs. Rosetta Wade, first vice president; Mrs. Rosa Lee Layne, second vice president; Mrs. Effie Edwards Thomas, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Boone, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Ruth Holt, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Addie Duff, financial secretary and Mrs Elnora Plato, treasurer. Louisville's Junior League of the local host chapter—organized in June 1961—included the following persons: Miss Sue Owens, chairman; Mrs. Jessie L. Walker, co-chairman; Mrs. Gwendolyn Kaufman, secretary; Miss Sandra Alylen, treasurer; Mrs. Leon Murphy, reporter and Mrs. Anna B. P. Swan, general chairman.

ELECT AND RE-ELECT OFFICERS

Elected national officers were: Mrs. Ruth Jackson, Birmingham, Ala., third vice president; Mrs. Mrs. Vernice Randolph, Cincinnati, Ohio, assistant secretary; Mrs. Hattie M. James, Jacksonville, Fla., assistant parliamentarian; Mrs. Claudia Mamon, Birmingham, Ala., chaplain; and Mrs. Lois W. Morris, Louisville, Kentucky, chairman, Central Region.

Re-elected national officers were: Mrs. Pearl L. Bell, Louisville, Ky., president; Mrs. Arona J. Bugg, Washington, D. C., first national vice president; Mrs. Gertrude J. Tolbert, Chicago, Ill., second national vice president; Mrs. Nannie E. Black, Detroit, Mich., recording secretary; Mrs. Waldean Tato, Louisville, Ky., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella M. Martin, Boston, Mass., financial secretary; Mrs. Addie W. Duff, Louisville, Ky., treasurer; Mrs. Christiana H. Fuqua, Detroit, Mich., parliamentarian; Mrs. Helen G Malloy, Dpetroit, Mich., historian; Mrs. Eslanda Cogdell, Washington, D. C., organizer; Mrs. Hannah Williams, St. Louis, Mo. custodian; Mrs. Irene Jones, Boston, Mass., chairman, New England region; Mrs. S. Harrison, Roxberry, Mass., chairman, Eastern region; Mrs. Lucille Jones, Detroit, Mich., chairman, North Central region; Mrs. Hannah Williams, St. Louis, Mo, chairman, South Central region; Mrs. Anna McGhee, Jacksonville, Fla., chairman, District No. 1, Southeast region and Mrs. Susie Weaver, Chapel Hill, N. C., chairman, District No. 2, Southeast region.

The 25th annual convention of the National Housewives' League will convene in Birmingham, Ala. in July, 1962.

MRS. ARRINGTON

MRS. ROSE MORGAN

National Housewives League To Convene Here August 28

The National Housewives' League of America, Inc., will hold its annual national convention in Louisville August 28-September 1, 1961 at the Plymouth Congregation Church, 17th and W. Chestnut Sts.

The theme of the 5-day meeting — Forward March With New Frontiers — defines the 28-year-old group's direction of movement this year.

The League attempts to reveal to Negro womanhood the possibilities of self-help; to get Negro business and professional men to recognize the economic power of the Negro housewife and to increase trade with Negroes in business and other businesses that employ Negroes.

Activities will include the 10th annual institute. The institute, a series of panel discussions on the theme, is designed to arouse social awareness and responsibility in the changing world of integration and economics.

A special workshop on consumer education with emphasis on shopping and storage of food and installment buying will be discussed. Budget and membership will also be discussed.

Other activities include a banquet, luncheon style show, youth meetings, citizens' night and business sessions.

Mrs. Rose Morgan, owner of the $225,000 Rose Morgan House of Beauty of New York, will be the speaker at the luncheon style show Tuesday, August 29.

Mrs. Alice Arrington, YWCA executive of Upper Manhattan Branch of New York, N. Y., will at the Broadway YWCA at 12 noon. Styles will be shown by local business women.

be the Banquet speaker Thursday, August 31, at 8 p.m. at the Centennial Olivet Baptist Church, 1541 W. Oak St.

Highlight of the convention will be President's Night at Zion Baptist Church Wednesday, August 30, at 8 p.m. at which time awards will be presented.

Mrs. Verna Smith is president of the local chapter and Mrs. Pearl Bell is national president of the 1,250 member organization.

The local chapter is making extensive plans to make the week memorable to the expected 500 delegates who will come from various sections of the United States.

Social plans include a garden party, tour, a buffet supper and many other activities that will insure an enjoyable stay in Louisville.

Reservations for the banquet or luncheon style show may be secured by calling Mrs. Lois Morris, convention chairman, SPring 2-2295

32b 1961

To National Insurance Post

CHICAGO. — Virgil Harris of Birmingham, Ala., National Insurance Association president, announced the appointment of Johnnie A. Moore. He was chosen from among 41 applicants upon recommendation of the executive committee, as assistant executive director of the organization.

Mr. Moore was formerly a staff member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts in Washington, D. C., which was headed by former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

After a period of four month's orientation and working with Murray J. Marvin, present executive director, Mr. Moore will be considered for the latter post by the NIA board of directors at the 41st annual convention in Washington, D. C., on August 29.

JOHNNIE A. MOORE

Mr. Moore is a graduate of Tuskegee institute, and had done advanced study at George Williams college. Following graduation from Tuskegee, he served as director of public relations and instructor of journalism and commerce at Lane college, Jackson Tenn.

He has worked on the newspaper staffs of the Chicago Daily Defender, Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, Dallas (Tex.) Star Post, and Informer Newspapers.

An Air Force veteran, Mr Moore was released from active duty in 1955 as a first lieutenant and later served as a civilian instructor in statistics with the Air Force.

A native Texan, Mr. Moore attended public schools in Kingsville and San Antonio, Tex.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

LAUNCH UNIVERSITY - INDUSTRY MARKET RESEARCH PROJECT. Seen above are participants during a recent conference on a joint market project, which has been launched by National Insurance Association and six leading universities to determine insurance needs and buying habits of the Negro consumer. Seated, left to right, are Dr. Milton Wilson, Texas Southern University, Houston, Tex.; Dr. Harding B. Young, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Stewart B. Fulbright, North Carolina College, Durham, N.C., and Dr. W. O. Bryson, Jr., Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md. Standing: Dr. Louis Schuster, Tennessee State A. and I. University, Nashville, Tenn.; John A. Moore, NIA executive director, Chicago; Emanuel Roussakis, Fisk University, Nashville; Theodore A. Jones, NIA president, Chicago, and Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Fisk University, Nashville, chairman of the study.

Insurance Association, Schools Survey Needs And Buying Habits

CHICAGO — The National Insurance Association and six leading universities have launched a market research survey project to determine insurance needs and insurance buying habits of the Negro consumer.

Marking the first such study in depth, pilot cities included in the project which is expected to take several years to complete, are Atlanta, Nashville, Durham, Baltimore, Houston, Chicago Cleveland, Los Angeles and New Orleans. The launching of this study also marks the first national cooperative effort between major universities and a Negro industry, according to Theodore A. Jones, NIA president.

Heading the group of university professors participating in the research project is Dr. Vivian W. Henderson of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Others included Dr. Harding B. Young, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Milton Wilson, Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas; Dr. Stewart B. Fulbright, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.; Dr. W. C. Bryson Jr., Morgan Ctate College, Baltimore, Md. and Dr. Louis Schuster, Tennessee State A & I University, Nashville, Tenn.

During a recent day long meeting at Fisk University, the university professors met with Mr. Jones and John A. Moore, NIA executive director, to formulate methodology and procedure of research. Target dates for initiating gathering data were also established.

The project is being financed by NIA and was approved by its board of directors during its 41st annual meeting last August.

NMA 'Conspicuously Silent' on Kennedy Plans

Why Are Negro Doctors Mum on Old Age Care?

By LYNN WILLIAMS

WASHINGTON — The National Medical Association, tradition-loaded and justifiably proud of its unique history, convenes its annual meeting the second week in August in New York City.

Organized at Atlanta, Ga., back in 1895, NMA represents some 5,000 physicians and more than 70 component and constituent medical societies across the nation.

Despite its stated purposes, among others, ". . . to sponsor the education of the publ' concerning all matters affecting the public health . . ." and ". . . sponsor the enactment of just medical laws," however, the National Medical Association has been conspicuously silent in the past year in regard to the Kennedy administration's old age health care proposals.

HEW Secretary Abraham Ribicoff estimates that the Administration's proposed medical aid to the aged program vitally affects an approximate 17 to 18 million Americans more than sixty-five years of age. This would include an approximate seven to eight million Negroes.

IN VIEW of this and in light of NMA's stated purposes is is significant, to say the least, that this highly respected and influential organization has been noticeably absent from the ranks of those who have publicly identified themselves as opponents or proponents of the Administration's proposed program.

It would seem that NMA would recognize and seek to fulfill its correlated obligation and responsibility to the aggregate clientele it has traditionally and historically served, and from which its collective power, wealth and influence primarily stems.

Moreover, it would seem that from the point of view of the socio-economic circumstances of the group NMA primarily serves, the organization is in position to provide interpretation and understanding that no other organization is qualified to contribute, not even the wealthy, power-laden American Medical Association.

The most important aspect of this consideration, however, may be the fact that NMA has neglected to give leadership and guidance in this problem to the nation's minority group citizens, who in large part may be confused by the Administration's claims and the conflicting counter-claims of forces bitterly opposing the program.

As far as this reporter has been able to ascertain, except for individual NMA members who have been motivated by their personal convictions and did not represent NMA officially, no NMA spokesman has testified on Capitol Hill in connection with any of the Administration-sponsored legislation in the past year.

At the NMA annual convention held at Pittsburgh last August, the organization turned down a resolution offered by retiring NMA president Dr. Edward C. Mazique, of Washington, D. C., that would have put the organization on record as endorsing and suporting the Kennedy Administration's program.

■

AS A substitute a committee was appointed to study all facets of the problem, and instructed to make their report and recommendations to the February, 1961 interim meeting of the NMA trustees board.

It appears that the committee did not follow through on this important assignment. In any event, the public was not informed.

Meanwhile, the American Medical Association has mounted and is carrying on a well organized, well financed intense campaign to defeat President Kennedy's progrom. The AMA principal claim is that the Kennedy plan to finance his program through an expanded Social Security mechanism will lead to socialized medicine and eventual Federal control.

HEW Secretary Ribicoff, the Administration's principal advocate, rebuts with: "The smoke-screens thrown up by some of the interests opposed to health insurance for the aged under social security cannot alter the fact that millions of people over 65 don't have the money to pay for the health care they need or may need . . . This is not socialism; its plain common sense. Undef the President's program, working men any women would contribute a tiny fraction of their earnings into a health insurance trust fund, and their employers would contribute a like amount . . . Every person would select his own doctor and hospital. There will be no Government interference in the practice of medicine . . ."

The hopes for the Administration's program are now centered in Senate Bill 909, sponsored by Senator Quentin P. Anderson (D., N.M.), and its companion in the House, HR 4222, introduced by Congressman Cecil R. King,)D., Cal.)

■

SOURCES ON the Hill reveal ed this week that they had little hope for the passage of these bills during this session of Congress.

But when the National Medical Association addresses itself to business at the annual NMA convention in New York City this week, it would be extremely useful and beneficial to millions of confused Americans and to the Kennedy Administration, if the NMA leadership gives public expression to its opinions, thinking and views on this vital problems, whether they are pro or con.

The president of NMA is Dr. James T. Aldrich of St. Louis, Mo.

NEGRO DOCTOR IN OFFICE

Masson Heads N. M. A.—Stresses Care for Aged

Dr. Vaughan C. Masson, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, was installed yesterday as president of the National Medical Association.

The N. M. A., an organization of Negro physicians and scientists, is holding its sixty-sixth convention at the Commodore Hotel.

Dr. Mason succeeded Dr. James C. Aldrich of St. Louis as head of the 5,000-member association. He described medical care for the aging as a most pressing issue confronting the nation.

"In spite of propaganda from some quarters," he said, "the fact of the matter is that there are elderly people today, in this land of plenty, who need medical care and cannot afford it."

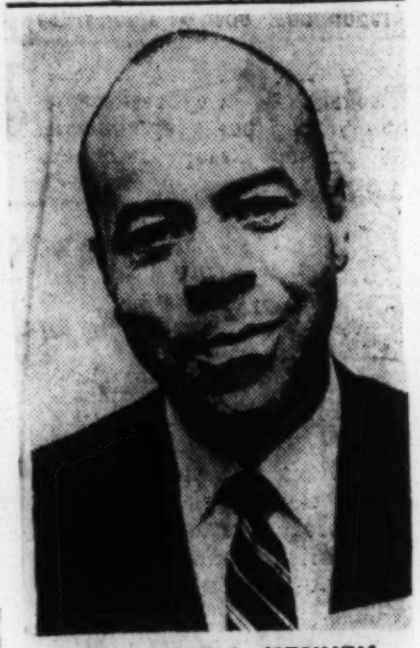
Dr. J. A. Kenney President-Elect Of Medical Men

NEW YORK. — Dr. John A. Kenney of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president-elect of the National Medical association at the conclusion of its 66th annual convention, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Dr. Kenney will serve an interim period of one year then take office as persident of the 5,000-member physician organization at its 67th annual convention in Chicago in 1962.

An assistant clinical professor in the division of dermatology and the department of Medicine o Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Dr. Kenney is a diplomat of the American Board of Dermatology; a member of the Society of Investigative Dermatology; and for the past six years has been a delegate from the Cleveland Academy of Medicine to the Ohio State Medical association.

Son of the late Dr. John A. Kenney, Sr., a long time Medical Director of John A. Andrews Memorial hospital of Tuskegee and who for 31 years was editor of the Journal of the National Medical association, and served as president of the organization in 1913; Dr. Kenney was born at Tuske-



DR. JOHN A. KENNEY

gee, Ala.

His early schooling was completed at Montclair high school, in New Jersey and in 1942 Dr. Kenney graduated from Bates college with a Bachelor of Science degree.

A member of the graduating class of the Howard university medical school in 1945, Dr. Kenney taught biochemistry at the university for two years.

Later studies in dermatology were undertaken by the president-elect at Cleveland City hospital where he completed an internship in dermatology.

Further studies in the subject were completed in the graduate school of Dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania. Then followed three more years of study and teaching Dermatology at the University hospital of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Dr. Kenney is married to the former Fern Wood of Greensboro, N. C., and is the father of two children, Frances Kenney, 12; John III, 10.

DR. PETER M. MURRAY

Dr. Murray retires as AMA delegate

DENVER (NNPA) — Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, 73, of New York City, a member of the House of Delegates, American Medical Association for 12 years, heaped praises on the AMA last week as he retired from the house.

The only non-white member of the governing body for the House of Delegates, Dr. Murray told his colleagues that, in great contrast to the situation in 1950, colored physicians are now members of some county medical societies in all the southern states, except Louisiana.

* * *

A DECADE ago, he said, membership of colored physicians in county and State medical societies "was practically non-existent among the 17 southern states and the District of Columbia." He credited this advance to the AMA's role in easing racial tensions.

Dr. Murray, a gynecologist, is a former president of the New York County Medical Society.

Dr. Mason To Look Into Medical Profession Bias

NEW YORK—Dr. Vaughan Mason, president of the National Medical Association, has accepted chairmanship of a committee organized by the New York Urban League to survey alleged discriminatory practices against Negroes in the medical profession. Dr. Charles Brown, president of the Central Manhattan Medical Society, is co-chairman.

Dr. Mason, who recently took office as president of the NMA, a large national body of Negro physicians, termed the League's fact - finding committee "a long-felt need" and urged Negro physicians in the New York area to participate by filling out questionnaires sent to them.

Announcement of the selection of the two prominent physicians to head the committee was made by Edward S. Lewis, executive director, Urban League of Greater New York.

Mr. Lewis said the committee itself is composed of representatives from every predominantly Negro medical society in the City. These local groups have a total membership of over five hundred Negro physicians. The questionnaires received by them were designed for the Urban League by the Hospital Council of Greater New York which will tabulate the returns beginning early in December.

SEEK ACTUAL STATUES

Mr. Lewis stated that the questionnaires are designed to establish:

—the actual status of Negro physicians relative to hospital appointments.

—the technical qualifications of the City's Negro doctors.

— and to provide a documentary of experiences these men and women have had in their personal attempts to move into areas of medical practice is usually closed to them.

In addition to Drs. Mason and Brown, the League survey committee includes: Drs. Leslie Alexander, president of the Provident Clinical Society, Brooklyn; William Miles, president of the Howard University Medical Alumni Association; Clifton Russell, coordinator, Bronx physicians; John Parker, Brooklyn and George Thorne, representing the Queens Clinical Society.

Also serving on the committee are Drs. Arthur Logan and Theodore Stent, Board members, Urban League of Greater New York.

Urges Removal Of All Bars In Hospitals

Dr. Cobb says AMA far behind

WASHINGTON — Writing editorially on "Moral Re-armament a Necessity in Medicine," in the current issue of the National Medical Association Journal, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Journal editor, warned the American Medical Association that to keep abreast of the times it must urge its constituent societies to remove racial barriers in hospitals and thereby aid in relieving the national shortage of trained medics.

"The beginnings of integration in medicine have occurred," he said, "yet none of the specific changes which have taken place in major areas has been from a sense that the old situation was wrong and ought to be corrected. The climate of public opinion had long been rendered receptive for change through the social developments which followed World War II.

"Instead of leading the way, however, as might have been expected of the sons of Hippocrates, the medical profession has been hard pressed to keep pace and appears to have slowed down and stopped whenever circumstances permitted."

DR. COBB said the first admission of a colored student to a Southern medical school occurred in 1948 when the University of Arkansas admitted a woman as a freshman. This followed the Gaines and Sipuel Supreme Court decisions, which held in effect, that where separate accommodations were provided, they had to be equal.

Dr. Cobb stated: "If we admit that so vital a segment of the American population as the medical profession and the religious, private and community authorities which control our hospitals are without a moral sense and will do nothing they are not forced to do, as a nation, we are sunk.

"The National Medical Association cannot see why the American Medical Association cannot urge its constituent societies to act to remove racial barriers in hospitals, if it can urge them to discipline members for other ethical violations.

* * *

"THE NMA has faith that moral rearmament in medicine is both necessary and possible. In collaboration with the NAACP and the National Urban League it will co-sponsor the Sixth Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration in Washington in May 1962.

"The combined resources of these three nationally known and respected organizations will be brought to bear upon making this conference so successful that in a short time racial discrimination in hospitals in the United States with respect to both patients and staff will have come to an end."

EDUCATORS, ORGANIZATIONS HAIL NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

Observance of the 23rd annual celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week and the 134th Anniversary of the Founding of the Negro American Press (March 19-25) received support from local educators and organization in the Jefferson County area.

In a resolution, the Birmingham Chapter of the Frontiers of American, Inc. said 'w'e salute" the Negro-produced newspaper press on "this momentous occasion" of your 134th anniversary celebration.

Dr. C. W. Hayes, Dirtctor of Negro Schools Birmingham Public School System said that "We are looking forward to making this (National Negro Newspaper Week) a real educative experience for our pupils and teachers."

Dr. E. Paul Jones, in a memorandum circulated to schools under his supervision said he would be "glad to have the attention of your students focused on this (National Negro Newspaper Week) observance through appropriate pograms or other media."

W. B. Branch, principal of Jackson Solomon Abrams High School, Bessemer said "we take pride in working" in cooperation with the National Negro Newspaper Week project sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association of which John H. Sengestacke, publisher of the Chicago Daily Defender is president. Mr. Branch suggested that the Abrams High Journalism Club would spearhead the observance.

Mrs. M. L. Gaston, director of Booker T. Washington Business College announced that a Negro Newspaper Week program is scheduled for 11:30 Friday morning, March 24 in chapel. Lorenzo Jelks, a member of the Birmingham World staff will be the guest speaker

Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Daniel Payne College, announced that a week-long schedule of Negro Press Week activities was being planned.

Birmingham World of which Emory O. Jackson is the managing editor is a member of the National Newspaper Publishers Association. Editor Jackson is also a member of the NNPA board of directors.

Alabama leads all other states in the number of Negro-produced publications. Birmingham World is the only twice-week Negro interest publication in Alabama. It tops also other publications in this field in circulation and is the second oldest publication in this state. Only The Baptist Leader, organ of the Alabama State Convention is older than the Birmingham World.

Birmingham World is part of the Atlanta Daily World ownership and is a member of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate headed by C. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.

Veteran Journalist Says:

'Purely' Negro Newspaper Gone

DURHAM, N. C.—The day of the purely "Negro" newspaper is gone. This was the opinion of veteran journalist Alexander Barnes, who delivered an address at North Carolina College in observance of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Barnes told an enthusiastic audience of students and faculty members that Negro newspapers "are in the business of journalism to compete with similar euterprises of whatever kind."

■

HE DECRIED "the commonly held belief" that newspapers published by Negroes are "out of date."

According to Barnes, who is promotion director for the Carolinian of Raleigh, such newspapers "bring injustices meted Negro citizens to the attention of the public at large."

At the same time, he said, they compete successfully in various phases of coverage and public service with other newspapers.

"Newspapers published by Negroes have been fighting segregation since their beginning, and they have always and will continue to serve the best interest of their reading public," Barnes continued.

A Republican candidate for the North Carolina Senate, the speaker said he found it "strange" that most Negro newspapers who supported a presidential candidate in the last election favored "the man who had the money."

He added, however, that "they were apparently right since the American people agreed with them by a slim majority."

Negro Press Marks 134 Years of Service, Mar. 19

The above proclamation came as a result of Crusader Editor and Publisher Balm L. Leavell Jr., who wrote Gov. Otto Kerner on making a statewide observation of National Negro Newspaper Week, March 19-25. The Governor wrote Mr. Leavell, granting the request and stating it was a pleasure and a duty. Leavell is a member of the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

By MILTON SCOTT
Associated Negro Press Feature

The Negro press will mark its 134th year with the annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week March 19-25. The Negro press has played a unique role in the struggle for freedom, equality and justice not only in the United States but throughout the world.

It is significant that the first Negro newspaper, started by J. B. Russwurm in New York on March 16, 1827 was called Freedom's Journal. From that day until now the Negro press has provided leadership, encouragement and support to the struggle for the complete emancipation of the Negro everywhere in the world.

The Negro press was born amid the struggle of Negroes in America to gain freedom, and it has been in the frontline of that struggle ever since to make that freedom complete.

Russwurm sought to publicize the efforts of the free Negro in the North in the interest of his enslaved brothers in the South Freedom's Journal gave full support to the ablitionists covement, just as the Negro press today is supporting the continuing struggle against segregation, dscrimination and inequality.

The Negro press has been on the battlefront since March 16, 1827. It is not merely a carrier of news, but the fair and dependable interpreter of news. Often the Negro press has to set the record right or publish the facts that often otherwise would not be published.

President Kennedy In Salute To Negro Press

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Apr 3 1961

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President John F. Kennedy this week referred to the press as an "educational instrument" in a message noting the 134th anniversary of the American Negro press and the annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, March 19-25.

The chief executive's statement, directed to the president of the National Newspaper Publishers association, John H. Sengstacke, editor-publisher, Chicago (Ill.) Daily Defender, paid tribute to John Russwurm's founding of Freedom's Journal, first Negro newspaper in the United States, at New York City on March 16, 1827.

"I think it is especially significant," read the Presidential statement, "that Mr. Russwurm, who was a publisher of the first Negro newspaper, was also the first Negro to graduate from an American college. The newspaper is an educational instrument and it should attract those best qualified to seek out and impart the essential truths of our time. It is truth, as has been said many times, that sets men free."

President Kennedy further pointed out that the "observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, March 19-25, should serve to call the attention of all Americans to the historic efforts of Negro publications in advancing the cause of Democracy."

In closing, Mr. Kennedy stressed that "we are engaged in a great struggle to make meaningful for all Americans the democratic principles upon which our Republic rests. Working together, we shall advance this noble cause."

U. S. Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges also commented on the Press Week celebration and referred to the contributions made by the Negro press to the economy of the nation. "The employment of hundreds of persons and the development of technical skills are out-standing contributions of your industry and a valuable national resource," said the Secretary. Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York, Governor Michael V. DiSalle, Ohio, and Richmond, Va., Mayor Claude W. Woodard had likewise noted the occasion at press time.

Governor DiSalle proclaimed "the week of March 19-25 'American Negro Newspaper Week'" in Ohio, while New York's Mr. Rockefeller in his statement indicated that Negro newspapers "have proven themselves to be a powerful force in our efforts to realize the goals envisioned in our Constitution for men of all races." The New York governor saw these papers further as important tools "in the struggle to establish equality of opportunity for all."

Mayor Woodward charged that "our free press is one of the bulwarks and foundations of our free society, but certainly we want to be careful to guard with eternal vigilance this privilege that is ours" and "not present in many places throughout the world." NNPA's Press Week theme is "The Role of the American Minority Press in a World of Unrest."

The Rev. Samuel Cornish, a Presbyterian, was an associate with Russwurm in the "Freedom's Journal" venture, one year after Russwurm graduated from Bowdoin college in Maine, becoming in 1826, the first Negro college graduate in the United States. In 1829, Russwurm went to Liberia, West Africa, as minister of education and later governor of the colony of Cape Palmas or Maryland in the Republic of Liberia.

Sengstacke Reelected As Newspaper Group Head

CLEVELAND — Fifteen person were cited as Russwurm Award winners during the 21st annual banquet of the National Newspaper Publishers Association held in the Call and Post auditorium, here.

Earlier, Defender Publisher John H. Sengstacke was elected president of the organization for the 1961-62 term.

The speaker of the evening was Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who was introduced by Dr. Carleston Goodlett, publisher of the San Francisco Sun-Reporter. Host publisher William Walter of the Cleveland Call and Post presided.

AWARDEES

Cited as Russwurm awardees for ". . . making possible a richer conception of democratic principles were former Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida; Gov. Bert T. Combs and Lt. Gov. Wilson W. Wyatt of Kentucky; Lester B. Granger, retiring executive director of the National Urban League; Andrew T. Hatcher, White House associate press secretary; Wilma Rudolph, Olympic track champion; A. Philip Randolph, union president; Dr. James Nabrit, president of Howard university, and Mary Louise Hooper of San Francisco.

Joint honors also were accorded Ezell Blair, jr., Franklin McCain, Joseph McNeill and David Richond, A&T College students who initiated "sit-in" demonstrations, and Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, students at the University of Georgia.

Elected as NNPA officers for 1961-62 in addition to Sengstacke were E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia Tribune, vice-president; Harry Alexander, Cleveland Call & Post, secretary; and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, St. Louis Argus, treasurer.

Members of the board include: Howard H. Murphy Afro - American newspapers; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call & Post; C. C. Dejoie, Louisiana Weekly; Carlton Goodlett, San Francisco Sun-Reporter; C. B. Powell, New York Amsterdam News; Emery O. Jackson, Birmingham World; John H. Murphy, III, Afro American newspapers; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender.

DISPLAYING AWARDS received during recent convention in Cleveland of the National Newspaper Publishers association are, from left, William O. Walker, Cleveland Call & Post; Althea Gibson, ex-tennis champion; John H. Sengstacke, NNPA president and Chicago Defender publisher; James Nabrit, president of Howard university, and Lester Granger, retiring executive president of the National Urban League. Sengstacke holds award to association presented by the New March of Dimes for continuing publicity on behalf of the polio campaign. Nabrit and Granger were Russwurm Award recipients. Association will hold its 1962 meeting in Washington, D. C.

32b 1961

NNPA sets 134th press anniversary

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md

CHICAGO — The National Newspaper Publishers Association has announced that the week of March 19 - 25 will be observed as the 23rd annual National Negro Newspaper Week.

Special observances will be promoted March 16 in tribute to the founding of the first colored newspaper, Freedom's Journal, published March 16, 1827.

John H. Stengstacke, NNPA president and head of the Chicago (Ill.) Daily Defender and The Defender Publications Inc., this week called upon all organizations, institutions and individuals interested in the "furtherance of the democratic ideal to join with the nation's colored press in observing its 134th anniversary."

Freedom's Journal was founded by John Russwurm and the Rev. Samuel Cornish. NNPA has designated "The Role of the American Minority Press in a World of Unrest" as press week theme.

* * *

"THROUGH THE ages," noted Mr. Sengstacke, "colnewspapers have stood willingly and actively ready to serve the needs of this great democratic nation. In both of the World Wars, the colored element of the American Fourth Estate gave every reassurance of its complete and unselfish devotion to the American way of life.

"Today this devotion to the national cause is no less articulate, while the colored press must likewise serve its traditional purpose and immediate needs of its environment."

The annual press week event is a project of NNPA's Public Affairs Committee. Frank L. Stanley, editor-publisher, The Louisville (Ky.) Defender, is chairman of the body on which also serve Thomas W. Young, president, The Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, and Moss H. Kendrix, director, The Moss H Kendrix Organization, Washington, D.C.

The names of early colored newspapers indicated the purpose to which they were dedicated. In addition to Freedom's Journal, there were such designations as Rights of All, Mirror of Liberty, Elevator, Clarion and Genius of Freedom.

"It is quite appropriate," notes Mr. Stanley, "that in turbulent times like these the NNPA would suggest to the colored press that it re-examine the role of a minority press."

Publishers Give $1,000 Scholarship

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va
Jan 3-4-61

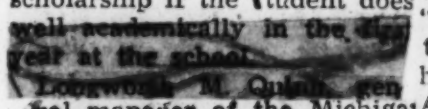
'Russwurm' Donation Will Aid Students From The South

P-1

DETROIT—Members of the National Newspapers Publishers Association have contributed $1,000 to a scholarship fund set up to bring to Bowdoin College Negro students who have been expelled from a southern college because of their sit-in activities.

The scholarship fund is named in honor of John B. Russwurm, the first Negro publisher and one of the first Negroes to graduate from an American college. Russwurm received his diploma from Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, in 1826.

IN 1960, Bowdoin undergraduates established the Russwurm Scholarship Fund by initiating and successfully raising a fund of $2,000 from Bowdoin undergraduates, faculty, and residents of Brunswick. College officials agreed to guarantee the continuance of a Russwurm scholarship if the student does well academically in the first year at the school.



Lockwood M. Quinn, general manager of the Michigan Chronicle in Detroit and secretary of the NNPA said the publishers made individual contributions to the fund. The donation already has been presented to Dr. Leon A. Dickson of Detroit, who is a graduate of Bowdoin.

DR. DICKSON said he had previously talked to Mr. Quinn about the work of the committee and other possible ways of improving to some extent relations between the races, especially in the South.

Dr. Dickson added, "It was my feeling that, although the continuation of a Negro student's education at Bowdoin would be a fine and noble gesture, the education of a white southern student at Bowdoin might well, in the years to come, do much to improve interracial relations, because of the effects of the liberal New England and Bowdoin attitudes upon such a student who might otherwise never be exposed to a truly liberal environment."

A FEW weeks later, Mr Quinn attended the annual NNPA convention in Chicago where he introduced a resolution that the Russwurm Scholarship Committee be commended, that the NNPA make a donation of $1,000 and that the association recommend that the committee be requested to explore the possibility of extending its aid toward helping to bring white southern students to Bowdoin for study. The resolution was unanimously approved by the convention.

32b

Bowdoin College is one of the top ten small schools in the country. It was established in 1794 and has been closely associated with Negro history. The first Negroes to receive a college degree and a medical degree were graduates of Bowdoin.

HARRIETT Beecher Stowe wrote her powerful novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" while on the Bowdoin campus, where her husband was a professor. A famous Negro arctic explorer, the late Mat Henderson, who was a member of Admiral Perry's polar expedition, was also a Bowdoin graduate. So were Perry and General Otis Howard, founder of Howard University.

The Opera 'Ordering Of Moses' By Negro

The National Negro Opera Company with its Chicago Opera Guild will be presented in a benefit performance of Nathaniel Dett's "The Ordering Of Moses" by the National Negro Opera Foundation, Ind., in the beautiful air-cooled Dunbar high school auditorium, 3000 S. Parkway on Sunday, July 16. There will be two performances—a matinee at 3:30 p.m.) and a gala "Celebrity Evening" benefit at 8:30 p.m.

A great cast of more than one hundred fifty performers, 12 sensational stars, a thrilling chorus and a ballet group headed by Ann Garnett Green, exotic dancer and choreographer, of New York City, will keep you on the edge of your seat. Roy O'Loughlin, celebrated and leading tenor of the National Opera Company, has been brought in from New York to take over the role of "Moses."

You will thrill to the beautiful singing of Zolla McCullough, Dramatic Soprano and Rita Maria Carrington, coloratura soprano, as they entertain King Pharoah. You will be enchanted by the glorious performances of the Ballet and Sacred dancers from Tommye Sutton's Mayfair Academy and religious shouts and slave scenes choreographed by Victor Hereford.

See the moving and dramatic march of the Children of Israel through the Red Sea—the death of Pharoah's child—Moses as his rod turns to a snake and the truly beautiful and colorful Egyptian costumes of Pharoah's Army.

The National Negro Opera Company, under Mme. Mary Cardwell Dawson, founder, producer and General Manager, who arranged the production in operatic form, has given many stars, singers and dancers throughout the country their first opportunity in grand opera. Today, many of them have taken places of honor and distinction in the field of opera in this country and throughout the world.

Tickets can be secured in advance at the National Negro Opera Foundation headquarters, 7328 Eberhardt ave., or by calling RA 3-7411. Plan to attend.

Oscar Brown Heads Negro Opera Unit

The Board of Directors of the National Negro Opera Foundation, Inc., Mme. Mary Cardwell Dawson, founder, manager and director, has appointed Atty. Oscar C. Brown to be chairman of the Board of Sponsors of the Chicago Sustaining Committee of the National Negro Opera Foundation, Inc. Dr. Metz Lochard is co-chairman.

Other members of the Chicago Board of Sponsors are Truman Gibson, John H. Johnson, Earl B. Dickerson, Mr. Andrew Means of Gary, Ind., and Mrs. O. Key Lawson.

Honorary Chairman of the Sustaining Committee is Truman Gibson. Mrs. Jennie Cox Cotton is chairman of the Sustaining Committee, Willard Payne, treasurer. This entire committee is working ardorously on "The Ordering Of Moses" by Dr. Nathaniel Dett, arranged in operatic form by Mme. Dawson.

There will be a huge cast with elaborate costumes. This performance will be held in Dunbar High school Auditorium, Sunday, at 3:30 p.m., at 8:30 p.m.

The committee is working to get 100 sponsors to contribute $100 by purchasing 20 tickets at $5 each. Proceeds from this production will go towards producing "Aida," "Faust," "La Traviata," "Carmen" and "Cuango," the cost of which will be $50,000—in 1961 and 1962.

Tickets may be secured from the following: Dr. Omega King, Bu 8-4139; Mrs. Mayoma McGowan, ST 3-3859, Mrs. Sallie Spicer, TR 3-1385, Mrs. O. Key Lawson, NO 7-6298, or at the Chicago Headquarters, RA 3-7411.

OSCAR C. BROWN

32b-The Chicago Defender

PHOTO ABOVE shows the delegates to the 32nd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL PAN-HELLENIC COUNCIL, INC. held at Grambling college recently. National officers and representatives pictured in the front row, reading left to right, include Miss Fannie Ofcutt, Eastern regional director, Washington, D. C. (2nd from left); Mr. William E. Doar, jr., executive secretary, Phi Beta Sigma, Brooklyn (5th from left); Mrs. Aliene Oliver, Southern regional director, Little Rock (4th); Mrs. Carey B. Preston, executive secretary, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Chicago (7th); Dr. G. D. Henry, representing Omega Psi Phi national president, Grambling, La. (6th); Dr. Walter Washington, vice chairman NPHC, also representing the president Alpha Phi Alpha, Utica, Miss. (8th); Miss Edna Douglass, national chairman, NPHC, Little Rock, (9th); Dr. Ann Campbell, national secretary, NPHC, Prairie View, Texas (10th); Dr. Alvin J. McNeil, national treasurer, NPHC, Grambling (11th); Miss Grace Wilson, northern regional director, St. Louis (12th); Mr. Henry Livas, secretary, NPHC, Hampton, Va., (14th), and Mrs. Bertha Rhoda, past chairman; NPHC, St. Louis (15th from left).

Whitney Young Succeeds Granger As League Head

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 1-29-61

NEW YORK (UPI) — Whitney Young, dean of the Atlanta School of Social Work, has been named executive director of the National Urban League succeeding Lester B. Granger who retires at the end of this year.

Young, 38, is presently studying at the Harvard university graduate school. Granger who has been executive director since 1941, will close out 27 years of service with the League when he retires. He was the League's third director in its 50 year history. The first was George Edmund Haynes. He was succeeded by Eugene Kinkle Jones.

Young a native of Louisville, was director of the Urban League in Omaha before going to the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Atlanta Dean New UL Chief

Chicago Defender
Sun. 1-29-61

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The National Urban League Saturday named Whitney M. Young, jr., 39, of Atlanta, Ga., as its new executive director to succeed Lester B. Granger, who retires next Oct. 1.

Young is dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and has been active as a Negro civic leader in Atlanta. He is on leave from Atlanta university to carry on graduate studies at Harvard university under a special Rockefeller foundation grant.

Twice, Three Times Total Rate

Urban League Surveys Negro Unemployment In Fifty Cities

Atlanta Daily World p. 1
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-3-61

A survey on unemployment among Negroes in 50 cities across the country reveals that the per cent of the Negro workforce unemployed is frequently twice to three times that of the total unemployment rate. The survey was compiled by the National Urban League and its local affiliates in those cities covered. Figures were obtained from local bureaus of employment, welfare departments and other sources.

The survey reveals that in Chicago, 17.3 percent of Negro workers are jobless. 5:7 percent is that community's total unemployment rate. Translating these disproportionate percentages into thousands of workers gives an even clearer view of the serious Negro unemployment picture. In Detroit, for instance, 112,000 Negro workers are reported to be out of work — out of a 185,000 total unemployment figure for the city.

Some 67,000 Negroes are out of work in Philadelphia, an estimated 80,000 in New York, and 36,000 in Los Angeles.

In commenting on the situation, Lester B. Granger, League national executive director, said:

"Months ago, the National Urban League called attention to the prospects of a continuing economic downturn with disproportionate harsh consequences visited upon Negro workers. With Negroes as a rule concentrated near the bottom of wage and skill ladders, they inevitably feel the first effects of widespread unemployment. When job discrimination is actively practiced by sections of industry, both management and labor, this becomes an unbearable 'racial tax' that Negro workers pay in earning a living in America.

"Government must take the first corrective step through aid to depressed areas. But this is only a beginning; management and labor have got to do a house cleaning job of their own — pressuring government meanwhile to clean up iniquitous racial practices still persisting in government employment.

This nation simply cannot afford even one year of 'suffering based upon race' that harks back to the worse days of the big depression."

Included in the 50-city survey are comments on the local Negro work situation by Urban League officials reporting. Typical is the statement by Frank Campbell, industrial relations secretary, Urban League of St. Louis. "Much of the unemployment among Negroes in St. Louis," Campbell reports, "is 'hard core' unemployment, people who have either exhausted their unemployment benefits or they have never had them. Unemployment among Negroes will remain for some time, since most Negro workers are unskilled and these are the first jobs that employers eliminated during adverse economic periods."

Sidney H. Alexander, Jr., executive director, Wichita Urban League, notes, "Among Negro fathers who are unemployed there is a strong tendency to desert the family in order that the family will become eligible for assistance under the Aid to Dependent Children program, assistance which the unemployed father himself cannot render. Problems manifest themselves in school attendance and behavior situations on the part of children from homes which have been broken through the desertion of the unemployed and now absent fathers."

The National Urban League is an interracial agency with 63 local affiliates throughout the country. Its purpose is to increase opportunities for Negroes and to better race relations in America.

Negroes Hardest Hit By Slump, UL Report Shows

Chicago Defender (Chicago, Ill.)
2-28-61

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The number of unemployed Negroes in a U.S. city frequently is one third of the total of its jobless workers, a National Urban League survey showed.

The League made the survey based on figures from local bureaus of employment, welfare departments and other sources in 50 U.S. cities.

Lester B. Granger, national executive director of the League, said:

Boston 1-17-61

"Months ago, the National Urban League called attention to the prospects of a continuing economic downturn with disproportionate harsh consequences visited upon the worker.

"With Negroes as a rule concentrated near the bottom of wage and skill ladders," he said, "they inevtiably feel the first effects of widespread unemployment."

"When job discrimination is actively practiced by sections of industry, both management and labor, this becomes an unbearable 'racial tax' that Negro workers pay in earning a living in America," Granger said.

The survey showed that 17.3 per cent of Negro workers are jobless in Chicago, 5.7 per cent of that city's total unemployment rate.

In Detroit, the survey reported, 112,000 Negroes are out of work with the total unemployment figure for the city 185,000.

The survey also showed 67,000 Negroes jobless in Philadelphia; an estimated 80,000 in New York; and 36,000 in Los Angeles.

"Government must take the first corrective step through aid to depressed areas," Granger said.

"But, this is only a beginning; management and labor have got to do a housecleaning job of their own — pressuring government meanwhile to clean up iniquitous racial practices still persisting in government employment.

"This nation simply cannot afford even one year of 'suffering based upon race' that harks back to the worst days of the big depression."

The National Urban League, an interracial agency with 63 local affiliates throughout the United States, was organized to increase opportunities for Negroes and better race relations in America.

Leader of Urban League Warns Of Negro and White Extremists

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

A Negro leader warned yesterday that recent activities by some Negro nationalist groups posed a serious threat to better racial relations.

The warning was voiced by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League. The league seeks to promote better opportunities for Negroes in employment, housing, health and welfare.

Mr. Granger charged that Negro as well as white extremist organizations were exploiting the social problems created by the continuing migration of Negroes from rural areas into large cities.

"In the now widespread concern which tens of millions of Americans of European and African backgrounds are exhibiting with regard to solution of America's dangerous racial problem," he said, "there is an alarming amount of immaturity on the one hand and naiveté on the other.

"There is also a witless kind of frustration, a small mean-minded vindictiveness and a terrific amount of sheer fright manifested by some who profess to be trying to mend racial matters."

Mr. Granger spoke in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at a luncheon of the Greater New York Chapter of the Links, a Negro women's club. He was honored for his contribution to better racial understanding.

He said that the growth of the Negro urban population in recent years has responsible for the present tensions and that there was a lack of "informed leadership" to deal with the problem.

The refusal of many white persons to accept the Negro migration to the cities, he observed, could lead to "the frustration of the ignorant and resentful which can be can be dangerous to the whole community."

"Not all of the suicidal insanity regarding the race question is displayed by the 'bitter-end' segregationists of Mississippi and other uncivilized areas," he said.

"Some is shown right here in New York City in our own Negro neighborhoods in the form of the resurgance of escapist movements, 'black nationalism' as it is sometimes called."

Discussing the increase in the Negro population of New York, Mr. Granger continued:

"Why should a dark-skinned American, born and bred within the American culture * * * be an asset when he raises tobacco on a North Carolina plantation, but a threat to social growth when he moves to seek a factory job in New York City?

"The answer to the question, of course, is obvious. He is not the threat to what we hold important in New York City. The threat is to be found in the attitudes of the older residents who are the migrant's new neighbors.

"The threat lies in the extent to which the newcomer is denied free acccess to all of the economic, educational and cultural opportunities that are the natural rights of the members of the New York community."

Proceeds from the luncheon wwere donated to the National Urban League and the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People.

$10,000 Given Urban League By Its Guild

NEW YORK — A gift of $10,000 was presented recently to the National Urban League to further the league's goals of increasing opportunities for Negroes and bettering race relations.

The money was donated by the National Urban League Guild, a voluntary auxiliary headed by Mrs. Mollie Moon of New York.

In a letter to the league's trustees, Mrs. Moon requested that the money, which came from the proceeds of the guild's recent "Beaux Arts" ball in New York, be used to assist two vital league projects — its national youth incnetives program, called "Tomorrow's Scientists and Technicians" and its widely hearld-ed national photography project, called "America's Many Faces."

The latter is under the supervision and direction of Edward Steichen, dean of American photographers.

Hope Others Will Follow Says Singer

NEW YORK — Johnny Ma this has made the National Urban League the beneficiary of a $25,000 policy insuring his life. The singer has presented the policy to Lester Granger, the Urban League's National Director.

The singer's decision to take such a policy came after discussions with Philip J. Goldberg, chairman of the board of the Institute for Financial Planning, specialists in charitable endowment bequests through life insurance.

"IN MAKING the Urban League the beneficiary of my life insurance policy I have done something which I hope other people, in all walks of life, regardless of their race, wil also do." said Mr. Mathis

RELAXING BETWEEN SESSIONS, members of a National Urban League Committee meeting here last weekend chat with Chicago friends. The committee, headed by Dr. N. O. Calloway of Chicago, is drafting new articles of affiliation between National Urban League and local leagues for presentation to the Delegate Assembly in Dayton, Ohio, September 5. Left to right: Atty. John Morros; Mrs. Helen Mervis, former president, New Orleans Urban League; Whitney Young, Jr.; who will become executive director of the National Urban League, October 1; Agnes Hughes of Chicago; Lester Granger, retiring NLU executive director; and Atty. Lisle Carter, NUL general counsel. Atty. Morris and Miss Hughes are not members of the committee.

URBAN LEAGUE HEAD

Granger Retiring

NEW YORK — Dr. Lester B. Granger is retiring Oct. 1 after 20 years as executive director of the National Urban League. During this period his untiring efforts have been so productive that his name is synonymous with the organization.

In appreciation of his services, the league's board of directors will salute Mr. Granger at brunch at the Waldorf-Astoria on Oct. 8 at 1 p.m.

In addition, a National Urban League Youth Development Fund is being established in his honor — to continue Mr. Granger's work in the development of youth, combatting the causes of delinquency and the fulfillment of youth's potentials.

* * *

BORN IN Newport News, Va., but reared in New Jersey, the 65-year-old social worker and race relations expert's first venture into Urban League work was as industrial relations secretary for the Newark branch in 1919.

"I didn't know what it was all about," he confessed, "and after seven months I resigned — to the politely concealed relief of my superior."

His long and illustrative career, however, had its beginning three years later when he was employed as youth counselor at the State Manual Training School in Bordentown, N.J.

His work was so involved in the many aspects of social work that he took courses at the New York School of Social Work. He became so interested and active in his work that the school gave him a year's leave at the request of the Urban League to organize a branch in Los Angeles in 1930.

* * *

MR. GRANGER joined the national office in 1934 and became its executive director in 1941.

Along with his Urban League work he also has served as director of legislative investigations, adviser to state and federal agencies and an officer of national civic and professional work associations.

A fitting climax to his long and well-done career came earlier this year when Mr. Granger was elected president of the International Conference of Social Work at Rome.

His citations are numerous. They include the President's Medal for Merit and the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award. Mayor Robert Wagner cited him "for distinguished and exceptional service" in 1959.

* * *

THE SON OF a physician and school teacher, he is the only of the six sons who didn't study medicine.

He earned the A.B. degree at Dartmouth College and did graduate work at New York University and New

LESTER GRANGER
Plans retirement on Oct. 1

'Time is now,' UL declares

DAYTON, Ohio — Tuned to the theme, "Reshaping Community Relations — Our Job In the Sixties," the 51st annual conference of the National Urban League opened officially here Saturday and moved into full swing Sunday

Registrations recorded, coupled with advance enrollment, indicate an attendance in excess of 700 at the peak of the week-long meeting. Delegates and conference visitors represent 63 cities in 30 states and the District of Columbia.

THE FIRST PHASE of a two-day Leaders Workshop, designed to bolster and best utilize the manpower of the 6,000-odd volunteers who serve the league throughout the United States, was held Sunday.

Directing the 15 groups in the Workshop is Dr. David Jenkins of Philadelphia, director of the Group Dynamic Center at Temple University. Heading the league committee which blueprinted the workshop — first of its kind to kick-off a League Annual Conference — is Mrs. Moise S. Cahn of New Orleans.

* * *

WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR. NUL executive director-elect who takes over Oct. 1, describes the workshop as "a thinking group — in no sense a decision-making body of the Urban League Movement."

Among the 15 group leaders who head the various workshop sessions are Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City; John C. Andrews Jr., New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Keller Jr., of New Orleans, NUL trustee and board member of the UL of Greater New Orleans.

The American Teamwork Forum, the main public session of the Conference, was held Monday night with addresses by Henry Steeger, New York magazine publisher and NUL president, and Lester B. Granger, executive director of the organization for 20 years. In his address, Mr. Steeger voiced the keynote, "The Time Is Now."

* * *

OTHER NATIONALLY known figures who participated in the 1961 meeting include George L-P Weaver, U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor; Andrew T. Hatcher, associate press secretary to the President of the United States; Dr. Leila Calhoun Deary, professor of social research, Catholic University of America; Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the "Cleveland Press," and Albert Zack, public relations director, AFL-CIO.

One unusual aspect of the conference this year is the participation of several representatives of labor organizations in Africa. Among them are:

A. W. Karumba of Kenya; Atim E. Williamson, of Western Nigeria; Folake Johnson of Nigeria; C. M. Pasipanodya of Southern Rhodesia.

Action Sought on Race Bias

'The Time Is Now,' U.L. Tells Kennedy

NEW YORK—The National Urban League has presented a series of recommendations on the racial situation in the United States to President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The league forwarded its statement, which is entitled "The Time Is Now" to the President-elect's Palm Beach, Fla. office.

The 26-page report states that "no Federal dollar should be spent to condone, encourage or tolerate discrimination of any kind, in any part of the country." "The Federal Government can no longer be a party to a compromise of our national purpose, our national goals," it adds.

■

FOUR major areas of American life—employment and training, housing, public welfare, and education—are treated in the league statement. It observes:

"Where jobs for whites are scarce, jobs for Negroes are virtually unavailable.

"Where homes for whites are substandard, homes for Negroes are intolerable.

"Where public assistance to whites is miserly, to Negroes it is miserable.

"In areas where education offered white children is bad, education offered the Negro is worse."

To answer these inequities the Urban League believes that beyond all other considerations, "it is the power, the will, the talent of the President that will cause the nation to face up to these problems most quickly, most efficiently."

The National Urban League is an interracial agency devoted to increasing opportunities for Negroes and bettering race relations in America. It is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

■

AMONG the specific recommendations outlined is that there be "direct intervention" by the President to endow the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy with White House authority for a forceful, if need be, coercive program, to establish a non-discrimination job policy in every Federal department and agency.

The league also asserts that the President's Committee on Government Contracts has not done its job well, and urges that the committee either be completely reorganized or abolished.

Federal contracting agencies fail to take the non-discriminating clause seriously, the Urban League notes, saying that the Government can and must insist that the non-discrimination provision be strictly observed.

■

HOUSING, the statement says, "is the only commodity in America distributed on a racial basis." No non-defense segment of American economic life is so dependent on the Federal Government. Yet, nowhere in the Government's programs is there any attempt to disturb the racial status quo.

The league recommends that the President issue an Executive Order to abolish discrimination in Government-aided housing and that a Presidential Committee be created to accomplish this purpose.

The league also suggests that (1) no urban renewal projects should be approved except when all facilities in the project area will be open to all without regard to race or religion, (2) that special support be provided localities to encourage construction of moderately priced housing and, (3) that redevelopment projects not be permitted in housesshort communities except concurrently with the creation of "open land" projects.

Further recommendations are made by the league relative to neighborhoods threatened by shifts toward segregation, relocation services, project planning, demonstration grants, and problems in management of public housing facilities.

Urban League Calls For 'Coercion' To End Bias

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The National Urban League has urged the incoming Kennedy administration to use "coercion" if necessary to end alleged discriminatory hiring practices by various federal departments and agencies.

The request was among several on racial issues forwarded to President-Elect John F. Kennedy at his Palm Beach, Fla., headquarters in a 26-page Urban League report called "The Time is Now."

The report charged that President Eisenhower's committee on Government Employment policy had been "reluctant" to carry out its mission of opening all facets of the federal government to qualified Negro applicants.

JOB POLICY

"We propose that there be direct intervention by the new president, endowing the President's Committee on Government Employment policy with White House authority for a forceful, if need be, coercive program, to establish and oversee execution of a non-discrimination job policy in every department, agency, commission and bureau," the report said.

It added that a "firm hand must be used to deal with all federal offices, especially in the South." Among other things, it said, Kennedy's administration should investigate "why large sections of some departments are all white," and should revise federal civil service rules which allow choice of any three top applicants to a given post.

The latter practice, it charged "invite(s) discrimination . . . and exceptions to even the 'rule of three' make it possible to avoid hiring a Negro when all three top candidates are Negro."

32b 1961

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

$15,000 GIFT FROM
JACK GREEN FOUNDATION

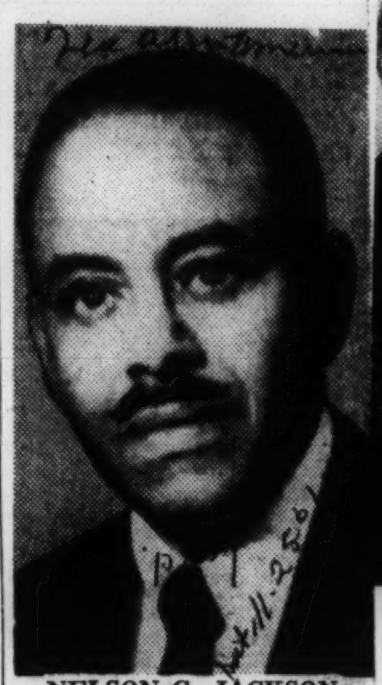
Urban League promotes 2 national staff execs

NEW YORK — The National Urban League has elevated Alexander J. Allen to associate executive director for administration and Nelson C. Jackson as associate executive director for program.

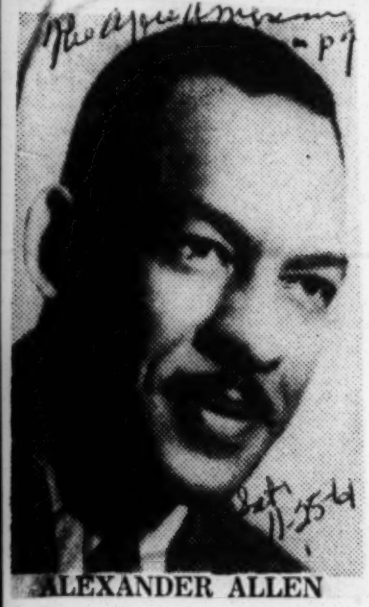
Whitney M. Young Jr., the League's executive director, announced that the new assignments for the former associate directors are effective immediately.

Mr. Allen, who resides at 205 - 07 104th Ave., Hollis, L.I., has been with the league for 19 years. He served as executive director in Baltimore and Pittsburgh before coming to New York in 1959.

Mr. Jackson has been with the movement since 1946, first as chief of the Southern Field Division in Atlanta. The New Rochelle resident joined the national staff here in 1952.



NELSON G. JACKSON



ALEXANDER ALLEN

GIVES URBAN LEAGUE $15,000 — Charles Winston, vice president of Ames Realty Corp., Queens, N.Y., presents a $15,000 gift check from the Jack Green Foundation to Dr. Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the New York Urban League, and Hugo Heydorn, board member and chairman of the League's Queens Advisory Committee. The money will be used by the Urban League of Greater New York to conduct a neighborhood housing and rehabilitation survey in Queens.

Granger Warns Nation Of 'Economic Isolation'

The Afro-American p. 7 Baltimore Md. Sat. 10-21-61

1,000 Cite NUL Executive Director On Retirement

NEW YORK—Nearly 1,000 persons from all walks of life — from virtually every stratum of social, economic, religious and political phases of the American community—joined this week in a celebration given in honor of Lester B. Granger on the occasion of his retirement as executive director of the National Urban League.

State and civic leaders, chieftains of both major political parties, heads of business, industry, labor and fraternal groups were included among those who over the years have looked to Mr. Granger not only as an outstanding international figure in the field of community service but also as a friend.

They rousingly acclaimed the tributes paid him by such notables as Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, who spoke at a luncheon that packed the main ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, last Sunday. Theodore W. Kheel, the League's past president, served as master of ceremonies.

* * *

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER characterized the many years of effort and dedication by Mr. Granger, in leading and directing the Urban League's nation-wide endeavors as having "awakened the conscience of America to the issues of racial inequities."

"He has done more than any other American to open the doors of opportunity," **Governor Rockefeller said. "None of us can hold up our heads until we have brought full equal opportunity to all Americans."**

Mayor Wagner cited the vital roles in the furthering of human relationship that have been played by Mr. Granger, such as the ending of segregation in the armed forces and in the placement of hundreds of thousands in skilled jobs, decent housing and educational facilities, saying:

"No other man has done so much toward helping to eradicate forever from the American scene our sorry heritage of segregation, discrimination and exploitation."

Mr. Lefkowitz praised the work of Mr. Granger as "a living symbol of equality as an inherent right, not one to be granted on racial, religious or partisan bases" but to be gained instead through "a crusade that must be never-ending among Americans of good will."

* * *

MR. GRANGER, perceptibly and deeply touched as he rose to respond, delivered one of the most notable addresses of his long career. All present were silently aware of the struggle with emotions within their chief as he addressed them for the last time in the capacity of leadership from which he has just stepped aside.

He said that the fight for civil rights is now "in the process of being won, on the basis of strategic victories recorded on battlegrounds from which the American people can never retreat," but he cautioned also that **the battle is "only beginning."**

He viewed the future as "grim. . . less because of the problems that face us than because of the attitude of the American people toward those problems," and warned that "movement cannot become progress" until it is "fast enough to meet the needs of the times."

* * *

IN LOOKING further toward the future of the League's responsibilities, Mr. Granger admonished those who had assembled to pay homage to the years of leadership he personifies to take note of what he regards as dangerous areas of "isolation" that exist in the popular concept of community relations. He said: "What has happened in the past twenty years has been a growing isolation of minorities in cities, at the very time when their numbers have been increasing most dramatically. And possibly because of that increase we have, in New York City for instance, a mammoth heaping up of dark-skinned peoples upon dark-skinned peoples to a degree not matched outside of this country in any part of the world, including Africa.

"We have a still continuing movement of persons of fairer complexion away from the centers of colored residents and out toward the suburbs. Here is a physical isolation that slows down the process of absorbing newcomer residents into an urban environment and concentrates the stereotype which holds that colored and white cannot live side by side together.

"We have a problem of chronic unemployment similar in many respects to that which existed during the depression, where colored persons are unemployed in twice their proportion in the population.

"They are unemployed not only because of factors of race, but also because of the lack of training. And not only because of their lack of training, but also because in many cases there is a ceiling placed on their promotion, no matter how well trained they may be. This is economic isolation."

* * *

THE AMERICAN democracy, he said, could be "breeding a class of Helots, supposed to have died out with the end of the Republic of Sparta."

"Today also and ominously, we are developing a psychological isolation of colored people from whites—an isolation that results when the rejected person despairs of being accepted, begins to doubt the value of acceptance and institutes his own methods of counter - rejection," he said.

"There is the isolation too, of the young person—that slight, brown youth, male or female, who would like to dream dreams that should be the dreams of youth. But he or she who is warned by limited experience, as well as by the bitter advice of his or her elders, that in such dreams lies futility. They can't win, they feel. They shouldn't try.

"Here is the isolation that is to be found in loss of incentives, in loss of confidence that the American way leads to anything but frustration and defeat for the person of dark complexion.

"I think that all of us understand that the resources we can amass in the decades to come will be scarcely enough to enable us to keep abreast of the problem that has been neglected over-long.

"It is a problem now growing by leaps and bounds in every area of these United States. I know from my familiarity with the thinking of my successor, Whitney Young, that the Urban League recognizes this as its challenge and that it will devote itself unreservedly to meeting it."

* * *

MR. KHEEL presented Mr. Granger with an inscribed silver tray given by the League as a token of remembrance, and to Mrs. Granger a large bouquet of roses. Henry Steeger, New York magazine publisher and current League president, tendered on behalf of the Tribute Committee a volume of letters and telegrams containing scores of expressions from leaders of the nation, including the President of the United States.

Thomas G. Young, labor leader and a NUL vice president, spoke in high praise of Mr. Granger.

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PARTICIPATING ALSO in the program were Lloyd K. Garrison, lawyer and descendant of the great abolitionist; Robert W. Dowling, financier and real estate developer; and William H. Baldwin, son of the League's founder and public relations counselor, all three of whom have served as presidents of the National Urban League.

Whitney M. Young, Jr., who succeeded Mr. Granger as League's chief executive, was presented to the assembled group. Musical interludes were provided by Miss Natalie Hinderas, pianist; Miss Louise Parker, contralto; Stowe Phelps, baritone.

Mr. Kheel headed the Tribute Committee, and serving with him were Mrs. Mollie Moon, president of the National Urban League Guild; Mrs. Dorothy Hirshon, Urban League trustee; Mrs. Regina Andrews, librarian and Urban League trustee; and James Macwithey, Urban League's Commerce and Industry Council.

The Afro-American 10-21-61

LESTER B. GRANGER

32b 1961

Nat'l Urban League's Conference In Dayton

DAYTON, Ohio—Tuned to the theme, "Reshaping Community Relations—Our Job in the Sixties," the 51st Annual Conference of the National Urban League opened officially here Saturday and will move into full swing tomorrow.

Registrations recorded Friday, coupled with advance enrollment in preceding weeks, indicate an attendance in excess of 700 at the peak of the week-long meeting, conference officials reported.

Delegates and conference visitors, who began arriving in Dayton early today, represent 63 cities in 30 states and the District of Columbia in which there are Urban League affiliates.

The conference went into action Sunday with the first phase of a two-day Leadership Workshop, designed to bolster and best utilize the manpower of the 6,000-odd volunteers who serve the League throughout the United States.

Directing the 15 groups that will comprise the Workshop is Dr. David Jenkins of Philadelphia, director of the Group Dynamic, Center at Temple University. Heading the League committee which blueprinted the Workshop—first of its kind to kick-off a League Annual Conference—is Mrs. Moise S. Cahn of New Orleans.

Mrs. Cahn, long active in Urban League affairs and past president of both the National and International Councils of Jewish Women, has described the objectives of the Dayton workshop thus:

"The Workshop seeks to offer basic direction, not solutions, for translating ideas into constructive action . . . by stimulating among volunteers and staff a keener awareness of their potentials, their mutual concerns, their responsibilities."

Whitney M. Young, Jr., NUL Executive Director-elect who takes over October 1, describes the Workshop as "a thinking group—in no sense a decision-making body of the Urban League Movement."

Among the 15 group leaders who will head the various Workshop sessions are Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City; John G. Andrews, Jr., New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr., of New Orleans, NUL Trustee and Board member of the UL of Greater New Orleans.

The American Teamwork Forum the main public session of the Conference, opens Monday night with addresses by Henry Steeger, New York magazine publisher and NUL president, and Lester B. Granger, executive director of the organization for the past 20 years. In his address, Mr. Steeger will voice the key-note, "The Time Is Now."

Other nationally known figures who will participate in the 1961 meeting include George L-P Weaver, U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor; Andrew T. Hatcher, Associate Press Secretary to the President of the United States; Dr. Leila Calhoun Deasy, Professor of Social Research, Catholic University of America; Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the "Cleveland Press," and Albert Zack, Public Relations Director, AFL-CIO.

One unusual aspect of the conference this year will be the participation of several representatives of labor organizations in Africa. Among them are:

A. W. Karumba of Kenya; Atiba E. Williamson, of Western Nigeria; Folake Johnson of Nigeria; C. M. Pasipanodya of Southern Rhodesia.

INTERRACIAL HEAD BACKS MILITANCY

President of Urban League Calls for Gains Now

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 4—The impatience and militancy of young Negroes demanding immediate desegregation of buses and restaurant is a healthful development, the president of the National Urban League declared here tonight.

Henry Steeger of New York, president of the fifty-one-year-old, conservative, interracial league, told delegates to its annual national conference that "there is nothing disturbing about this ferment" among young Negroes.

They "demand to be among the trail blazers of our new frontiers—in race relations, in science and in opportunity," Mr. Steeger said. He urged that Urban Leagues across the nation recognize that "today's youths are the electorate of tomorrow" and set "high priority" on assisting them.

Mr. Steeger, who is publisher and editor of Argosy magazine, told the delegates that "cookbook, out-moded or formula-happy lines of approach" to the Negro problem today could, "and very likely might, invite a community disaster."

Present Day Emphasized

At all levels of government, he continued, younger minds are moving in and injecting fresh ideas tuned to now rather than to the problems of yesterday.

"They are insisting with an increasing vigor, that will brook no denial. They are tired of waiting," he warned.

The future of the American Negro depends on "our ability to wrench ourselves free of the comfortable complacency of gradualism," Mr. Steeger said.

The future of the American Negro also lies "in the hearts of men, in the ballot boxes of democracy and in the spirit of friendship and neighborliness that must spring up spontaneously from people to people," he asserted.

Two families were presented with awards at the dinner that Mr. Steeger addressed.

Invited to Farm

They were Mr. and Mrs. Marienus Davids, who live on a farm at Sumner Center, Minn., and Mr. and Mrs. David Sims of South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Sims, a lathe operator, and his wife and nine children were selected by the South Bend Urban League to symbolize 13,000 Negroes in the area on a radio network program.

Mrs. Davids, listening to the program in Minnesota, heard Mr. Sims tell an interviewer that he had never been a guest in a white home and never expected to be.

Mrs. Davids and her husband invited the Sims family to visit their farm and the whole neighborhood helped her entertain them.

Whitney M. Young Jr., who has been appointed executive director of the League, said that he planned to initiate a national family exchange project based on what Mrs. Davids had done.

Mr. Young will succeed Lester B. Granger, who will retire Oct. 1 after serving the league as executive director for twenty years.

The annual conference is being attended by 700 representatives of sixty-three leagues in thirty states and the District of Columbia.

SEPTEMBER

Urban League Chief

Whitney Moore Young Jr.

Special to The New York Times

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 4—Whitney Moore Young Jr. found out about racial discrmination when he enlisted in the Army in 1942.

The new executive director of the National Urban League was born July 31, 1921 on the campus of Lincoln Institute, where his father is president. This boarding high school, set up for Negroes, is about twenty-two miles of Louisville, Ky.

Man in the News

A bright young boy, tutored at home, he entered school as a second-grade student at the age of 5, graduated from Kentucky State College, where he was president of the senior class and played forward on the basketball team. He was graduated at 19.

"I led a protected life," he says of those years.

Then came the war.

"I had hoped to be allowed in the Army to continue my pre-medical training but they sent me instead to train as an engineer," he recalls.

Sent to Europe

After a two-year concentrated course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Young was sent to Europe and assigned, as a private, to an all-Negro company headed by a Southern white captain—"the kind it was assumed knew how to handle Negroes especially Southern Negroes."

"I was 6 foot 2 and weighed 200 pounds and I could see the captain's face light up when I reported," he remembers. "He was building roads and he must have thought 'here is someone who can lift a bridge."

Then he looked at my papers and his face fell. He sent me out to work on the roads, but made me a first-sergeant in about three weeks and put me in the office where I imagine he thought I would be a less disturbing influence than out in the field."

In the Army Mr. Young "got into about as much combat as any Negro did." And that, the Battle of the Bulge, was largely by accident. "Mostly I was road building—that is the way they made use of my engineering training."

After the war Mr. Young joined his wife at the University of Minnesota, where she was teaching. He abandoned medicine for social work, intending to devote his ca- of his people.

After obtaining a Master of Arts degree in social work, in 1947, he joined the staff of the St. Paul Urban League as a director of industrial relations and vocational guidance. In 1950 he became director of the Omaha Urban League.

Four years later he went to Atlanta to be dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

'Owed It To Them'

"I went South then just before the Supreme Court decision on integration," he recalls. "Many Negroes had stayed South to help me get educated. I felt that I owed it to them, and to others, to be there during the change."

Mr. Young, now 40 years old, lives with his wife, Margaret, and their two daughters, aged 7 and 14, in New Rochelle, N. Y. He says he was invited to settle in other Westchester communities, but chose New Rochelle at the behest of his 14-year-old daughter. She wanted to go to a school where she would have an opportunity for social life with other Negroes.

The house Mr. Young bought is next door to one stoned two years ago after it was sold to a Negro. He bought it with the aid of a Veterans' Administration loan.

Mr. Young likes to read history and biography. He likes to play tennis, too, but there isn't much time for that.

Intent on the betterment of his people.

NC Federated Women In 52nd Convention June 1-3

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. P. 1 C
Sat. 5-26-61

SHELBY, N. C. —Community Improvement Spreads Abroad Through Federated Club Women" is the theme of the 52nd annual convention of the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs.

The sessions will be held June 1-3 at Cleveland Training school, 341 Hudson street, Shelby.

DR. ROSA L. Gragg of Detroit, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., will be guest speaker. Dr. Gragg, nationally

MRS. ROSA GREGG
Guest Speaker

known civic leader, educator and speaker, will appear at the June 2 meeting.

The executive board dinner will open the convention at 6:30 p.m., followed by a board meeting at 7:30.

THE DELEGATION will assemble at 10:30 a.m., June 2, for the opening session and will hear the report of the president, Mrs. E. M. Spellman, Elizabeth City, who this year ends her fourth term in office. Reports, and committee appointments are scheduled for

MRS. E. M. SPELLMAN
President

the remainder of the morning agenda.

Special workshop activities under capable consultants will be held in the afternoon, and Dr. Gragg will speak that night.

The Junior Federation will be in session during the morning of June 3, and a special memorial service will take place in tribute to Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, federation organizer. Election of officers and committee reports will close the three-day activities.

SCLC Heads in Montgomery

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-13-61

Huddle Over Libel Appeal

p. 3 32b

ATLANTA, Ga.—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has been called by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president, to take place in Montgomery, Ala., this week.

● Mapping new strategy and plans in the libel suit against the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, Solomon Seay, Fred Shuttlesworth and Joseph Lowery is top business on the agenda.

Spontaneous support for the ministers was aroused throughout the nation when autos owned by the ministers were hauled public auction.

■

A MILLION dollar judgment for plaintiffs, Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan and Mayor Earl B. James of Montgomery was rendered against the ministers charging libel in an advertisement in the New York Times newspaper.

The Times is a co-defendent in the suit. Attempts to garnishee salaries have been made.

Reverend Abernathy lost his share of a 307 acre farm owned jointly by relatives at a public auction. Efforts to collect the judgment continue.

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BOARD MEMBERS were slated to hear reports from the Administrative Staff of SCLC headed by Wyatt Tee Walker, director, outlining the work done by the conference and charting the future course of action.

This marks the first time Dr. King has returned to Montgomery since his acquittal before Alabama courts for income tax perjury.

SCLC Leaders To Meet In Alabama

Atlanta Daily World

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has been called by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president, to take place in Montgomery, Ala., May 10-11, 1961.

Mapping new strategy and plans in the libel suit against Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Soloman Seay, Fred Shuttlesworth and Joseph Lowery is top business on the agenda.

Spontaneous support for the ministers was aroused throughout the nation when autos owned by the ministers were hauled to public auction. A million dollar judgment for plaintiffs, Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan and Mayor Earl B. James of Montgomery was rendered against the ministers charging libel in an advertisement in the New York Times newspaper. The TIMES is a co-defendant in the suit. Attempts to garnishee salaries have been made. Rev. Abernathy lost his share of a 307-acre farm owned jointly by relatives at a public auction. Efforts to collect the judgment continue.

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32b 1961

List of delegates at SCLC meeting

The Afro American p. 7

Oct 10-7-61

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A partial list of officials and delegates to the annual Southern Christian Leadership Conference held in Nashville, Tenn., last week includes:

Baltimore Md

ALABAMA

Birmingham: Mrs. S. Brooks, Nelson H. Smith, Mrs. Myrtie Dowdell, Mrs. Minnie Eaton, Mrs. Lola W. E. Shortridge, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth.

Mobile: Mrs. Sara W. Dickerson

Montgomery: Ernie Dungee, S S Seay, Hazel Gregory, Rev and Mrs. W. R. Johnson, H. J. Palmer, Mrs. Virginia Relf.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock: Roland Smith.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Rev. Walter E. Launtroy, Spottswood Robinson II, Rev. Wallace Terry.

MARYLAND

Baltimore: Dr. L. D. Reddick.

Silver Springs: Miss Sally Fields.

FLORIDA

Miami: Rev. Edward Graham.

Tallahassee: Rev. David W. Brooks, Rev. Charles K. Steele.

GEORGIA

Atlanta: Mrs. Edwina Smith, Paul Rilling, R. B. Shorts, Jaque Hall Soskie, Septima Clark, Theresa Walker, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, B. J. Johnson, Alfred D. King, Albert L. Dunn, Rev. M. L. King, Dora E. McDonald.

Valdosta: W. L. Hall.

KENTUCKY

Louisville: Rev. D. E. King, Mrs. Anne Braden.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans: Rev. Avery C. Alexander, J. Herbert Banks II, A. L. Davis Clarence Henry.

Shreveport: Henry Blake C. O. Simpkins.

MISSISSIPPI

Clarksdale: R. L. Drew James C. Gilliam, Aaron E Henry.

NEW YORK

New York City: James Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. William Kunstler.

Ithica: Dr. Edward Hart.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hartford: F. L. Andrews.

Edenton: F. L. Lagrande.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia: Edward Seeker, Rev. B. L. Hall, Rev. James W. Rhodes.

Orangeburg: I. S. Leevy, Matthew McCollum.

TEXAS

Ken Nunnely.

TENNESSEE

Memphis: Henry C. Bunton, B. L. Hooks, Rev. Samuel D. Kyles.

Knoxville: Guy Carawan.

Chattanooga: W. A. Dennis, Dr. Major Jones, C. T. Vivian.

Nashville: Ralph Abernatry, E. M. Bates, M. Augustine, Will D. Campbell, James R. Thornton, George Lawrence, James M. Lawson, J. E. Lowery, Diana Nash, W. E. Patton, Rev. W. J. Cury, Grady H. Donald, Mrs. Robert T. Smith, Georgia Price, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Claude Walker, Hose Williams, Alexander Anderson, G. W. Parker.

VIRGINIA

Charlottsville: J. B. Hamilton

Lynchburg: Olivet Thaxton, Virgil E. Wood.

Norfolk: Walter L. Hamilton.

Petersburg: Robert G. Williams, Herbert Coulton Walter A. Reid.

SCLC Conference Held In Nashville

NASHVILLE (NNPA)—Declaring there is "nothing more powerful in all the world than an idea whose time has come," the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., urged delegates to the annual meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Thursday to "push forward in the fight to make the idea—freedom and human dignity—a living thing."

The SCLC president told some 200 persons in Clark Memorial Methodist Church that "segregation is still America's burden and America's shame." He called the "Freedom Movement one of the most significant epics of our time and said its ideal "must be nourished and fostered."

Later, at a press conference, the advocate of nonviolence in the Negro's fight to attain full civil rights said the SCLC is mapping plans to intensify its struggle to destroy the barriers of segregation in the South. He mentioned Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina as the states requiring greater attention by his organization.

The leader of the 1955-56 bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala., asserted that the most significant step that his people can take is in the "direction of the voting booths." He added that SCLC is allocating $100,000 to assist his effort in the quest for votes. A financial report distributed at the conference indicated that SCLC's budget for the 1960 - 61 fiscal year amounted to $193,528.

FORMAL OPENING

At the formal opening of the annual conference, Dr. King received a stirring round of applause when he exhorted his supporters to "get used to going to jail and being mauled and beaten when you are fighting for your freedom." He said his "nonviolent army' must become accustomed to sacrifice. He urged them to "disregard an unjust law and suffer the consequences—when your conscience so dictates."

LAWSON SPEAKS

The keynote address of the conference, which ended Friday, was delivered by the Rev. James M. Lawson, of Shelbyville, Tenn., who held his audience spellbound with a summary of the merits of nonxiolence in social revolution. He urged a house -to-house campaign to "bring out the votes," calling for 10,000 students to become part of a "mass nonviolent" action committee to assist the project.

James Farmer, of New York, national director of CORE, told the gathering that there could be "no freedom without casualties." He referred to his own 40 -day stay in a Jackson, Miss., jail as of non-violence in social revlution. listeners that "part of your job is to create tensions and then to resolve them."

Delegates, visitors and invited guests from 14 states and the District of Columbia were on hand for the three - day conference. Among participants were the following: ALABAMA — Birmingham: Mrs. S. Brooks, Nelson H. Smith, Mrs. Myrtie Dowdell, Mrs. Minnie Eaton, Mrs. Lola Hendricks, Nathaniel Lee, W. E. Shortridge, and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth; Mobile; Mrs. Sarah W. Dickerson.

Montgomery: Ernie Dungee, S. S. Seay, Mrs. Idessa Williams, Hazel Gregory, Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Johnson, H. J. Palmer and Mrs. Virginia Relf; Arkansas — Little Rock; Roland Smith; District of Columbia: Rev. Walter E. Launtroy, Spottswood Robinson 3d, and Rev. Wallace Terry; Maryland — Silver Springs: Sally Fields Baltimore: Dr. L. D. Reddick;

Florida — Miami: Rev. Edward T. Graham; Tallahassee: Rev. David W. Brooks and Rev. C. K. Steele; Georgia: Atlanta: Mrs. Edwina Smith, Paul Rillings, R. B. Shorts, Jaque Hall Soskis, B. J. Johnson. Alfred D. King, Septima Clark, Theresa E. Walker, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, Albert L. Dunn, Rev. M. L. King Dora E. McDonald, and Robert McDonald, and Robert Zellmer;

Valdosta: W. L. Hall; Kentucky — Louisville: Rev. D. E. King and Mrs. Anne Braden; Louisiana—New Orleans: Rev. Avery C. Alexander, J. Herbert Banks, A. L. Davis, Clarence Henry; Shreveport: Henry Blake and C. O. Simpkins; Mississippi — Clarksdale: R. L. Dunn, James C. Gilliam and Aaron E. Henry;

New York — New York City James Farmer and Mr. and Mrs William Kunstler; Ithaca: Dr. Edward Hart; South Carolina— Columbia: Edward Seeker, Rev. B. L Hall, Rev. James W. Rhodes; Orangeburg: I. S. Leevy and Matthew McCollum; Tennessee — Memphis: Henry C. Bunton, B L. Hooks; Knoxville: Guy Caravan; Chattanooga; W. A. Dennis, Dr. Major Jones and C. T. Vivian;

Nashville: M. Augustine, Ralph Abernathy, E. M. Bates, Will D. Campbell, James R. Thornton, George Lawrence. J. E. Lowery, Diana Nash, W. C. Patton, Rev. W. J. Curry, Grady H. Donald, Mrs. Robert T. Smith, Georgia Price, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Claude Walker, Hosea Williams, Alexander Anderson, and G. W. Parker;

North Carolina — Hartford: F. L. Andrews; Edenton: F. L. Lagrande; Texas — Fort Worth: Ken Nunnelly; Virginia— Charlottesville: J. B. Hamilton; Lynchburg: Olivet Thaxton and Virgil A. Wood; Norfolk: Walter L. Hamilton; Petersburg: Robert G. Williams, Herbert Coulton, and Walter A. Reid.

MEETING IN SOUTH TO MAP NEGRO AID

Plans to Be Set for Pushing the Fight on Segregation

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23—More than 200 representatives of organizations affilidated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will gather here Wednesday for the annual meeting of the organization. To the fore in the three days of sessions will be plans for pressing in the coming year the struggle against Negro segregation.

The conference is headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, leader of the 1955-56 bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala. The policies of the organization follow the principle of positive action against racial barriers that he advocates.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the organization, announced that the theme of the meeting would be "The Deep South in Social Revolution." Participants will take part in workshops and planning sessions on goals and strategy.

Meeting of Board Set

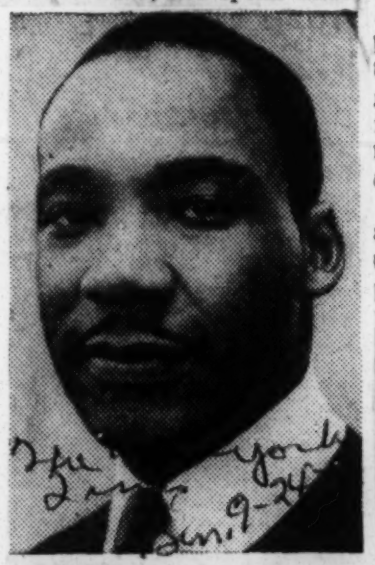
Wednesday afternoon the S. C. L. C. board will discuss the 1961-62 program. In the evening there will be a benefit performance led by Harry Belafonte, the singer, before a desegregated audience in the Ryman Auditorium.

During the performance the S. C. L. C. will present its first Freedom Awards to the ten whites and Negroes who took part in the Freedom Ride from Birmingham to Montgomery, Ala., in May, a ride that ended in a riot. The awards will consist of plaques or trophies and a certificate for outstanding commitment and devotion to nonviolence.

The Rev. James M. Lawson will make the keynote of the meeting Thursday morning in the Clark Memorial Methodist Church. He is one of Dr. King's chief disciples in the positive action movement and was expelled from Vanderbilt University's Divinity School last year for his role in the sit-in demonstrations here.

James Farmer to Speak

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, an organization based in New York, will speak Thursday afternoon on "nonviolence and Social Revolution."



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Workship sessions will follow and will deal, Mr. Walker said, with such subjects as "the philosophy and technique of nonviolence" and "the power of the ballot in social revolutions."

Dr. King will address "a freedom rally" Thursday evening in the War Memorial Building. Special awards will be made to "outstanding leaders in the South" for their work during 1961.

A workship Friday will take up the "organizing the adult and youth community for social revolution" and a seminar for civil rights lawyers will be held.

King Tells Of Plan To 'Double' Negro Voters

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A massive effort this fall to double the number of Negro voters in the South was announced last week by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said the drive seeks to register a majority of the South's five million eligible Negro voters. At present, King said, only 1.3 million are registered.

The movement, he said, began three weeks ago after having been approved by the executive committee of the SCLC.

"There will be stand-ins by the hundreds of people who will present their bodies and lives at places of registration determined to register and vote," the integration leader said. "We are willing to suffer, sacrifices and die, if necessary to make freedom to vote a reality."

King said hundreds of students are being mobilized in southern, urban and rural areas in the campaign for Negro votes. The movement is not one of "hate and violence" but a determination to be "free", King said in a speech at a meeting of the drug and hospital employes union.

His audience, mostly Negroes and Puerto Ricans, listened to him raptly and cheered loudly.

Dr. King conceded that there were some too lazy or unconcerned to register. But, he added "thousands and millions faced external resistance to their registration."

He recalled the struggle and the jailings of Freedom Riders. He said that the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission that no bus facilities may be se

the struggle had not been in vain

He declared that he would never be satisfield until Negroes had won equality in all aspects of American life, and that the fight was one "to save the soul of the nation."

Mayor Robert Wagner shared the platform and the topic—segregation—with King.

Leadership Conference Gets Staff Consultant

Journal & Guide p. 3
Norfolk, Va.
Jan. 21-61
p. 3

ATLANTA, Ga.) — The Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., former student in the Divinity School at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. has been added to the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as staff consultant. The announcement was made last week by Wyatt Tee Walker, director of the conference.

Mr. Lawson was projected into national prominence last spring at the height of the Sit-In Movement. Mr. Lawson was a graduate student at that time in the Divinity School of Vanderbilt University. He was arrested by city police for his leadership role in the nonviolent attack on segregated lunch counters in that city.

HE WAS SUMMARILY dismissed from the university which was closely followed by the resignation of more than half of the faculty of the Divinity School in protest of his dismissal. For several days, a national furor prevailed with demands for 'Christian and fair' treatment pouring in from all over the nation.

Mr. Lawson avowed that he was only following his Christian conviction as a participant in the sit-ins. He brings a wealth of experience in the nonviolent philosophy to SCLC. He is looked to as one of the nation's most articulate prophets of nonviolence. He has served as field secretary for the Southern Region of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an organization dedicated to the pacifist position. H traveled and lived in India for two years as a missionary for the Methodist Church.

MR. LAWSON'S present responsibilities will be part-time, serving primarily as a lecturer and resource person in conference institutes geared to the spread of the philosophy of nonviolence as a means of social change.

He will continue as pastor of the Scott Chapel Methodist Church at Shelbyville, Tenn.

REV. JAMES LAWSON JR.
Consultant

Plan institute on non-violence

Baltimore Md.
Jan. 21-61

LYNCHBRG, Va. — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference in cooperation with the Lynchburg Improvement Association will sponsor a two-day institute on nonviolence and voter registration.

The institute will begin Friday evening, Jan. 20, with a state-wide mass meeting featuring Jim Lawson, newly appointed staff consultant on nonviolence and Wyatt Tee Walker, director of SCLC.

The LIA has been the focal point of civil rights protests at the lunch counters in recent weeks. All sessions will be held at the Court Street Baptist Church, Harold A. Carter, minister. The Rev. Virgil Wood, president of the Lynchburg Improvement Association, and vice president of the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference, is coordinator of the institute.

A board meeting of the VCLC will precede the public meeting. Mr. Wood announced that all sessions will be open to the public and press. Representatives from across the state will participate as discussion leaders and consultants.

Saturday afternoon, Mr. Lawson will conduct a special session on nonviolence with students from the surrounding colleges and schools.

Lynchburg To Have 2-Day Rights Protest Institute

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Jan. 13-11-61
p4

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is president, will conduct a two-day institute on non-violence here March 10 and 11.

The Lynchburg Improvement Association, local affiliate of SCLC, is the sponsoring organization.

The institute will begin Friday evening at Court Street Baptist Church, with a state-wide mass meeting. A former Virginian and apostle of civil disobedience, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, will be the principal speaker. Mr. Walker is now executive director of SCLC with headquarters in Atlanta.

THE LIA, headed by the Rev. Virgil Wood, has been the focal center of civil rights activity in this western Virginia community since early December, 1960.

Lynchburg attracted nationwide attention a few weeks ago when an interracial group of college students elected to serve their 30-day sentences for violating the state anti-trespass ordinance.

Mr. Wood has said again and again that jail-going is the natural consequence of true civil disobedience. The young Baptist pastor was jailed himself a few days ago along with several others as an outgrowth of another lunch counter demonstration.

A STATE BOARD meeting of the Virginia Chrisian leadership Conference will precede the institute at 12 noon Friday at the Diamond Hill Baptist Church. Dr. Milton A. Reid, is president.

REV. WYATT TEE WALKER
Institute Speaker

Rev. Mr. Wood announced that all sessions will be open to the press and public. Representatives from across the state will serve as consultants and discussion leaders. Mr. Wood declined to indicate whether there would be sympathy protests and demonstrations in connection with the two-day meeting.

Nonviolent Institute At Lynchburg Mar. 10–11

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is president will conduct a two-day institute on "Nonviolence." The Lynchburg Improvement Association, local affiliate of SCLC, is the sponsoring organization.

The LIA headed by the Rev. Virgil Wood has been the focal center of civil rights activity in this western Virginia community since early December, 1960. Lynchburg attracted nationwide attention a few weeks ago when an interracial group of college students elected to serve their thirty-day sentences for violating the State anti-trespass ordinance. Mr. Wood has said again and again that jail-going is the natural consequence of true civil disobedience. The young Baptist pastor was jailed himself a few days ago along with several others as an outgrowth of another lunch counter demonstration.

The institute will begin Friday evening at the Court Street Baptist Church, with a statewide mass meeting. A former Virginian and apostle of Civil Disobedience, Wyatt Tee Walker will be the principal speaker. Mr. Walker is now executive director of SCLC with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Saturday's session will be marked by workshops on "Legal and Illegal Nonviolence" conducted by Attorney Len Holt, one of the most creative civil rights lawyers on the scene today. Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, educational consultant of SCLC will lead a workshop on "Effective Community Protest" and Mr. Walker will lecture on "The Applied Science of Nonviolence." All sessions will be held at the Court Street Baptist Church.

A state board meeting of the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference will precede the institute at 12 noon Friday at the Diamond Hill Baptist Church. Dr. Milton A. Reid, is president.

The Rev. Mr. Wood announced that all sessions will be open to the press and public. Representatives from across the state will serve as consultants and discussion leaders. Mr. Wood declined to indicate whether there would be sympathy protests and demonstrations in connection with the two-day meeting.

King's Conundrum

IF Doctor King continues to "amplify" his strange statements on applied lawbreaking, it may be necessary to establish a school on racial metaphysics in his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Basically, King has said that a person has the right, even the duty, to disobey a law he honestly considers unjust. In one television debate, he said that this would also apply, for Negroes, to Supreme Court decisions they didn't like. This shocked even some of King's troops who saw that this might also be applied to civil disobedience by whites. Thus King has been at great pains in recent months to explain what he meant. With each explanation he gets entangled in more strands of his own casuistry.

Mike Wallace, TV interviewer, asked King a few days ago to clarify the statements attributed to him about the right to disobey laws as a matter of conscience. Was there no conflict between this, Wallace asked, and Negro insistence that the South accept the "law of the land?" King's reply is some kind of masterpiece. He said:

Well, not for me. I think when we deal with this question, we must face the fact that there are two types of laws — what I call just laws and unjust laws. Now, what is a just law and what is an unjust law? I would say that an unjust [law], first on the moral plane, is a law that serves to degrade the human personality — a law that stands against that which is morally right, what I call the moral laws of the universe.

Obviously aware that there are many who could come to an opposite conclusion about the "moral law" of integration, King added that this argument would appeal only to those persons who are "religious or who have a philosophical bent." Presumably this excludes, by definition, anyone who believes in segregation as the only way to accommodate a great social problem. King continued:

. . . When we find an unjust law . . . a moral individual has no alternative but to take a stand against the law—to protest it, not to evade, not to defy it. I'm against defiance of the law, seeking to evade it, but I mean to openly disobey that unjust law and willingly accept the penalty in order to arouse the conscience of the community so that it will ultimately be altered.

This is only part of what King had to say before Wallace, apparently detecting that the Reverend was about to drown in his own contraditions before answering the question, rephrased it: "Would you and the NAACP agree, sir, that the Southern whites, if they feel that a law is unjust, have the same right or duty to consciously disobey that law?"

That really opened the floodgates of sophistry.

KING: Well, I would say on that question, if they actually feel that these laws are unjust—say the laws calling for the integration of the schools—if they actually feel this, on the basis of conscience, and if they can also prove to themselves that this is something that the majority is forcing on them, and the majority is not following it itself, then I'd say they would have a right.

In sum, whether a law is to be obeyed or flouted depends on the individual. If he is sincere in his disagreement with the law—as millions of Southerners are—he enjoys a kind of immunity not unlike that of the conscientious objector. This would seem to apply to other laws as well as racial ones—taxes, for instance.

In his agonized attempt to justify sit-ins and other assorted trespasses, King sounds strangely like Faubus at times; at other times, like a simple anarchist.

D. C. Minister Gains SCLC Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Rev. Walter Fauntroy, minister of the New Bethel Baptist Church, was named as regional representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

In making the announcement from the national offices in Atlanta, Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director, said "SCLC recognizes that there are many border areas with fewer visible problems in racial segregation, but with many deeply entrenched and subtle devices which perpetuate the practice of discrimination and segregation."

REV. FAUNTLEROY
. . . named by SCLC

The nation's captial is an illustration in point particularly in its existing housing pattern and its present program of urban renewal."

MR. FAUNTROY has made a definitive study of the urban renewal projects of the District, and is scheduled to appear shortly before the Senate District Committee to present the criticisms and grievances of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance in regard to violation of the purposes and objectives of the Urban Renewal program of the Federal Government.

"If we are not careful," declared the young cleric, "urban renewal will become urban removal. There is a grave possibility that Washington, D. C. will become a pilot project, showing other Southern cities a way to perpetuate segregation through the program of the Federal Government.

"Residential segregation — and this is what urban renewal in the District seems to be fostering —is the key to every other kind of segregation: in schools, parks, churches. etc."

32b 1961

Nation's Beauticians Eye 16th Convention

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

PORTLAND, Ore. — This city will share host responsibility with Seattle, Wash., when the nation's Greek letter beauticians convene in two sessions April 21 through April 25.

Portland will play host to the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association, Inc., and the Alpha Chi Pi Omega Sorority and Fraternity, Inc., on April 21 and 22, with headquarters here at the Portland Sheraton hotel.

Seattle's Benjamin Franklin hotel will be headquarters of the 16th national convention of UBSOTA and Alpha Chi Pi Omega sorority and fraternity from April 23 through April 25.

Noted professors from Washington and Oregon colleges will lecture and teach academic classes.

WORKSHOPS, DEMOS

The "incomparable 75" composed of outstanding teachers of beauty culture education together with hair stylists, make-up artists and demonstrators will conduct professional classes.

These educational groups travel here and abroad to raise the standards of the beautician and the beauty culture profession.

They promote educational clinics, demonstrations and national conventions and issue newsletters and bulletins to members, to further promote the latest and most modern techniques of the profession.

In addition, the groups support the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation and the Bethune-Cookman college as national projects.

Highlights of the 1961 convention will include a report on recent trips to Paris, France; London, England; Rome, Italy and the Holy Land. Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman college will be guest speaker during the sessions.

Spearheading convention plans are Mme. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago, the national founder-supervisor of the host groups; national officers Bernice Kent, Lucille Schuler, Mae Garris and Eddie Burks.

DOUBLE FOR ALTHEA — Tennis champion Althea Gibson, now a community relations representative for Tip Top Bread, won both medalist and championship flight honors the first time she tried her hand at competitive golf. Shown are Althea with her coach, Sidney Llewellyn and trophies she won in the Chippers Golf Club tourney. Miss Gibson is entered in the United Golfers Association national championships at Boston Aug. 21.

Injunction Sought To Bar City Money To Atlanta Urban League

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

An Atlanta resident has filed suit for injunctive relief to prevent the City of Atlanta from further donating money to the Atlanta Urban League, according to records on file at Fulton Superior Coum Thursday.

Describing the Atlanta Urban League as a group "fostering and promoting the violation of laws of this state and area. . . ." the petitioner, identified only as Jack Dorsey, charged that the Atlanta social work group is not entitled to receive any portion of taxes collected by the city.

The suit charged that the City of Atlanta gave to the Atlanta Urban League the sum of $1.000 over a three-year period, and that the donated money was taken out of the treasury of the City of Atlanta.

Dorsey, represented by Atlanta attorney James R. Venable, charged that the Atlanta Urban League "is antagonistic towards the present form of government of the United States and is endeavoring chiefly to indoctrinate the young of both the caucasian and Negro races to accept and believe communistic ideas . . ."

Judge George P. Whitman ordered that a copy of the civil action for an injunction be served upon Mayor William B. Hartsfield. That course was taken Thursday morning, according to a document signed by deputy sheriff W. B. Peppers.

Judge Whitman further ordered Hartsfield, as a representative of the city government, to show cause the morning of January 25, 1961, why the temporary injunction as prayed for by Dorsey should not be granted.

Dorsey asked specifically that the court enjoin the defendant City of Atlanta from making further payments to the Atlanta Urban League from the funds of the city treasury. He wanted a temporary and permanent injuncton to restrain the action he alleged.

The suit, mainly an attack on the Urban League, charged that the Atlanta organization was part of the National Urban League. Dorsey further charged that the national organization was "avowedly communistic," and engaged "in the promotion of racial strife and is under the leadership of persons who are communistically inclined and who espouse the overthrow of the government."

Back to the Atlanta Urban League, Dorsey charged in his suit that the group is an organization in which its major work is engaged in creating racial discontent and strife between the caucasian and Negro people in this section and area . . ."

Dorsey further charged that the Atlanta group is "encouraging the integration of our schools and fostering and promoting the violation of laws of the state and area by having colored youths to sit themselves on public buses beside white people as well as to do other acts such as entering churches and public stores and places owned and used exclusively by white people for the sole purpose of creating hatred and strife among the two races of people."

Dorsey said that the Atlanta Urban League is not entitled to receive any portion of taxes collected by the City of Atlanta, or any funds allocated by the Community Chest, another private agency that donates to the league.

During the three-year period of 1958 and 1960 inclusive, Dorsey said, the City of Atlanta, from its treasury, gave to the Atlanta Urban League a sum of $1,000. He claimed that the money was used to sponsor "sit-in" demonstrations.

The suit was filed late Wednesday afternoon. The papers were served on the mayor Thursday morning, following the judge's show-cause order that was signed Wednesday afternoon.

Negro Boycott Of Mardi Gras Nets UL $2,000

The Informer & Sun 4-15-61
Houston, Tex.

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) —The black-out in which various clubs and organizations refused to participate in the Mardi Gras Carnival has resulted in more than $2,000 to the Urban League's 1961 Campaign Fund according to Revius Ortique, Jr, president, Urba League of Greater New Orleans.

Suit would cut off Urban League fund

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — In a blistering attack against the Atlanta Urban League, a petitioner identified only as Jack Dorsey has filed suit for injunctive relief to prevent the City of Atlanta from further donating money to the social work organization, records on filed at Fulton Superior Court revealed.

Dorsey described the Atlanta branch as a group "fostering and promoting the violation of laws of the state and area . . . " and said the organization is not entitled to receive any portion of taxes collected by the city.

The suit charged that the City of Atlanta gave to the Atlanta Urban League the sum of $1,000 over a three-year period, and that the donated money was taken out of the treasury of the City of Atlanta.

Dorsey, represented by Atlanta attorney James R. Venable, charged that the Atlanta Urban League "is antagonistic towards the present form of government of the United States and is endeavoring chiefly to indoctrinate the young of both the caucasian and colored races to accept and believe communistic ideas. . . ."

Judge George P. Whitman ordered that a copy of the civil action for an injunction be served upon Mayor William B. Hartsfield. That course was taken last week according to a docu-ment signed by deputy sheriff W. B. Peppers.

Judge Whitman further ordered Hartsfield, as a representative of the city government, to show cause January 15, why the temporary injunction as prayed for by Dorsey should not be granted.

Atlanta cuts off Urban League grant

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 4-21-61

ATLANTA — Jack Dorsey, Atlanta plumber who says he will run for a place on the aldermanic board, last week dropped a court battle to halt a contribution of $1,000 by the city to the Urban League.

Dorsey's attorney, James Venable, said the action was taken when the 1961 city budget was adopted without the usual Urban League allocation.

A suit was filed in Fulton Superior Court several weeks ago to outlaw the allocation, contending that the league is "communistic and had fostered racial disturbances."

26 volunteers are cited by Urban League

The Afro-Amer.
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 4-22-61

BOSTON, Mass. — Twenty-six board and committee members representing a total of 200 years of volunteer service to the Greater Boston Urban League were presented service awards at the League's 41st annual meeting Friday evening.

Meeting at Freedom House, 14 Crawford Street in Roxbury, Miss Marian J. Homans of Canton, one of the founders and charter members of the Boston League, made the presentations. She was assisted by Edward W. Brooke, attorney, vice president of the Board.

Dean Whitney M. Young Jr., of the Atlanta University School of Social Work addressed the meeting. He is on leave for study at Harvard under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, and recently was named to succeed retiring National Urban League Executive Diector Lester B. Granger.

Among those who received service awards were:

Msgr. Francis J. Lally, Editor of the Pilot; Judge G. Bruce Robinson of the Boston Juvenile Court, and Dr. Olivia P. Stokes, director of religious education, Massachusetts Council of Churches;

The Rev. Joseph Barth, Mrs. Victor C. Bynoe of the Urbanettes, Mrs. Blanche Morris, Miss Jean I. Murphy and Mrs. Sidney N. Shurcliff of Boston;

Mrs. Cleora C. Fancis, Miss Ruth Morle, Mrs. Vivian Saunders, Mrs. Ruby D. Smith, Mrs. Richard M. Walker and the Rev. Nathan Wright of Roxbury;

Frank Ferdinand, Abraham Burack and Mrs. Albert H. Coons of Brookline; Mrs. Gretchen Jackson of Allston, Miss Marian Spencer and Miss Frances M. Waithe of Dorchester; Endicott Peabody of Cambridge;

Walter H. Bieringer and Dr. Richard W. Hale Jr. of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. William E. Eastler of Waltham, William J. Furlong of Malden and Dr. Adelaide C. Hill of Watertown.

Chicago Urban League Rebuilds From Ashes

Five years ago, the Chicago Urban League was known in the profession as a "place of certain crucifixion and a gigantic graveyard for careers of even the bold and the brilliant." Housed unglamorously in the very slums against which it labored, the local branch of the Urban League was nothing more than a ghost of its potential self.

Today, however, the Chicago Urban League, tugging no longer at its new bootstraps, has emerged as an agency of enormous effect upon the changing ways of the city. The modern and polished offices from which the League operates is the outward index of a remarkable rebirth. Sweeping new programs, an unusually skilled staff and a fresh image of action are the unmistakable signs of inner growth which have transformed the League into one of Chicago's most effective social forces.

Ask the people who should know and they will tell you that there are many reasons for this magical change. They will point to the assistance which has come from national headquarters and to the dedicated work of the League's reconstituted Board under the leadership of Dr. N. O. Calloway and H. B. Law.

Some will say that the League has responded to a dramatic climate of need for its services. Whatever the combination of reasons, all will, without hesitation, point a proud finger at a slim, boyish looking League career executive who came to Chicago five years ago from Portland, Ore., to design and wield the hammer in the construction of a bold and imaginative program unlike anything in the history of the local Urban League.

On Jan. 3, 1956, Edwin C. Berry reported for duty as exec-

tor, bringing with ars of experience with an League. He left a p had held with the Portland ague for eight years to direct the reorganization of the Chicago unit. Trained at Oberlin College, Duquesne university and the University of Pittsburgh, "Bill" Berry surveyed the skelton and set out to put some meat on its bones. The first days and months were characterized by plodding and plotting. In Berry's mind, an eight step plan began to emerge. And so with deliberate precision, the dying Urban League began to come to life.

The first step was to redefine policy, visualize programs and set both short and long term goals. Berry and his associates next began the never ending interpretation of these policies and goals to key persons and groups in the city.

The cost of the new League program was estimated for the next five years and a budget established. Logically, the setting up of fund-raising machinery followed.

Then, in Berry's own words, "We sought and employed top level staff members who possessed the philosophy, skill, personality and dedication to project and achieved our program objectives in a very difficult community situation."

As new professional staff members began reporting to work with the revitalized League, they came to spacious and modern quarters at 2410 S. Michigan Avenue. The headquarters provided not only excellent office space but two conference rooms, kitchen and food serving facilities, and off-street parking as well.

Finally, the new League director set about the task of rebuilding prestige and respect for the agency.

The result has been startling. And the whole of Chicago has been the beneficiary.

The new Urban League program revolves around the agency's stated purpose:

"To improve this city through the improvement of race relations, the reduction of race tensions and the improvement of the conditions under which Chicago's Negro population lives, plays, works and worships."

Plunging into what seemed to be a bottomless well, the refueled League started carefully planned, vigorously researched programs aimed at easing the most vital problems of a city haunted by explosive intergroup conflicts.

Singled out for immediate attention were such issues as residential segregation, job discrimination, race restrictions in hospitals and the adjustment of newcomers to the city of Chicago.

An example of the type of approach which Chicago soon learned was typical of "Bill" Berry was the "Call for a Chicago Master Plan for Democratic Living" which the League head presented to Mayor Richard J. Daley. A five page document, it was handed to the city's chief executive after Berry had been in Chicago only about 18 months.

It was a six stage project liberally sprinkled with guideposts pointing the way toward the kind of city the League — and many other groups — wanted to see.

Later Berry, whose face and voice were becoming more and more familiar throughout Chicago, startled the city and the nation by frankly proclaiming Chicago to be the country's most segregated big city in terms of housing.

He urged Chicagoans to "reevaulate their thinking about the in-migrant" and was one of the few who paved the way for private and official programs aimed at helping new residents adjust to the ways of their city.

The dramatically accelerated program of the Chicago Urban League has been pushed hard by hundreds of volunteers who have been recruited not only by the tremendous needs which exist but also by the now obvious determination of the League to tackle the problems.

Enthusiastic women have become valuable allies. Busy and influential men have set aside time and shared their talents to help the League reach its goals.

As the Chicago Urban League celebrated the end of Bill Berry's first five years, members of the staff quietly sponsored a testimonial for their leader. They presented him a double portfolio of documents which spelled out the unusual success enjoyed by the League under Berry's guidance.

In a sort of "This Is Your Life For the Past Five Years, Bill Berry," the staff told its chief that he was well on the way to his expressed aim of making the local League "the key social instrument for improving the dismal pattern of race relations in Chicago."

And members of his staff made it no secret that they believe that the "key" is Berry himself.

EDWIN BERRY

Project For Youth Urged By Thomas

WASHINGTON—Establishment of a nation-wide project designed to spur interest of young persons, particulary Negroes, in the opportunities in business was urged here Friday by Julius A. Thomas of New York, industrial relations consultant of the National Urban League.

Mr. Thomas spoke at the National Conference on Small Business in the Hotel Statler Hilton, addressing a session devoted to personnel recruitment and training.

"Such a project might well be a joint venture of the Department of Commerce, the Urban League, the National Business League, colleges and high schools and other interested groups," Mr. Thomas said.

WORK EXPERIENCE

He pointed out that many corporations and other business enterprises are providing part time and summer work experience for high school and college students with promising abilities and suggested that "we consider a project of this nature wherever conditions warrant it."

He further recommended that case studies of successful enterprises operated by Negroes be prepared as aid to incentive and to show how these firms conduct cusiness. Also nedeed, he added, are informational materials showing how to assemble necessary capital, techniques in market research, product research, advertising, personnel development and other business essentials.

"The young men and women of today are destined to take over what we, this generation, leave them," Mr. Thomas said. "As things now stand, they will inherit a thriving economy. It will not be perfect by any means, but one capable of providing this country and the rest of the world with the leadership that is sorely needed in these confused times."

The Urban League consultant, who has devoted nearly 40 years to the industrial and business relations program of the organization, voiced the opinion that the kind of opportunities most needed to be developed are those "that give meaning to life, afford a reasonable degree of economic stability and provide some assurance (to young Negroes) that working careers will not become a constant series of indfferent and casual jobs."

INCENTIVE NEEDED

He urged that Negro businessmen give impetus to incentive among young people toward business careers by working more closely with schools and colleges where they presently are in training.

"During the past two decades I have participated in dozens of career conferences in which curious youngsters have raised questions about the opportunities arter graduation," Mr. Thomas told the conferees. "Relatively few seemed to have the kind of information they need regarding business."

He declared that over the years he has noted disturbing evidence that the nation is not "exposing our young people to the dynamics of our culture and economy."

Toward accomplishment of this end, Mr. Thomas stressed that "we need a new 'image' for Negro - owned business and business leaders," particularly in the minds of youth.

The three day conference colses Saturday, Dec. 2.

Urban League Staff Holds 'Brainstorm' Session On Race Relations, New Goals

The entire professional staff of the Chicago Urban league gathered recently at the home of Edwin C. Berry, the executive director, for an all-day brainstorming session and mid-year inventory of Chicago's race relations and the league's operations.

Officially, the staff meeting was designated as a mid-year staff planning conference. In the course of the conference, the league's department heads and their colleagues discussed the progress of their departments for the first six months of 1961. They also recommended targets for the league to shoot at during the last half of the year.

In their progress reports, they identified which targets they hit and missed, and why. They also went into a depth analysis of the methods which proved most effective in scoring gains made by the Urban League.

League president, the Rev Joseph Evans, praised Executive Director Edwin C. Berry for planning such a meeting.

SELF APPRAISAL

"This session of the league staff permitted honest self-appraisal. It was a meeting of immense significance for the Urban league and its work in Chicago's race relations."

Berry, who has headed the league for the past five and a half years, called the meeting "an exercise in Freedom Fishing." He explained:

"The objectives of the league are so very vital, so absolutely essential, we could not afford to be shallow or dishonest in this assessment. We have got to ask ourselves and those close to us what are we doing right and what are we doing wrong and how can we do better.

"Nobody knows better than the leadership of the Urban League that we cannot afford to make mistakes in this frantic struggle for freedom. The path of race relations in this town is so cluttered with obstacles and the weapons we have to use become obsolete so fast "that a regular inventory of our operations is not only important, it is absolutely essential."

Berry indicated that a report on the staff planning session will be prepared and available for distribution as soon as possible during the next thirty days.

Peace League Meet Ends Here

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By HARMON G. PERRY

Ways and means of perpetuating the ideals and goals of its organization and at the same time making every individual, community, city and state cognizant of the constitutional and human rights of all world citizens, were some of the main points of discussion coming forth here at the Southern Regional Conference of the Women's International League For Peace And Freedom.

In addition to drawing delegates and members from its southern division, the conference also attracted national and international personalities to share in the discussion of "Civil Rights In The South."

Among those attending the conference and contributing to the day and a half of discussions were; Mrs. Bess Walcott, a national WILPF board member; Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, President, DeKalb County League Of Women Voters, Mrs. Ella Baker, National Consultant for the YWCA, Mrs. Frances Pauley, Georgia Human Relations Council, Mrs. Adelaide Baker WILPF Representative To The United Nations, Mrs. Mabel Smythe, Principal, New Lincoln School in New York City, Mrs. J. D. Murphy, President of Atlanta Branch WILPF, Paul Reeling, Field Secretary, Southern Regional Council, Mrs. Orlie Pell, National President WILPF, and many others.

Mrs. Ella Baker, Mrs. Mabel Smythe, and Mrs. Adelaide Baker took individual spotlights as featured speakers to the conference. Mrs. Ella Baker spoke on the conference theme at the opening session Friday night, while Mrs. Smythe and Mrs. Adelaide Baker followed at Saturday morning's session.

SOUTH'S 'BIG-LIE'

In explaining the South's "big lie" as the reason for the slow pace toward desegregation and civil rights for the Negro since the Supreme Court's 1954 decision, Mrs. Ella Baker said that southern white leadership had erred in shouting that the south was not responsible to the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Baker said that there were at least two other conditions giving aid to the South's big lie, namely the failure of those who knew better to speak out, and the accomodation type of Negro leadership.

She recommended that the women of WILPF step up their efforts to rid the region of the damage done by the "big lie", and see that others are informed of the truth. Civil rights and civil liberties aree closely related, said Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. Smythe, daughter of WILPF Atlanta Branch President Mrs. Josephine Murphy, and a principal of an interracial school in New York City, relayed her experiences with intergrated school, and expanded on "psychological preparation for school intergration."

Mrs. Smythe noted that there must be attempts to prepare the parents and other adults, as well as the students, for intergrated schools. There must be a show of understanding for those who oppose intergration, said Mrs. Smythe, but it must also be made clear to them that there is o be no equivocation.

Mrs. Adelaide Baker, WILPF's United Nations representative, praised both organization. The U.N., she said, works toward the affirmation of the rights of man, an what WILPF is in the field of human right too.

The conference broke up into several panel workshops, where such subjects as Desegregation Of Public Utilities, The Work And Building of WILPF, Civil Rights And Peace, Desegregation Of Schools were discussed.